



CONTACT INFORMATION

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07/23/97

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: PINAL COPPER AND URANIUM CORP.

ALTERNATE NAMES:

STAGO AND BUBBLING SPRINGS GRO

GILA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 373

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 7 N RANGE 14 E SECTION 15 QUARTER C
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 57MIN 15SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 53MIN 30SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: MCFADDEN PEAK - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

URANIUM

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR PINAL COPPER AND URANIUM CORP FILE
USAEC 172-480 GILA CTY PRELIM RECONN REPT
1954 P 77

PINAL COPPER & URANIUM CORP. *re 15, THUNDERBIRD*

GILA COUNTY

AEC 172-480 p.77 / (Thunderbird Mining Co.)
Stago, Bubbling Springs #1 & 2,
Bubbling Springs #3 & 4.
AEC files. Uranium 0.015

Pinal Copper & Uranium Corporation
4318 North Central
Phoenix, Arizona

Uranium

Gentlemen:

Per your request, I have made a preliminary examination of certain uranium mining claims described in more detail below.

The purpose of the examination was to determine whether the present showing and indication of uranium warranted a drilling program with a view to finding and outlining bodies of commercial grade uranium ore.

Claims and Location

The property consists of four mining claims situated at the junction of Cherry Creek and Ash Creek, 15 miles by present road southeast from Young, Arizona. (But a much shorter distance by air line or a proposed partly new road).

The four claims are bordered on the east by a large group held by Miami Copper Co., on the north by property of the Continental Uranium Co., and on the south, except for a short intervening distance, by the Addy Gump property. The latter has developed considerable commercial ore.

Geology

The terrain consists of massive beds of the Dripping Springs Quartzite Series, with underlying diabase or diorite exposed in places. The quartzite beds form steep canyon walls (see photo) and are generally radioactive. The problem is to localize concentrations of commercial grade.

At the site of your property shown by the photo the canyon wall is 200 feet high and practically vertical. The mass is radioactive, especially where it is not exposed to weathering. Uranium leaches easily and seldom stands exposed to atmospheric conditions or rainfall. The cliff is inaccessible for detailed examination but particles that have fallen from somewhere up the wall assay well above commercial grade in uranium.

At this preliminary stage the effect of faulting (Cherry Creek itself follows a fault) and the relationship of the various layers of the quartzite to their uranium content, have not been studied.

The radioactivity present, plus the fact that the Dripping Springs Quartzite Series is considered by high authorities to have good commercial uranium potentialities, warrants a drilling program. In this regard the Atomic Energy Commission has recently announced that it will drill several test holes in the Dripping Springs Series. Just where these holes will be in relation to your property is not known, but it shows that their geologists think well of the possibilities.

Commercial Grade Ore

Now that an A.E.C. buying station has been established at Cutter, near Globe, Ariz., it will be possible to market comparatively low grade ores from your location. The minimum grade that the station will accept is 0.10% U_3O_8 . Under normal mining costs you should find ore of 0.20% U_3O_8 to be profitable.

Conclusion

Your situation warrants an exploratory diamond drilling program. If preliminary results are satisfactory this can then be expanded into a program to actually develop ore bodies.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles H. Dunning

To: Pinal Copper and Uranium Corp.,
4318 North Central Ave.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

Gentlemen:-

Per your request, I have made a preliminary examination of certain ~~mining~~ ^{uranium} claims described in more detail below.

The purpose of the examination was to determine whether the present showing and indication of uranium warranted a drilling program with view to finding and outlining bodies of commercial ^{grade} uranium ore.

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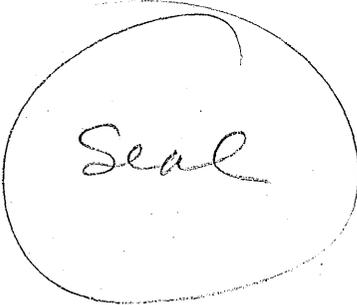
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Conclusion.

Your situation warrants an exploratory diamond drilling program. If preliminary results are satisfactory this can then be expanded into a program to actually develop ore bodies.

Respectfully Submitted,



Seal

GENERALIZED DESCRIPTION OF DRIPPING SPRING QUARTZITE
Sierra Ancha Mining District
Gila County, Arizona

In the younger Precambrian Apache group, Dripping Spring Quartzite conformably overlies Barnes Conglomerate and is conformably overlain by the greenish and reddish mudstone beds of the lower Mescal Limestone. Dripping Spring Quartzite is divided into two members, upper and lower, with the upper member conveniently divided into upper, middle, and lower units.

The lower member is composed of about 300 feet of fine - to very fine - grained, thick-bedded to massive, obscurely cross-bedded, arkosic quartzite. The lower part of the lower member, gradational into the underlying Barnes Conglomerate, is highly arkosic and is commonly light red to reddish orange. It grades upward into a grayish pink to very pale orange, relatively pure quartzite. Color banding on exposed surfaces frequently give the appearance of thin-bedding, but this is a weathering phenomenon and does not extend into the fresh rock. The lower member is a strong cliff-former and frequently forms vertical to near vertical cliffs. No uranium deposits have been found in the lower member, however local concretions and indurated mudstone lenses are slightly radioactive.

The upper member, about 300 feet thick and predominately clayey, silty, and very fine grained, is marked by platy-looking bedding. Individual beds frequently lense out in a few hundreds of feet. Obscure cross-lamination is present only in the thicker beds of the upper and lower units. Thicknesses of the three units vary locally. The lower unit consists of as much as 100 feet of alternating platy and more thickly bedded, light grayish red and orange quartzites and indurated siltstones. It is gradational into the middle unit which is composed of about 100 feet of light to dark gray, thinly laminated, indurated siltstone. On weathered surfaces the middle unit has a very platy, frequently wavy, appearance and is stained and coated with red to black iron and manganese (?) oxides. Beneath the weathered surface and adjacent to weathered fractures the rock is commonly bleached for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to several feet. The middle unit commonly contains considerable finely disseminated pyrite. The characteristic dark gray color of the fresh rock may be due largely to this fine pyrite, but it also appears to be due partly to locally varying combinations of contained carbon, probably graphite, manganese dioxide, and dark ferro-magnesian minerals in the silt. The upper unit generally grades from very fine-grained, thinly laminated, 2-inch to 1-foot beds of light colored quartzite near the bottom to fine- to medium- grained quartzite near the top. Locally the very upper part is platy similar to the middle unit. The upper member generally forms ledges and steep slopes.

The upper member is everywhere abnormally radioactive. Background radiation given off by the upper member amounts to 0.03-0.06 MR/hr in contrast to 0.02 - 0.04 MR/hr for the lower member and 0.01 - 0.015 MR/hr for Mescal Limestone and diabase.

Large dikes, sills, and possibly plugs have extensively intruded the rocks of the Apache group. Although the diabase is generally considered to be one unit, it is known to consist of several separate intrusions. Locally, notably along Workman Creek, small dikes and sills of granophyre and/or syenite have intruded along and above the diabase-quartzite contact. In some places the granophyre and/or syenite, which may be a differentiate of one of the diabasic magmas or may have stemmed from some later deep-seated intrusive, is known to contain over 0.30% equivalent U_3O_8 .

Nearly all of the presently known uranium deposits in the area are restricted to the middle unit and upper gradational part of the lower unit of the upper member of the Dripping Spring quartzite. In the primary or unoxidized zones of the deposits pitchblende and/or uraninite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, less commonly galena and molybdenite, and very rarely sphalerite are present. In the oxidized zones meta-torbernite, autunite, bassanite, gunite, and possibly other minor uranium minerals are associated with hydrous iron oxides, gypsum, and rarely fluorescent opal, malachite, azurite, and other oxidized copper minerals.

Grateful acknowledgements are given to Harry C. Granger and Robert B. Baup, U. S. Geological Survey. Much of the information above resulted from their work in this area.

Roland J. Schwartz
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Globe, Arizona

P.H.LUND ENGINEERING COMPANY

3411 N. 14th Pl - Phoenix, Arizona

REPORT ON URANIUM MINING PROPERTY

(Examined at the request of the Pinal Copper and Uranium Corporation)

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This is to certify that I, P. H. Lund, a duly registered mining engineer and disinterested party residing in Phoenix, Arizona, examined the herein described mineral property and herewith submit the following report.

Accompanying on the examination were Mr. Harold Ferrin and Mr. E. S. Tanner of Phoenix, Arizona, and Mr. R. J. Schwartz, a geologist and mining engineer in the employ of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, residing in Globe, Arizona. As Mr. Schwartz has visited and examined nearly every locality where uranium occurs in Arizona in the interest of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, information obtained from him on uranium containing formations and occurrences was of incalculable value to me in forming a conclusion and evaluation of the property examined and I, therefore, feel greatly indebted to Mr. Schwartz for that information.

PROPERTY, LOCATION and ACCESSIBILITY

This property, consisting of two full mining claims each 600' x 1500', is situated on Cherry Creek at an elevation of 4348 feet ASL and about 18 miles southerly from the town of Young, Gila County, Arizona. These mining claims are believed to be situated in Section 15, Township 7 North, Range 14 East, however, not being surveyed, the section number may not be correct.

The road leading to the property follows Cherry Creek and is in poor condition most of the way. However, by using a four wheel drive Army Jeep and by careful driving we reached a point about a mile northerly from the property where Ash Creek empties into Cherry Creek. Then by following the rough Cherry Creek bed in a southerly direction on foot we arrived at the base of a large escarpment or cliff on which the uranium claims are located.

GEOLOGY and STRUCTURE

Formation on which this property is located is named the Dripping Springs Quartsite. It is classed in this report as a hard stratified siliceous sandstone, stratification of which lies almost horizontal with a slight dip westerly.

The general build-up of this formation forms an almost perpendicular stratified cliff approximately 320 feet high, trending northerly-southerly a distance of more than a mile along the west bank of Cherry Creek and apparently extends several miles westerly. That part of which is overlaid by a sedimentary overburden of undetermined thickness.

This cliff contains two distinct darkest gray colored strata in which Uraninite (Uranium dioxide containing 56 to 83% uranium and some thorium) is present. (See Fig. 1 accompanying this report).

MINERALIZATION

The uranium containing strata are situated high above the base of the cliff and, therefore were inaccessible on this examination. However, an enormous amount of large boulders and much float has been broken off from the cliff and is laying at the base along the creek bank. This was examined and tested with a Scintillator Model 111, used by the writer.

Float from the dark gray radioactive materials gave often as much as .25 MR/HR (Milliroentgens per hour) less back count with the Scintillator instrument. However, much of the float, besides the dark gray materials, indicates radioactivity.

As far as the writer was able to ascertain, there has been no development done on this property. The strata exposed on the face of the cliff indicates that these uranium claims are favorable to core drilling which should be done for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the radioactive strata and to obtain assay samples whereby an estimate of potential ore tonnage could be calculated.

RECOMMENDATIONS and CONCLUSION

The examination of this property disclosed the fact that it is admirably adapted for core hole drilling, samples of which should be assayed to evaluate the mineralized strata, therefore, it is recommended that such core holes should be located on top of the cliff and spaced approximately 200 feet apart, following the middle of the claims their entire length. These holes should be drilled into all the uraninite bearing strata which are exposed on the face of the cliff. (See Fig. 1)

Sampling for assay tests was not undertaken on this examination because the several uraninite containing strata exposed on the face of the cliff were not accessible. However, an average sample was taken by Mr. Ferrin of the entire pile of float and assayed by the Arizona Testing Laboratories, Phoenix, Arizona, which showed 0.20 uranium. That sample, of course, contained a lot of country rock and cannot, therefore, be considered as an average value of the mineralized strata.

Inasmuch as this property is situated on what is believed to be the largest and richest body of uranium ore in the entire State of Arizona, development work should be planned and started at once. Of course, as stated, core drilling should be started on top of the cliff first. Results of such drilling will indicate the potential ore tonnage on the property as well as indicate what mining system should be used to extract the ore by the most economical method.

Two mining methods can be employed in extracting ore from this property. 1 - By shaft and drift from the top of the cliff. 2 - By direct drifting on the lowest uranium bearing stratum exposed only a few feet above the bed of Cherry Creek. In either event some road repairing will have to be done in order to reach the property with mining machinery and to haul ore out to a shipping point.

For core drilling purpose there is a short road leading toward the property from the Young highway about 15 miles southerly from the town of Young. That road could be extended, perhaps a couple of miles, to reach the top of the cliff where the property is located. That road could also be used for mine haulage if the shaft mining method is employed.

The Cherry Creek road herein mentioned would have to be improved considerable to reach the property if mining by direct drift on ore veins from the bottom of the cliff were undertaken. However, there would be a big economic advantage by drifting mining beginning at the bottom of the cliff over shaft mining from the top of the cliff and the cost of maintaining the road would probably show financial economy.

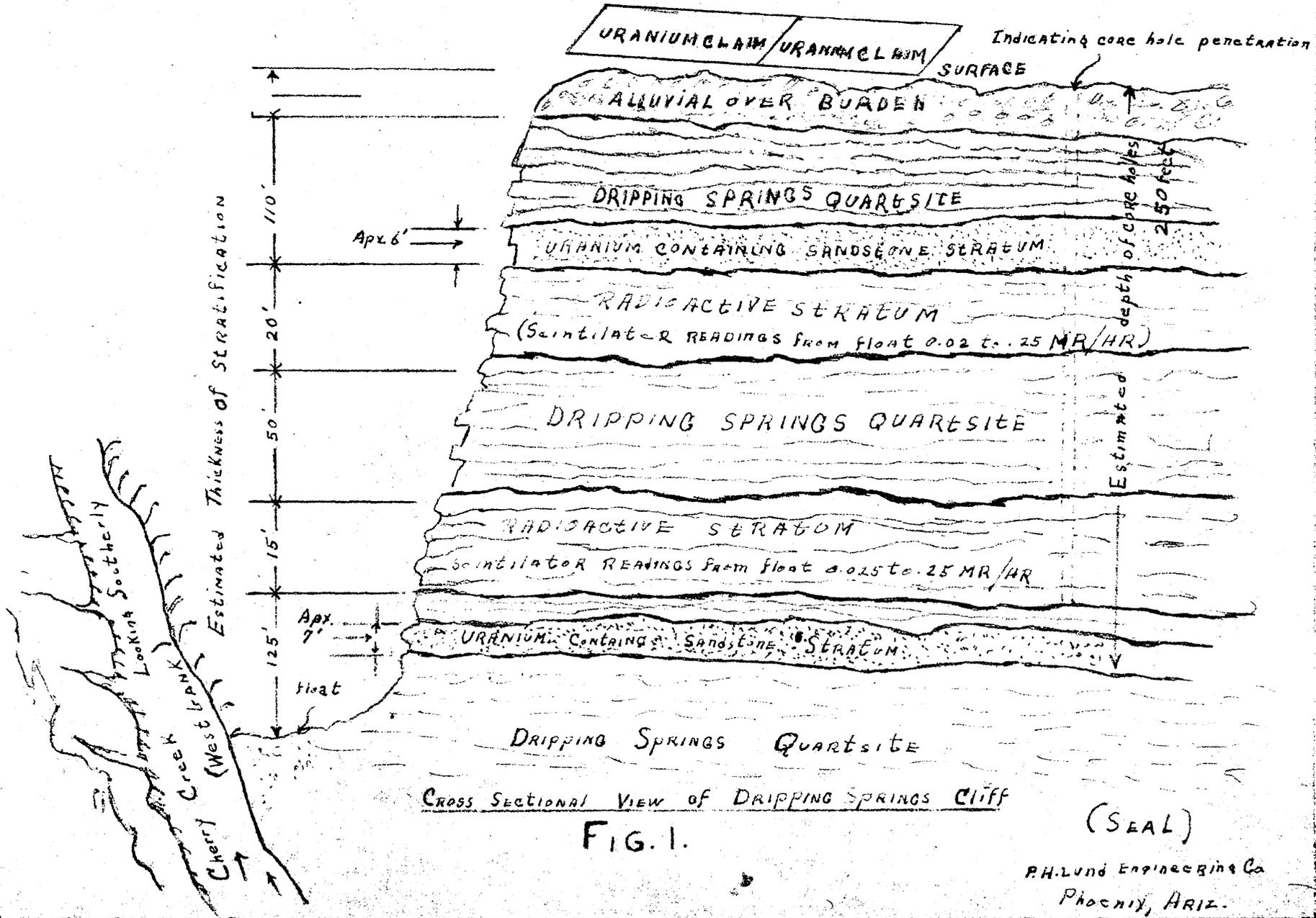
Respectfully submitted,

/S/ P. H. LUND

PHL/pb (Seal)

DRIPPING SPRINGS CLIFF

(BELIEVED TO CONTAIN COMMERCIAL URANIUM ORE)



P. H. LUND ENGINEERING COMPANY

3411 N. 14th Pl - Phoenix, Arizona

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PHL/pb (Seal)

DRIPPING SPRINGS CLIFF

(BELIEVED TO CONTAIN COMMERCIAL URANIUM ORE)

