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EXPLORATION PROPOSAL
NUNEZ STATION COPPER PROSPECT
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

by

John E. Kinnison

DN

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO J. J. Durek
AT Oakland, California

DATE April 13, 1973

FROM John E. Kinnison
AT Tucson, Arizona

COPIES TO File
Blue

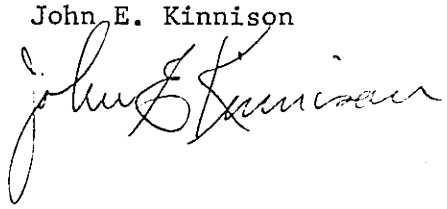
SUBJECT NUÑEZ STATION COPPER PROSPECT, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

The subject property is approximately eight miles northwest of Casa Grande and three miles west of ASARCO'S new Sacaton mine, which is currently under development. Attachment A shows the general area in reference to the State framework, whereas Attachment B illustrates specifics of location.

Interest in this prospect, and recognition of its potential, resulted as a by-product of a submittal, by Jim Sullivan, of a large tract of Indian and Federal land which he controls in the nearby Sacaton Mountains. While studying the land Sullivan holds, it seemed appropriate to evaluate the mining district as such at the same time, from which study the prospect now called the "Nuñez Station" has arisen.

Herewith follows my report.

John E. Kinnison



/fn

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The prospect constitutes about twelve square miles in which bedrock is totally concealed by an alluvial covered Bajada slope which sweeps outward from the southwest flank of the Sacaton Mountains. The "target," or objective sought, is a concealed porphyry copper deposit. The actual existence of such a deposit, in this area, is of course unknown. However, the general geologic conditions appear favorable for such a deposit to exist, and the prospect is based, therefore, on a condition of permissibility. The initial cost of geophysical surveys, which may furnish a more specific target, is exceedingly cheap in comparison to the potential value of a porphyry copper ore deposit.

Thus, the subject prospect may be regarded as a valid area in which to conduct detailed IP surveys. I recommend that the prospect should receive immediate company attention, with the intent of following up by property acquisition and drilling if a sufficiently attractive IP anomaly--indicative of sulphides--is found.

A description of the geological setting, and a specific outline of proposed exploration procedure is given in the following.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The salient features of the Sacaton Mountains and the southwestern alluvial covered slope are given by the reconnaissance map (Attachment C). To some extent the data there given result from work a decade ago by David Beck, myself, and other geologists employed by ASARCO. However, this earlier work has been reviewed and up-dated in the last few years by John Balla, and this newest information and maps presented in a PhD dissertation at the University of Arizona. Balla's work, in effect, removes any confidentiality from this earlier work by myself and others.

At the onset of current interest in the Nuñez Station prospect, I scoured the desert plain searching for possible outcrops missed by earlier work, and for well or drill hole information. No new outcrops were found, but additional clues to bedrock were obtained from well data and drill cuttings remaining at well sites. George Richardson and Paul Strobel initiated geologic reconnaissance to verify geology in the southwest section of the Sacaton range, adjacent to the prospect alluvial slope. Basic geologic reconnaissance is complete, but some of the details are not yet in final map form. Geochemical information is not yet complete, and there is uncertainty at this time whether a zinc "anomaly" in diorite is a valid manifestation of possible peripheral mineralization, or whether it is typical of the diorite "background." No geochem

data will be transmitted until a better interpretation can be made.

The basic geology, reduced to simplest terms, is relatively straightforward. There exists a pre-Cambrian basement of schist and granite, which has been intruded by Laramide granite and porphyry. These rocks are overlain by middle Tertiary to recent conglomerates of typical basin-fill type. In detail, there is undoubtedly much complexity within the Laramide and pre-Cambrian rocks which is unrecognized at this time. However, nothing which is suspected alters the exploration outlook. The Tertiary period is characterized by complex faulting with the concommittent formation of irregular basins, which have been filled by more than one generation of later conglomerates, and from these factors will arise most of the perplexity influencing an exploration program. Nothing presently known, however, within the Tertiary period, mitigates against pursuing a program within the subject area.

Pre-Cambrian: The principal pre-Cambrian rock is a coarse-grained granite which Balla correlates with the Oracle granite batholith. Remnants of Pinal schist are engulfed by this intrusive and appear locally as roof pendants.

The Sacaton granite is a name given by Balla to a small biotite-muscovite granite stock which fronts the alluvial slope leading into the prospect area. Balla reports an unusual radiometric age of 857 m.y., thus placing this unit in the younger pre-Cambrian. This radiometric age may be erroneous, and a definitive conclusion must await further study. However, according to Balla similar unpublished ages have been obtained for two-mica granites in the Ray and Superior-Globe regions, including the Willow Springs granite. Thus, there just may be a valid but previously unrecognized period of granitic intrusion in the younger pre-Cambrian. For purposes at hand, this rock--which could constitute part of the bedrock in the prospect area--will be considered as a legitimate part of the pre-Cambrian terrain. Based on presently known outcrop distribution, the Sacaton granite appears to represent small bodies intruding older pre-Cambrian (Oracle) granite rather than an extensive stock.

Laramide: The southern portion of the Sacaton Mountains is comprised of medium- to coarse-grained Laramide granite, characterized by the texture typical of this rock, and is easily recognized in outcrop. As shown on Attachment C, the granite between the Phoenix highway and the Nuñez Station prospect is separated from the more easterly Laramide mass by a narrow, elongate wedge of pre-Cambrian granite which trends northeast. Based on different internal zoning within these two plutons, and an apparent difference of ten m.y. in radiometric age, Balla has separated them by name and occurrence. From a practical standpoint, the difference

between these two intrusive bodies is irrelevant; indeed, given the difficulty in utilizing single-specimen radiometric dates, they could even be of equivalent age.

The eastern mass is correlated by Balla with a Laramide pluton in the San Tan Mountains near Coolidge, both on the basis of radiometric age and zonal characteristics. It seems probable that these plutons are all essentially equivalent, and for our purposes I have utilized an earlier, unpublished name, Coolidge granite, for all the Laramide granitic stocks in the Sacaton region.

The Sacaton deposit is a center of porphyry intrusives which range from monzonite to dacite. Unmineralized monzonite dikes crop out in the Sacaton Mountains and trend southwesterly, in the general direction of the Nuñez prospect.

Tertiary: As previously stated, the Tertiary has been a period of complex faulting--the most conspicuous of which are high-angle normal faults. The faults are of different ages and have at different times formed basins filled by slightly different ages of conglomerate.

The Burgess Peak conglomerate, a hematite-cemented granite boulder conglomerate crops out just north of Casa Grande and is of probable mid-Tertiary age. The Gasline conglomerate crops out northeast of the Sacaton mine, where it is clearly derived from the present Sacaton Mountains. This conglomerate is probably equivalent in age to Gila conglomerate; it overlaps the eroded edges of the youngest basin-forming faults, and extends southwestward into the Casa Grande valley.

Overlying the older conglomerates, apparently on a pediment which truncates even the Gasline conglomerate, is a unit of fine silt and sand which ranges in thickness from 100 - 200 feet.

The Sacaton deposit is a typical porphyry copper deposit. The host rock is partly pre-Cambrian granite, and the deposit is the site of a porphyry intrusive center. The best ore is in porphyry. The approximate limits of pervasive alteration are shown on Attachment C. An extensive chalcocite blanket had been formed--probably in the middle Tertiary--but to a large extent has been destroyed by post-ore leaching and erosion. Some portions of the unenriched primary sulphides contain sufficient chalcopyrite to constitute low-grade open pit ore. Despite the relatively small mineable reserve, compared to some of the major copper mines in the Southwest, the area of pervasive alteration/mineralization is quite extensive, and the deposit is, geologically, to be classed with the major producers.

NUÑEZ STATION PROSPECT

General

The conclusion that the prospect area warrants a detailed induced polarization geophysical survey is predicated on four conditions, as follows:

1. The area is on the up-thrown side of a major fault block, in which bedrock may be at a relatively shallow depth, compared to the deeper, down-thrown side--which contains the Sacaton deposit. Hopefully, the up-thrown side, which is contiguous with the main Sacaton range, will be less affected by post-ore faulting like that which has segmented the Sacaton deposit.

2. The prospect is in a major porphyry copper district.

3. It has not before--to the best of my personal knowledge or as indicated by evidence in the field--been covered by IP surveys.

4. The area is peripherally adjacent to a Laramide granite stock and is situated, if not on the edge of that stock, at least on an identation in the stock's outline.

The Laramide diorite, which forms a transitional border facies on the north side of the Coolidge granite pluton in this area, has been intersected in sufficient drill holes or wells to suggest that the margin of the pluton is curving to the south. An indentation, at the very least, is indicated. In other districts in which Laramide granitic plutons are present, such indentations, or edges, are favorable sites for the occurrence of porphyry copper deposits, although the reason for such an association is speculative.

On the southwest flank of the Sacaton range, the diorite is traversed by narrow shear zones (with copper mineralization) which strike southwesterly towards the prospect area. These shear zones are narrow and by themselves are insufficient to constitute a "lead" into the area. Their presence, however, should at least be regarded as providing an encouragement that the prospect is, on its edge, slightly mineralized. Weakly mineralized bedrock penetrated by an abandoned dug well in Section 29 also suggests peripheral mineralization.

Depth of Bedrock

The Nuñez prospect is in a fault block which is bounded on the southeast, as shown in Attachment C, by a major fault which strikes northeast. The existence of such a fault is well demonstrated

by drilling in the vicinity of the Sacaton deposit, and could be inferred in that area on the basis of aeromag data. Its extension southwesterly as shown on Attachment C is in part indicated by water wells or drill holes, as shown, and also suggested by aeromag data. Bedrock on the southeast (down-thrown) side is relatively deep.

Bedrock on the up-thrown side may be inferred to be relatively more shallow. It has been penetrated by drill holes on the northeast side of the prospect in Section 21, and southwest of Section 21 has been penetrated by water wells in Sections 29 and 32. The dug well (abandoned) in Section 29 is on the edge of the prospect area and is significant for two reasons. It apparently penetrated very shallow bedrock, which is very weakly mineralized as indicated by specks of limonite derived from pyrite and by narrow stringers of manganiferous limonite. On the north edge of the prospect area, in Section 13, unmineralized gneiss was penetrated above a depth of 450 feet.

A limited amount of ground magnetic coverage was recently done by Mr. Sandy, the results of which are given by Attachment D. The area covered by this first magnetic work is too small to allow complete interpretation, but the magnetic highs encountered suggest that bedrock is shallow both along the eastern edge of the prospect, and also in the west central area near Bon. The relatively flat response throughout the central part of the magnetic survey area is inconclusive, and may represent rock susceptibility as much as it does depth to bedrock.

The deep portions of the Casa Grande valley are to some extent indicated by the area of extensive farming--which requires an ample source of water. Areas of shallow pre-mineral bedrock, or areas underlain by relatively impermeable mid-Tertiary conglomerates, are water deficient and consequently not heavily farmed. West of Bon station, as shown by Attachment C, the land is generally cultivated, and from that point extends for miles westerly into the Casa Grande valley. South of the Santa Cruz River (north branch) the same condition prevails. Thus, the west and south sides of the prospect area merge into the deep portions of the valley. Section 31 on the south edge of the prospect area is cultivated, and part of adjoining Section 30 has been cleared but is not currently farmed. Wells are reported to be 1000 feet deep in this area, and evidently produce sufficient water for cultivation in Section 31. This may indicate a bedrock basin which could extend an unknown distance northward into the prospect area. The actual depth of such a basin is unknown, however, as even in Section 31 the well logs are inadequate.

Areal Limits of the Prospect

Drill penetrations in Section 21, on the east side of the prospect, have intersected fresh diorite and limit the area of interest on that side. Also, the diorite penetration on the

southeast in Section 32, and the dug well penetration in Section 29, form a southeastern limit on the prospect area. To the northwest, the penetration of unmineralized gneiss in Section 13 forms a limit. Pre-Cambrian granite has been penetrated on the south in Section 2 at 640 ft. Thus, bracketed by the Sacaton Mountains on the north, the area of possible interest is fairly well delineated and is technically open only to the southwest--in which direction valley gravels will be too thick to be penetrated by IP.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPLORATION

Phase I

I recommend the following program to evaluate the Nuñez Station prospect.

Initially, the Tucson staff will undertake a small amount of field work to finish or to add to work which has already been accomplished. This would entail additional water well reconnaissance, and some final field search concerning the details of IP access. Mr. Richardson's mapping in the Sacaton range will be reviewed and put in final form. The preliminary magnetic survey, already completed, will be expanded by Mr. Sandy using a rented magnetometer. The final field reconnaissance will be underway next week, and the magnetic survey has been scheduled for the succeeding week.

The above work will enable us to better interpret the results of a rather detailed induced polarization survey, which constitutes the heart of Phase I. This work would be let to a geophysical contractor with suitable experience and the proper equipment. The survey will probably consist of traverses utilizing 1000' dipoles with five separations in steps of 1000'. The actual technical details, of course, will be contingent upon discussing the objective with the contractor. Our aim will be to penetrate to a depth of 1000'. The contract cost should be about $4,000.

Phase II

Land acquisition will constitute the second phase of the program, <u>if</u> an encouraging IP anomaly, reasonably interpreted to be of sulphide origin, has been determined by Phase I. The actual amount of land required, and its shape and location, will be dependent upon the size and location of the anomaly determined. However, it is difficult to believe that an area much less than four square miles would be required if an IP anomaly of interest was determined.

Mineral rights in a small part of the area belong to the State, and the east half of Section 18 is open to Federal mining location. Both surface and mineral rights in the remainder--and by far the largest part--of land within the prospect is privately held.

Land status as determined by preliminary investigation is shown on Attachment B. Mr. Strobel's notes from a preliminary record search at the recorder's office is included in the Appendix, to illustrate the complex and diverse private ownership. Thus, if Phase I is successful, land acquisition under Phase II will be principally a matter of negotiation and agreement with private individuals or, in some instances, with trust companies. To first locate, and then to successfully negotiate separate agreements with this many individual owners will be both difficult and time consuming. Although some geologists are familiar with the acquisition of mining claims from individuals, or the steps to locate mining claims, certainly none of us in Tucson have the experience or temperament desirable for this particular type of land acquisition.

I suggest therefore that an experienced landsman will save the company not only time, but will obtain the desired land on better terms. Should land acquisition become imminent, with the exception of obtaining State or open Federal ground in Section 18, I would recommend that we retain a professional in this capacity. Whether or not a real estate broker would offer a possible solution I cannot say, but certainly one route is through the use of professional land consultants experienced in mining matters. For example, Kenneth Wilson of San Francisco is proficient in this field, as are Sam Bowditch and Robert Holt of Tucson.

If a land consultant is retained at usual fees, I can foresee that as much as $10,000 might easily be expended in fees and travel costs. One must be reminded, however, that if a land acquisition stage is reached it will be because there exists a significant sulphide IP anomaly in the prospect area. This type of exploration target (IP) in a major porphyry copper district is, in my opinion, worth the land expenses which would be entailed.

The actual front-end cost--down payments for an option to purchase--which can be negotiated with private owners must be regarded as somewhat of an unknown at this time. Based on a possible $600 per acre, a section could cost over $350,000, of which a small percentage would go as down payment. This matter is extremely sensitive for on the percentage down payment will hinge the crucial decision whether or not to risk obtaining only partial coverage (just enough to drill on), probably in a checkerboard pattern, or whether to obtain the protection of an assured land position.

Phase III

The last phase in the program would consist of drilling. It is premature at this time to offer a cost estimate, but the expense would no doubt be staged in a series of progressive steps.

At A front.

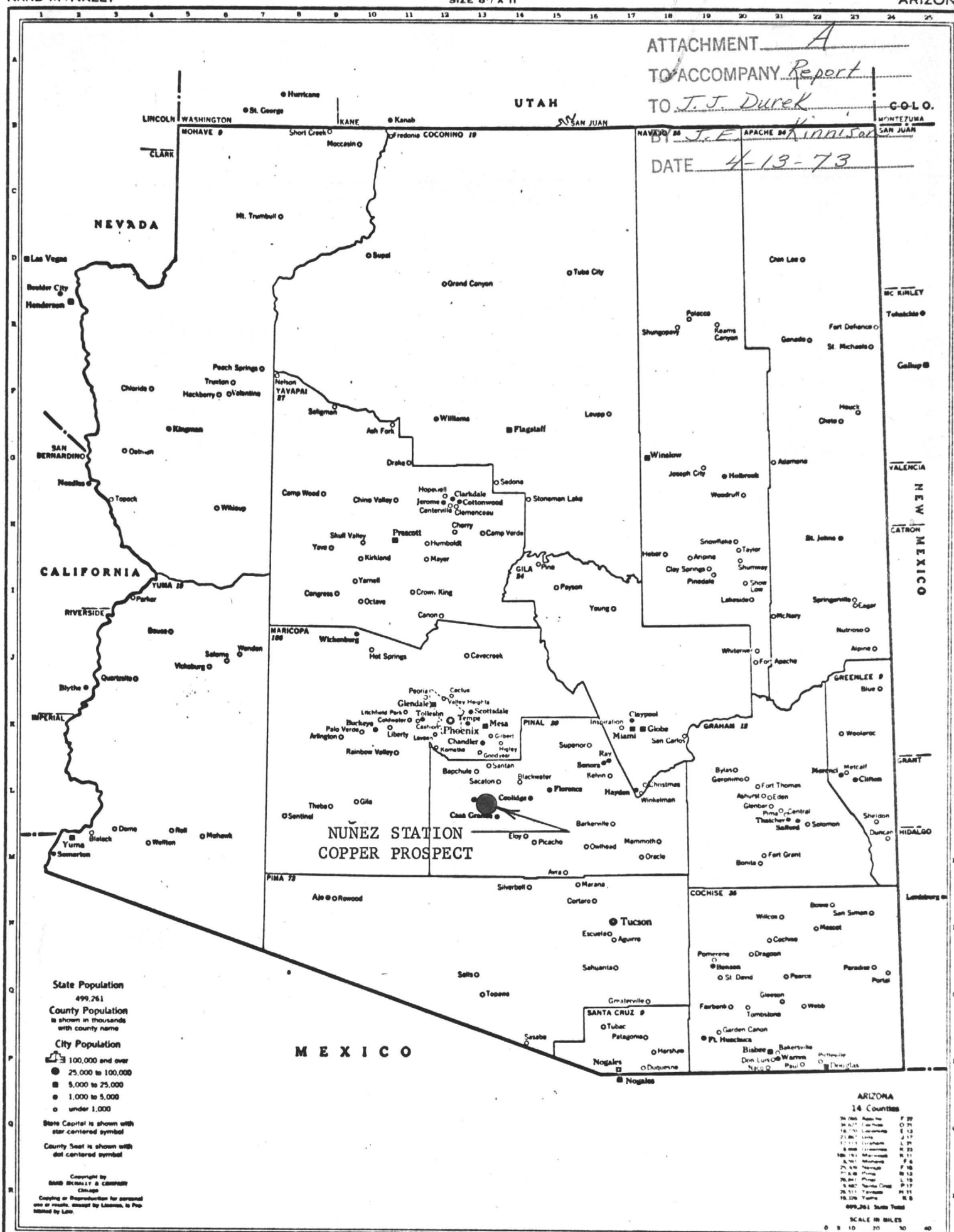
RAND McNALLY

CITY-COUNTY STATE MAP

SIZE 8', X 11

ARIZONA

ATTACHMENT A
TO ACCOMPANY Report
TO J. J. Durek
BY J. E. Kinnison
DATE 4-13-73



ATTACHMENT C

ATTACHMENT D

ATTACHMENT C
TO ACCOMPANY Report
TO J.J. Durek
BY J.E. Kinnison
DATE 4-13-73

T4S
T5S
R5E R6E
R4E R5E
T6S
Granite Pediment
Pediment
SACATON
MOUNTAINS
GILA INDIAN RES
Ld BOUNDARY
"Pf wedge"
Mineralised shear zone
GENERAL AREA OF NUÑEZ PROSPECT
BON STA.
CULTIVATED
NORTH BRANCH SANTA CRUZ RIVER
DEEP BASIN
DEEP
BASIN
EAST ORE BODY
WEST ORE BODY
ASARCO SACATON DEPOSIT
LIMITS OF ALTERATION
"Sacaton outcrop"
RANCH
CULTIVATED
AB'D RANCH
NUÑEZ STATION (AB'D)
MARICOPA HWY
SPRR
OLD PHOENIX HWY
DIC
450 TD BR? Gneiss
ABD 555 TD BR 495 hand sch-gr cgl
1000(+)? No log Tgc Cutting
1000' TD No Log
1000' TD No BR
Dug well BR < 100'(?) Sg - Tr Min.
BR 690 pfg
BR 245' Ld
BR 215 Ld
BR 820 Lgr
BR 2860 Ps
BR 2530' pfg
BR 2190 pfgr
BR 510 Ps
BR 660' Ps
BR 2400' Lgr
BR 326 Lgr
Dug well BR 100' Ps
BR: >1200'
10° TBP

LEGEND

Quaternary		Alluvium
Upper-Tertiary	Tgc	Gas Line conglomerate
	Tbp	Burgess Peak conglomerate
Mid-Tertiary		Andesite dikes
POST-ORE		
PRE-ORE		
Laramide		Intrusives
		Monzonite por. dikes
	Mg	Micro-granite & Aplite
	Lgr	Coolidge Granite
	Ld	Diorite
Paleozoic	Pl	limest. & Qtzt
Younger Pre-Cambrian(?)	Sg	Sacaton Granite
Older Pre-Cambrian	pfg	Granite
	Ps	Pinal Schist

● BR 245 Ld — Drill Hole or Well, giving depth to bedrock & rock type.

KAISER EXPLORATION & MINING CO.

NUÑEZ STATION COPPER PROSPECT

PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY

SOURCES: John Balla; PHD Dissertation
J.E. Kinnison; Reconnaissance
G.L. Richardson; Mapping
Paul Strobel; Mapping
Sacaton Mine area from diverse sources, interp. by J.E. Kinnison.

4/11/73

CASA GRANDE DWG TUC 21

APPENDIX

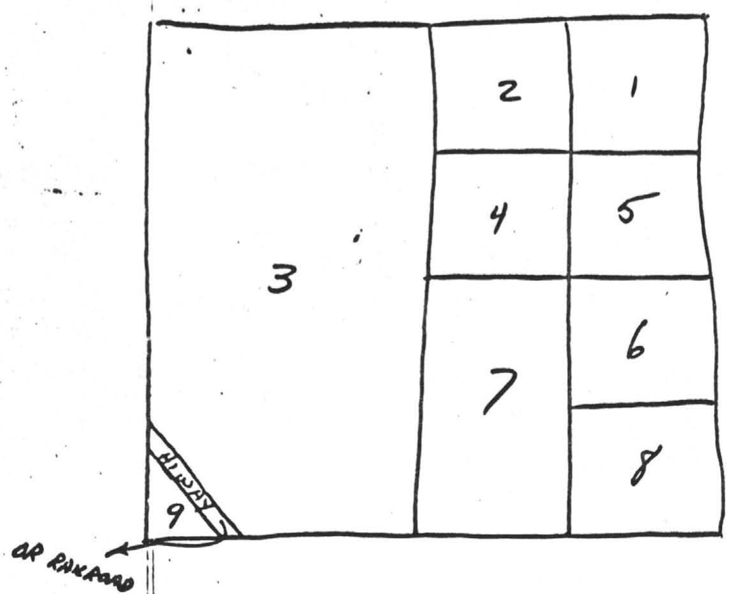
T5S R4E

NW¼ OS SW¼ State ?

— SEC. 13

E½ ARIZONA W½ U.S.A.

— SEC. 24



1. MILDRED K. WEINER
24 FOX RIDGE Rd.
STANFORD, CONN. 06903
NE NE 40ac

2. EDGAR O LAIRD
BOX 1315
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL. 9340
NW NE 40ac

3. WHITTEN, G.R. & A.
RT. 1 BOX 98
NASHVILLE, AR(?) (ARKANSAS ?) 71852
W½ ~~SW~~ 10ac IN SW 297.5ac

4. JOSEPHINE D. MACKENZIE
3400 W. 6TH ST.
L.A. CALIF. 90000
(PETER E. GIANNINI)
SW NE 40ac

5. WARBURTON, HERNY LUKE JR & AUSTEN D.
790 LOCUST ST.
SANTA CLARA, CALIF. 95050 (MARIE ROGERS)
SE NE 40ac

6. MRS. IRENE DEN FUNK
3400 W. 6TH ST.
L.A. CALIF. 90000
(PETER E. GIANNINI) NE SE 40Ac

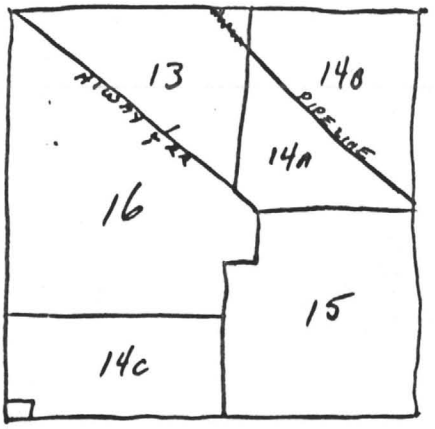
7. ARIZ. LAND TITLE & TRUST
199 N. STONE
TUCSON, 85723
(LAWYERS TITLE OF ARIZ.)
NW SE & SW SE 80

8. ARIZ. LAND TITLE & TRUST
SAME
SE SE 40Ac

9. P.J.C. RANCH
BOX 368
MARICOPA, ARIZ. 85239
PART OF SW SE W of RR R/W 12.5 ac

T5S R4E

— SEC. 25



13. ARIZ. LAND TITLE & TRUST
TUCSON (BOX 5175)
N of HIWAY R/W 60 AC

14A. TRANSAMERICA TITLE
BOX 5175 (TUCSON) ARIZ. LAND & TITL
NE BTWN HWY R/W & PIPELINE R/W 60 A

14B. SAME AS 14A. NE N. of PIPELINE R/W 80 AC.

14C. TRANSAMER. TITLE INS. LAWYERS TITLE (BLOCK?) TUCSON
S½ SW 80 AC less 180'x 300' parcel in SW. CORNER

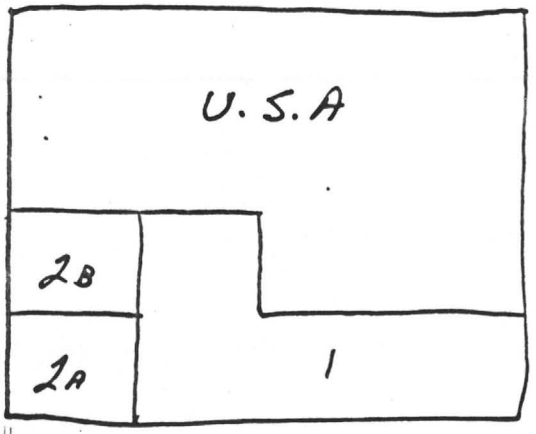
15. TRANSAMER. TITLE INS.
BOX 5175 TUCSON (ARIZ. LAND TITLE & TRUST)
SE less NW NW 150 AC

16. LAWYERS TITLE OF ARIZ. TR. 208 AC.

— SEC. 36
STATE OF ARIZONA

T55 R5E

— SEC. 16

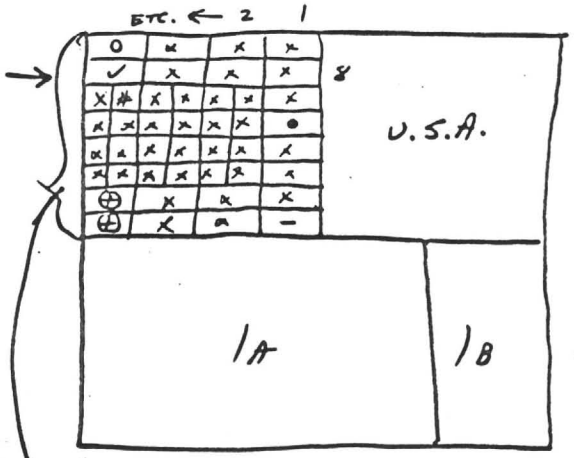


1. ANGELO C. & K. GIUNTA
1898 WYOMING AVE.
FORTY FORT, PA.
E½ SW & S½ SE 160 AC.

2.A. SUSAN CURCIO
(WAS TRANSAM. TITLE INS)
SW SW 40 AC

2B. JOSEPH SCIUTO
7465 N. PASEO DEL NORTE NW SW 40 AC
TUCSON, ARIZ. 85704

— SEC. 17



1A. TRANAM. TITLE
BOX 2532 TR R# 2L853
TUCSON, ARIZ.
SW & W½ SE 240 AC.

1B. SAME
E½ SE 80 AC.

o BK & L.A. McSPADDEN
4536 S. 7TH E.
S.L.C. 84107

✓ ROBBYE ALLBROOGH
2109 SUNNYBROOK LN. GARLAND, TEX. 750

L.L. & H.A. VALENTINE
P.O. BOX 254
BLACK CANYON CITY, ARIZ. 85324

INDIAN VALLEY RANCHETTES #2 2½ & 5 AC LOTS

* most under Sharon F. Bergman
along with Bernard & Roberta L. Bernstein
6405 E. THOMAS RD. SCOTTSDALE

• VERONICA O. BARTLEMUS
857 DARTMOUTH
S.F. CAL. 94135

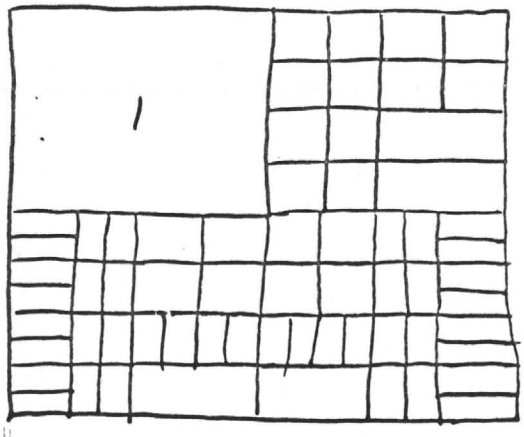
⊕ W.E. HUNT
BOX 933
APPLE VALLEY, CAL.
92307

– GORDON & P.S. POTWIN
ELLINGTON, N.Y.
14732

T5S R5E

INDIAN VALLEY RANCHETTE:

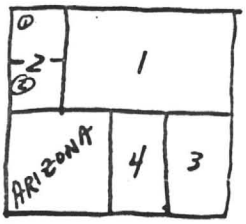
— SEC. 18



1. LLOYD W. GOLDER JR.
   BOX 614
   ORACLE, ARIZ. 85623
   NW (IN LOTS) 158.76 AC.

the rest are mostly "one & two lot" owners

— SEC. 19



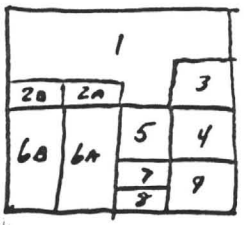
1. TRANS AM. TITLE
   BOX 2832 TR RH 2CF33
   TUCSON
   N½ less lots 1 & 2 240 AC

2. SAME 79.32 AC.

3. PAUL D. & H. ROYSTER
   3429 HYCLIFFE
   LOUISVILLE, KY. 40200
   E½ SE 80 AC.

4. JACK GOLD
   1790 CIGAR VIEW DR.
   SAN LEANDRO, CAL. 9457
   W½ SE. 80 AC.

— SEC. 20



1. ARIZ. LAND & TITLE & TR. 2A & B. SAME
   BOX 5406
   TUCSON, ARIZ. 240 AC. 40 AC.

3. SAME 40 AC.

4. ROBERT J. OBRIEN
   4812 CHESTER FIELD AVE.
   EL PASO, TEXAS 79903
   NE SE 40 AC.

5. R.A. BOWEN
   6721 NASIMPTA DR
   TUCSON, 85700
   NW SE 40 AC.

6A. ARIZ. LAND & TITLE & TRUST E½ SW 80 AC

6.B SAME W½ SW 80 AC

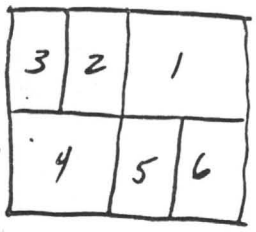
7. TRANS. AMER. TITLE
   898 S. BEVERLY BLVD.
   TUCSON, ARIZ. 20 AC.

8. R. KIRSCHNER
   6320 N. 27TH AVE.
   PHOENIX, ARIZ.
   20 AC.

9. EDGAR & EVE GARD
   7631 51ST AVE
   SACRAMENTO, CAL.
   40 AC.

T55 R5E

— SEC. 28



1. ANN KOCSIS
327 W. 76TH ST.
NY, NY 10023
NE 160AC

2. ARIZ. LAND TITLE & TRUST
BOX 5175
TUCSON, ARIZ. 85703
E½ NW 80AC.

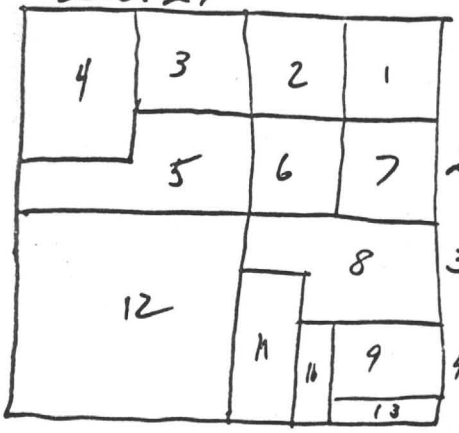
3. FRANK DEPALMA
330 W. MONTE BELLO
PHOENIX 85013
W½ NW 80AC

4. W.H. KIRSCHKE
431 S. ALVERNON APT. 106
TUCSON, ARIZ.
SW 160AC

5. MILDRED K. WEINER
24 FOX RIDGE RD.
STANFORD, CONN. 06903
W½ SE 80AC

6. SOL & SARAH COHEN
ST. DAVID, ARIZ. 85630
E½ SE 80AC

— SEC. 29



1. LEROY WOODSON
1403 LINWOOD BLVD.
OKL. CTY. 73106
NENE 40AC

2. J.F. BELL
92 GARFIELD ST.
OSWEGO, ILL. 60543
NWNE 40AC

3. JOHN A. O'NEIL
3365 ARMY ST. APT. 26
S.F. CAL. 94110
NENW 40AC

4. PIONEER NAT'L TR. CO.
45 W. PENNINGTON ST.
BOX 3029 TUCSON
N½ SW NW &
NW NW 60AC

5. ARIZ. LAND TITLE TUCSON S½ SW NW & SE NW 60AC

6. ADELINE M. MILLER
7. 431 S. ALVERNON APT. 106 TUCSON
6. SE NE 40AC
7. SE NE 40AC

8. MANERVA MAHONEY 40 N. ANENIDA DELA MADERO TUC. N½ SE & N½ S
S½ SE 100

9. DON E. & EFFIE MORGAN 4820 HWY 7 APT. 407 ST. LOUIS PARK, MINN. S½ N½ SE SE & N½ S
SE SE 20AC

10. VERN E. PRISER BOX 537 TUC. 85702 E 10AC of S. 30AC IN SW SE 10AC

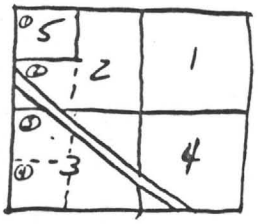
11. C.J. & G. McGOUGHY 333 JUNIPER AVE 2A LONG BEACH, CAL. 90814 W. 20AC of S. 60AC of SE

12. LEON O. BARNS 116 E. 8TH CASA GRANDE 85222 P.O. BOX 6022 TUCSON 85716 S.W. 160AC.

13. RUSSELL H. & A. THOMAS S½ S½ SESE 10AC

T5S R5E

— SEC. 30



1. JASON J. HELFOND BOX 4667 TUCSON 85717
NE. 160 AC

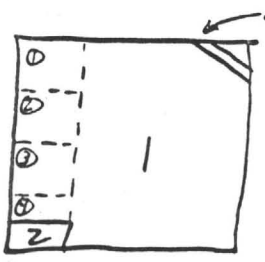
2. WILLIAM T. SPIVEY LOT 2 & E½ NW
740 ALTA VISTA 116 AC
PHOENIX 85040

3. PJC RANCH SW ¼ LOT 1
BOX 368
MARICOPA, ARIZ (C & V GROWERS) 195 AC.

4. M.B. SHERIN JR. SE less R/W & HY 157 AC.
1015 HUBERT Rd.
OAKLAND, CAL.

5. PJC RANCH NW NW (LOT 1) 40 AC

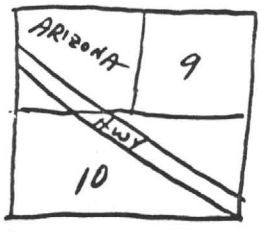
— SEC 31



1. PJC RANCH (C & V GROWERS)
BOX 368
MARICOPA, ARIZ.
all except S½ of lot 4
621.15 AC

2. JOHANNA M. & R. FREEMAN
429 ROSE AVE.
TAFT, CAL. 93268 S½ of ~~LOT~~ 4 20 AC.

— SEC. 32

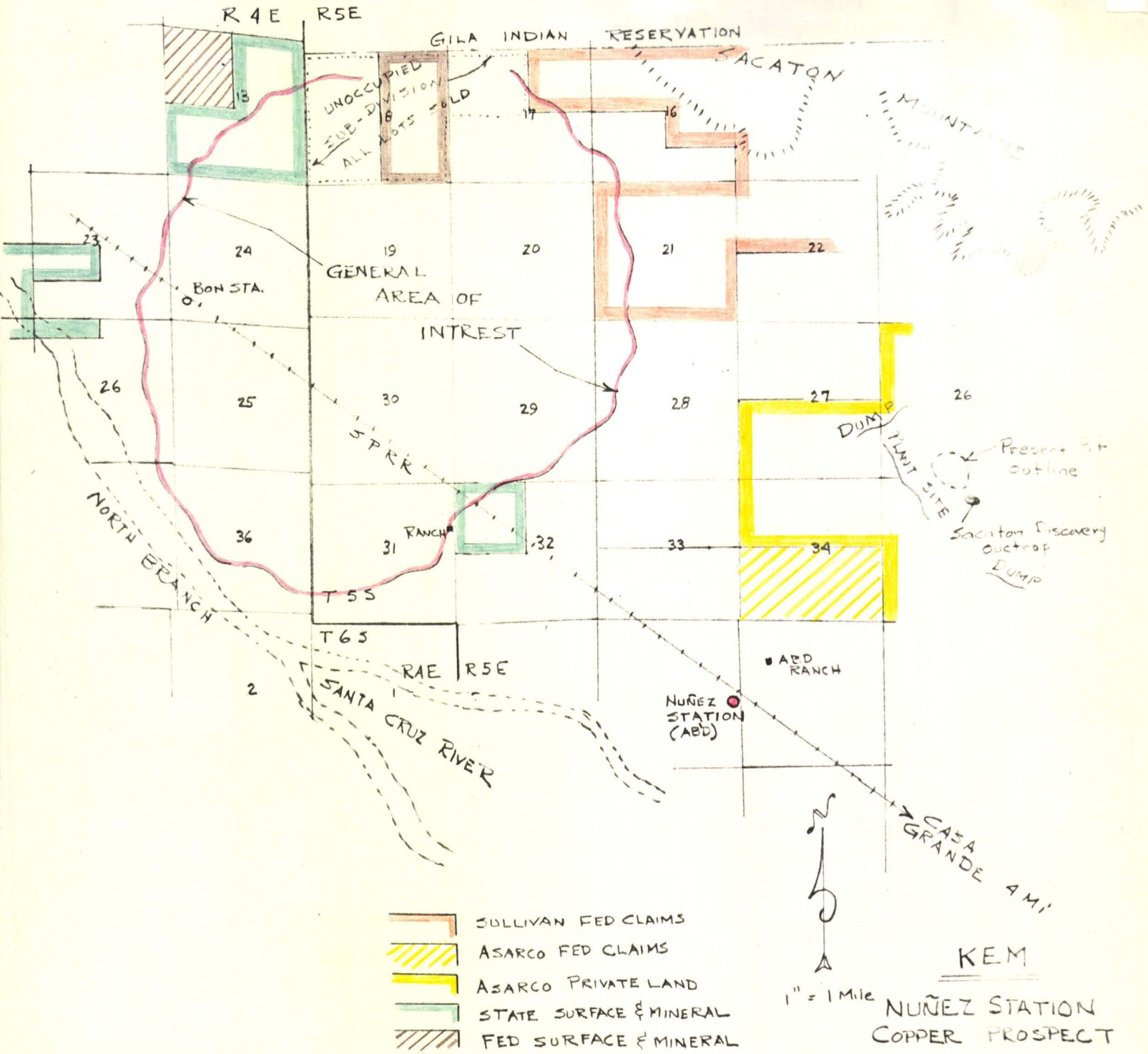


9. ARIZ. LAND TITLE & TR.
BOX 5175
TUCSON, ARIZ. 85710
NE. 160 AC

10. SANTA ROSA RANCH CO.
P.O. BOX 368 (SHEARER FIELDS BONNER)
MARICOPA, ARIZ. 85239
S½ 320 AC.

ATTACHMENT B
TO ACCOMPANY Report
TO J. J. Durek
BY J. E. Kinnison
DATE 4-13-73

ATTACHMENT B



KEM

NUÑEZ STATION COPPER PROSPECT

LAND STATUS

Preliminary record investigation subject to revision

4/6/73

DWG - TUC

6-9 days est. $3000 - $4500
Crew of Toltec
5 spreads ≈ 10 miles/line

ATTACHMENT B
TO ACCOMPANY Report
TO J.T. Durek
BY J.E. Kranisan
DATE 4-13-73

DN

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO	KEM Files	DATE	April 19, 1973
AT	Tucson, Arizona		
		FROM	John E. Kinnison
		AT	Tucson, Arizona
COPIES TO	File		
	Blue	SUBJECT	NUÑEZ STATION, ORIGIN OF NAME
	J. J. Durek		

Presented with a lack of well-known geographical landmarks in the vicinity of this our most recent copper prospect, I drew the name from an abandoned station on the Southern Pacific Railroad route. The exact importance of Nuñez is unknown to me, and it may never have been more than a siding and house. The site is currently marked by a large concrete cistern, on the top of which is inscribed the date 1911. This, together with a large rock and cement open tank, and ingeniously designed molded concrete water tubing, feed a rather small irrigated plot via means of concrete distributing heads with galvanized sheet metal adjustable orifices, to carefully regulate water flow.

I consulted as a general reference "Arizona Place Names" and also Conklin's treatise on the Butterfield route, to learn the origin of the name. The following is abstracted from these sources.

This small point on the railroad was established circa 1900, and was named for one Ventura Nuñez, a former resident in the 1870's of Burke's Station. Burke's Station, near the present town of Gila Bend, was originally established as a station on the Butterfield overland stage route in 1858. After a period of disuse following abandonment of the Butterfield line in 1861, it was again in use as a stage station in the 1870's, operated by G. R. Whistler who employed Nuñez as a stableman.

Nuñez murdered Whistler in 1874 and fled, but was pursued by King S. Woolsey and captured some 90 miles distant at or near the site of the railroad station which now bears Nuñez' name. If legal proceedings in the territory in the 1870's were not overly concerned with technicalities, they were at least swift. Nuñez was returned to Burke's Station where he was promptly hanged for his misdeed, and according to Conklin the body was left dangling as a warning to other malefactors.

/fn