



CONTACT INFORMATION  
Mining Records Curator  
Arizona Geological Survey  
3550 N. Central Ave, 2nd floor  
Phoenix, AZ, 85012  
602-771-1601  
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>  
[inquiries@azgs.az.gov](mailto:inquiries@azgs.az.gov)

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TO: Randy Moore  
FROM: Nick Barr  
DATE: March 8, 1993  
SUBJECT: Monthly Report - February, 1993

### SUMMARY

SW Copper: Evaluation of submittals in Arizona included Copper Springs Canyon, Gila County; Buckeye vein system, Globe District; and Derrio Canyon, Pinal County. Additional field work is anticipated in only the Derrio Canyon area.

Reconnaissance work was initiated in the Dripping Springs Mountains in Gila and Pinal counties.

### 304 - SOUTHWEST COPPER

Field efforts in February included photo documentation of the Suizo and Shakespeare projects, and evaluation of the leached capping over the Hanover Hill chalcocite deposit near Silver City, New Mexico. Drill core from the Lone Mountain porphyry copper deposit, also located near Silver City, was inspected. Efforts are underway to build a photo library of oxide copper systems to act as an aid in property evaluations by defining color tones of leached outcrops overlying known deposits. In addition, the Carlota deposit was visited with emphasis on designing an orientation geochemical survey to test for any signature marking the Eder South deposit. It is anticipated that the Pinal Schist hosted, exotic copper mineralization marking this site will be tested by silting, roadcut sampling, and possibly vegetation and/or soils.

Evaluation of reconnaissance targets in the Dripping Springs Mountains in Gila and Pinal counties was initiated but limited by access problems. Future efforts in this area will focus on testing significant widths of mineralization reported in the Alice Mine area. Work in this district during February was limited to testing several prospects approximately one mile north of the Rattler Mine. Here, a 4 to 10 foot wide, quartz magnetite, carbonate replacement system marks the contact of diabase with quartzite and limestone and is exposed discontinuously along strike for 1000 feet. Copper sulfides and chrysocolla are exposed in several prospects. Due to limited mineralization, no further work is anticipated here.

Following is a summary of submittals evaluated during the month.

Copper Springs Canyon, Summit Mining District, Gila County:  
Previous drilling activity tested portions of an altered porphyry system covering approximately five square miles. This drilling

reported widespread, sub-economic primary copper mineralization and some chalcocite. The exploration target proposed by the property owner is a potential chalcocite and oxide copper concentration in the immediately adjacent Pinal Schist. A traverse of the proposed target area failed to locate any intense fracturing or evidence of significant surface oxides. Within the Pinal, high pyrite zones are restricted to several 50 to 200 foot wide breccia zones. No further work is anticipated.

Buckeye Vein System, Globe District, Gila County: Copper oxide mineralization, hosted by quartzite in a high-angle brecciated fault system was traced along strike for approximately 1000 feet. Widths of ore-grade mineralization typically range from 5 to 20 feet. Efforts were directed toward identifying any significant widening of mineralization at the junction of the Buckeye vein with cross structures. One such structural junction with significant widths of mineralization was reported exposed in a quarry, but was not visited due to ongoing quarry activity. Land work will be required prior to further work here.

Derrio Canyon, Pinal County: This area, located approximately eight miles southwest of the Suizo project and reported to host mineralization similar to that at Suizo was brought to Cambior by Glynn Burkhardt. Mr. Burkhardt has previously tested that area with numerous shallow airtrack holes which reportedly showed copper oxide mineralization. Surface exposures marked by elevated fracture hematite and iron oxides are said to mark copper oxide at shallow depth. No assays are available. Rocks exposed over an area roughly two miles square appear to represent a detachment structure with well-developed planer???? silicification and mylonitic textures. Oxide copper showings are widespread and will be investigated in detail next month.

Future Objectives:

- Systematically sample and map Derrio Canyon area.
- Further investigate the Alice Mine area.
- Initiate reconnaissance efforts surrounding the Suizo project.

Nicholas Barr  
Geologist

NB:lat

## SUMMARY

### COPPER SPRINGS CANYON, SUMMIT MINING DISTRICT, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA

#### General

The Copper Springs Canyon prospect has potential for a substantial tonnage of open-pit, readily-leachable, oxide copper and chalcocite mineralization in a self-leaching chalcocite blanket and adjacent down-slope zone of oxide copper mineralization. The prospect is part of a large porphyry copper alteration system located approximately five miles south of Inspiration that was not thoroughly evaluated by previous exploration efforts. The alteration-mineralization system consists of a concentrically zoned pattern of pyritic-phyllitic and potassic alteration covering an area of approximately five square miles. The pattern has been disrupted by faulting with a large area of high-sulfide, pyritic-phyllitic alteration juxtaposed against low-sulfide potassic alteration.

#### Location

Sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, T1S, R14E, Sec 14, T1S, R14½E, Summit Mining District, Gila County, Arizona.

#### Land

There are three groups of unpatented claims covering most of the mineralized area.

1. Lonesome Pine & Ester group of 20 claims - Santa Anna Mining Co.
2. Turdy group of 46 claims - Ed Dannenhauer, A.B. Walker, Charlotte & Buster Sanders
3. Aqua Verde group of 30 claims - Richard Ahern & Russell M. Corn.

#### Previous Exploration

Previous exploration includes five churn drill holes, drilled in 1948, five or six widely-spaced holes drilled by Bear Creek in the late 1950's, seven shallow holes drilled by Kerr-McGee in 1964 and several holes drilled by Cities Service in the late 1960's. This drilling is concentrated on a limited part of the alteration system, and was carried out prior to the recent advances in heap leaching and SX-EW technology. Available data on this drilling includes N.P. Peterson's (USGS Bull. 1141-H) summary of the churn drilling, and composite assay logs for the Kerr-McGee drill holes. Although drill hole locations are not definitely known, this data indicates the presence of widespread sub-economic primary copper mineralization and a chalcocite blanket 40 to 50 feet thick averaging approximately .40% copper in the area of high-pyrite phyllitic alteration.

#### Exploration Potential

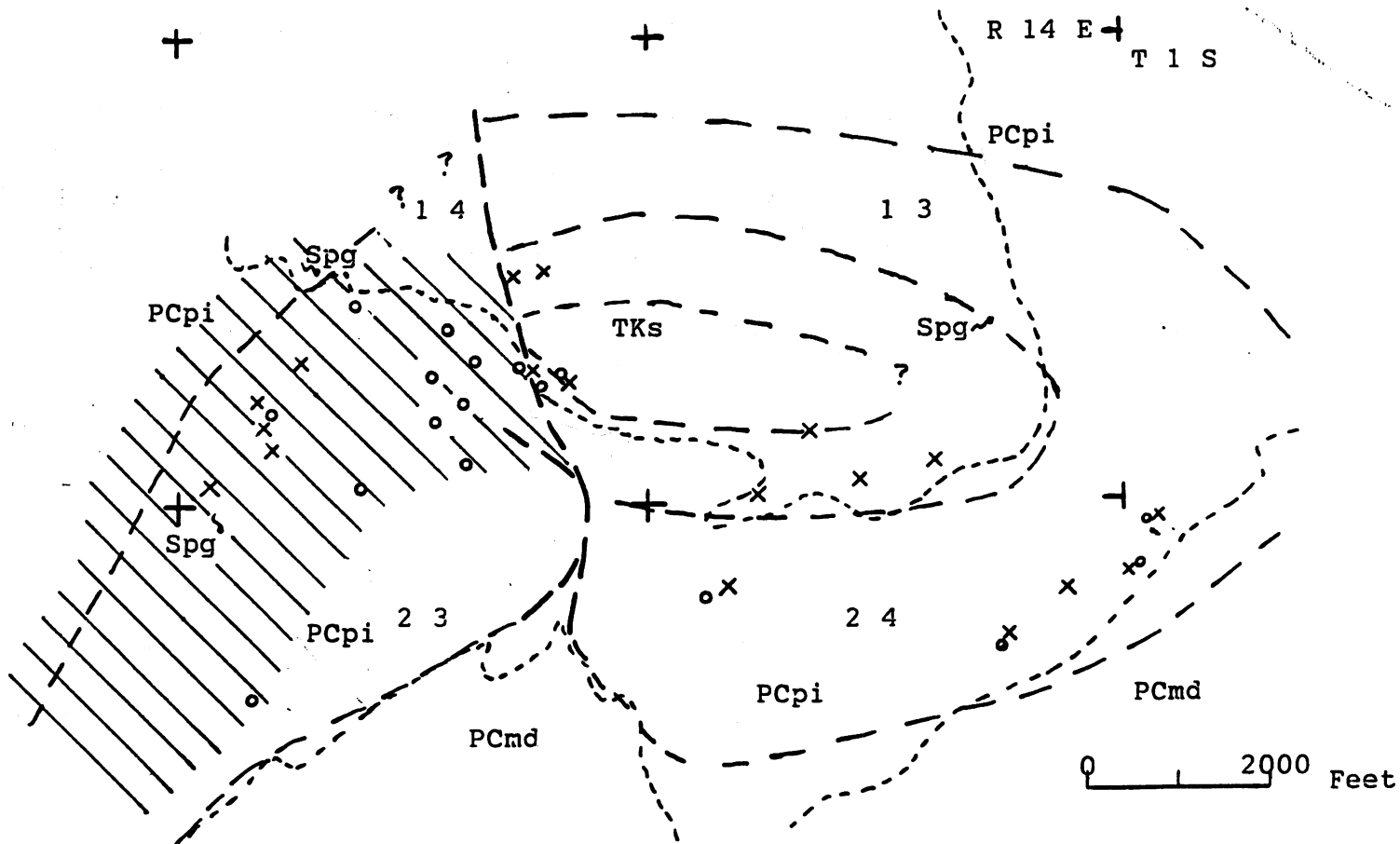
Copper mineralization of economic interest at Copper Springs Canyon occurs as a readily leachable chalcocite blanket and adjacent, downslope oxide copper mineralization that have not been evaluated by previous drilling. Limited data suggests a tonnage potential in excess of 20 million tons at .40% Cu for the chalcocite blanket. The blanket has migrated laterally and down-slope to be precipitated as both chalcocite and oxide copper minerals at lower elevations. The downslope movement of soluble copper should have resulted in a greater concentration of copper at lower elevations, with increased thickness and grade in the lower part of the chalcocite enriched zone and oxide copper minerals in the adjacent area of little or no pyrite. The potential of leachable chalcocite and oxide copper mineralization in this more favorable zone has not been tested by previous drilling.

Prepared by: Russell M. Corn












September 26, 1990

M/29  
81

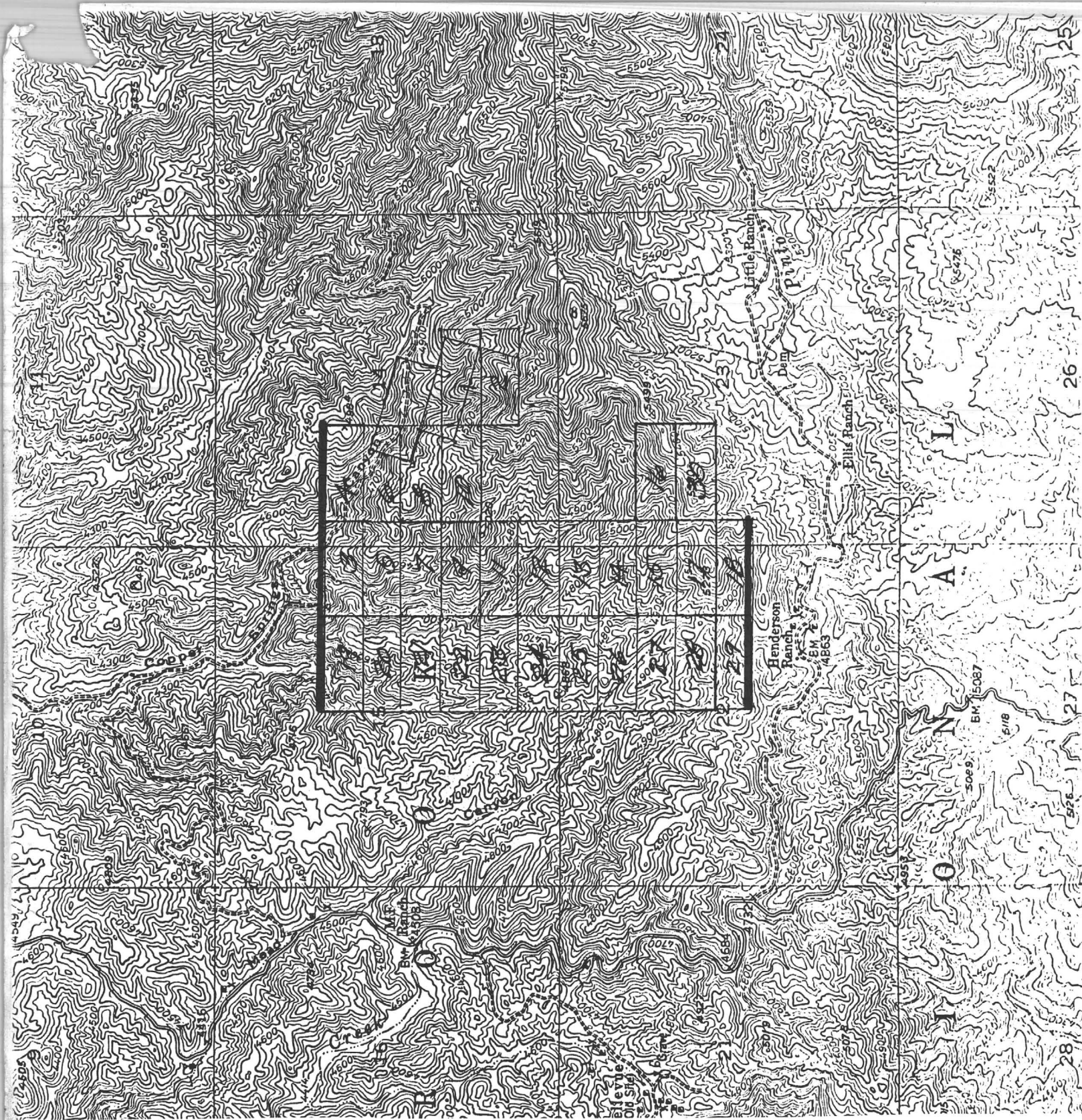
# GENERALIZED ALTERATION PATTERN COPPER SPRINGS CANYON, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA



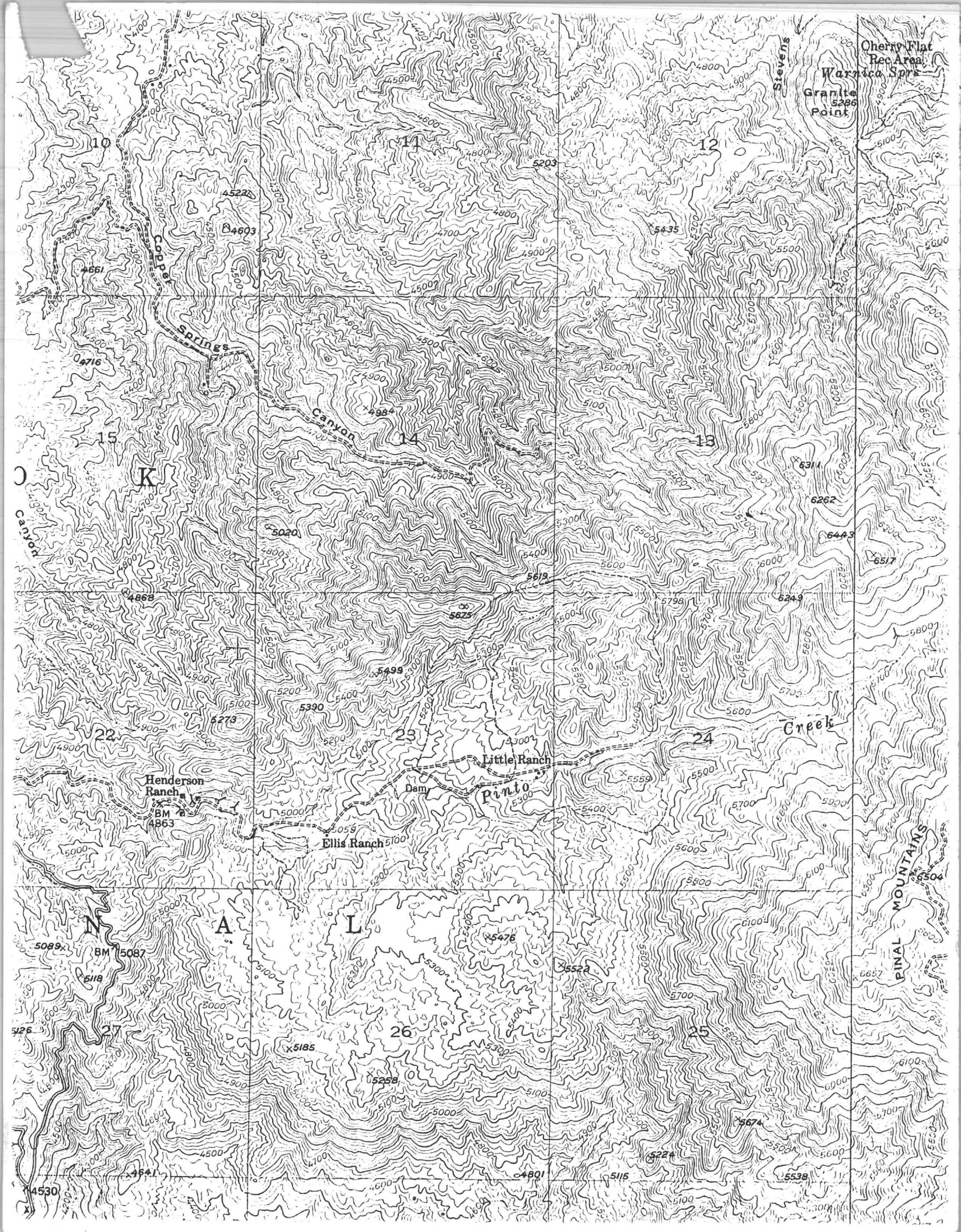
## ALTERATION

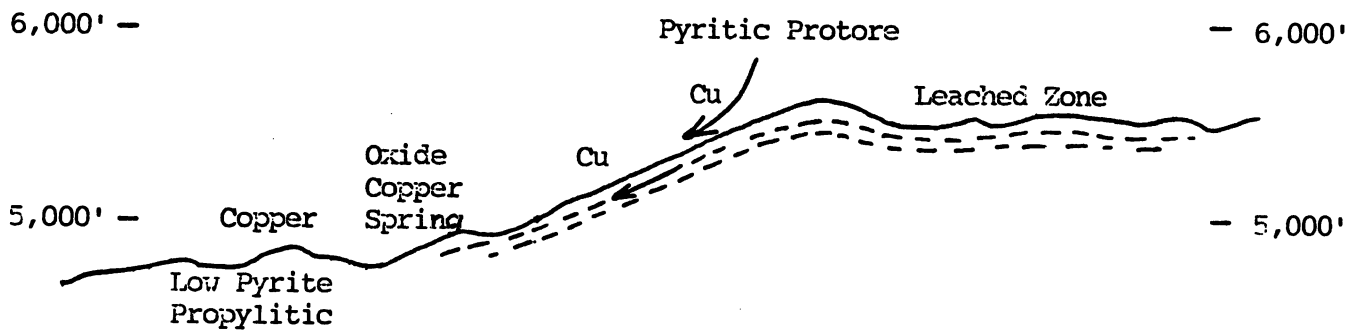
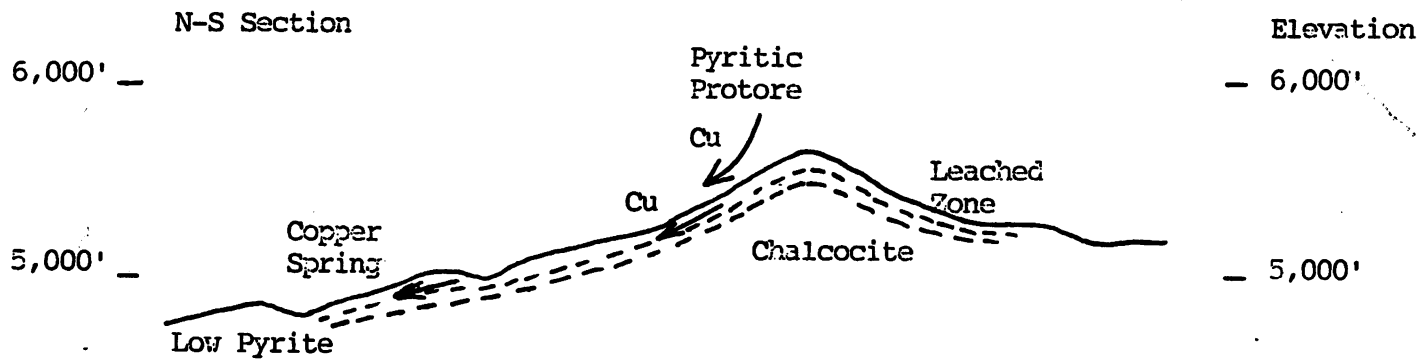
- |  |   |   |                         |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|
|  | Low sulfide Potassic  |  | Drill Hole              |
|  | Potassic - Phyllic zone of numerous quartz-sericite-K feldspar veinlets |  | Oxide copper occurrence |
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|  | General Area of Favorable Potential for Leachable Copper Mineralizaion  |  | Pinal Schist            |
|  |   |  | Madera diorite          |

R.M. Corn  
April, 1990



**Map of Aqua Verde Claims**  
**Copper Springs Canyon**  
**Summit Mining District, Gila County, Arizona**



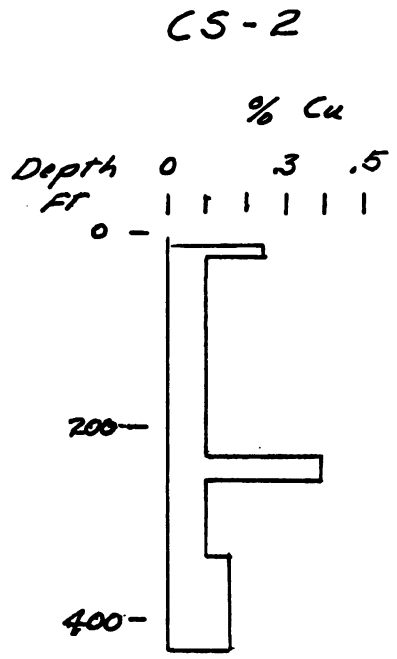
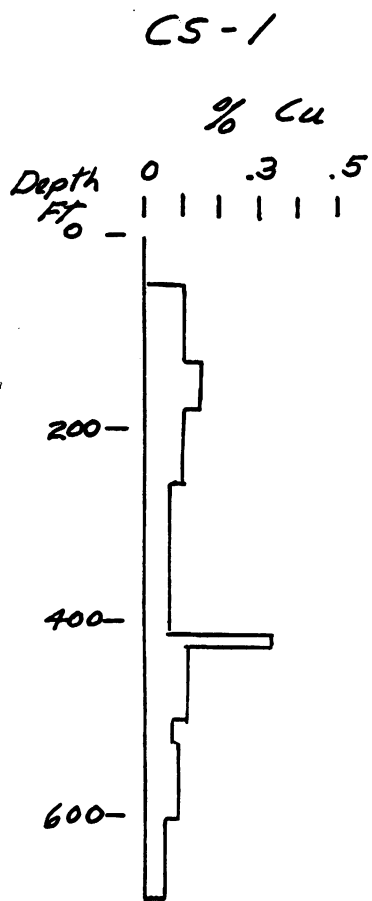


E-W Section

Scale  
1 inch = 1,000'  
H = V

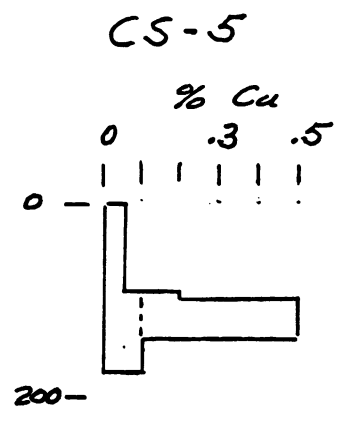
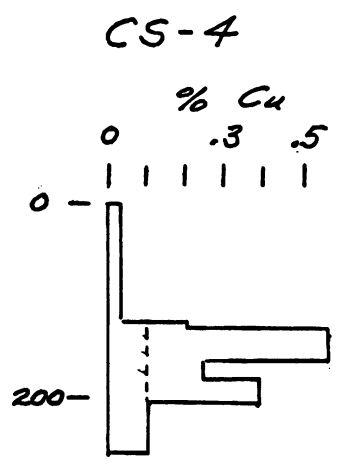
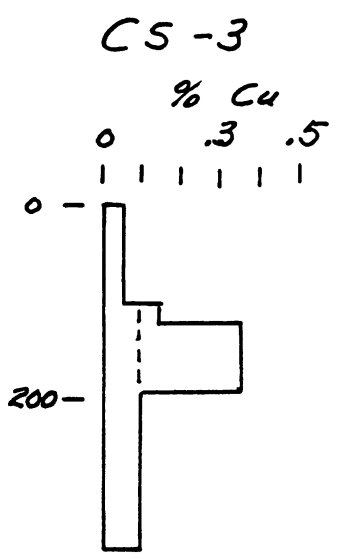
Sections Through Pyritic Protore  
At Copper Springs Canyon  
Illustrating Copper Migration  
Chalcocite Enrichment and Oxide Copper Mineralization





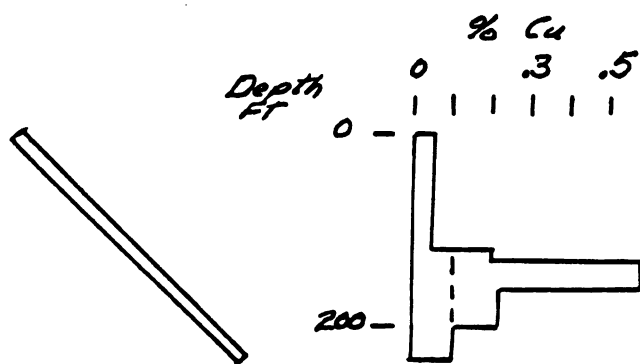
Primary  
chalcopyrite

chalcocite

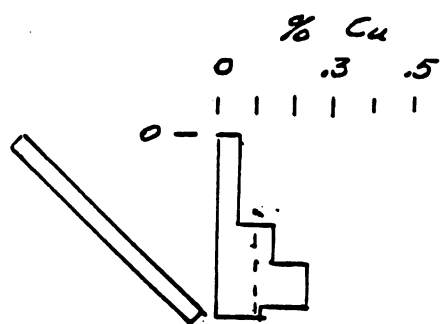


Chalcocite Mineralization and Copper Values  
Kerr-McGee Drill Holes  
Copper Springs Canyon, Gila County, Arizona

CS-A6



CS-A7











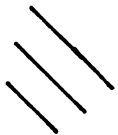
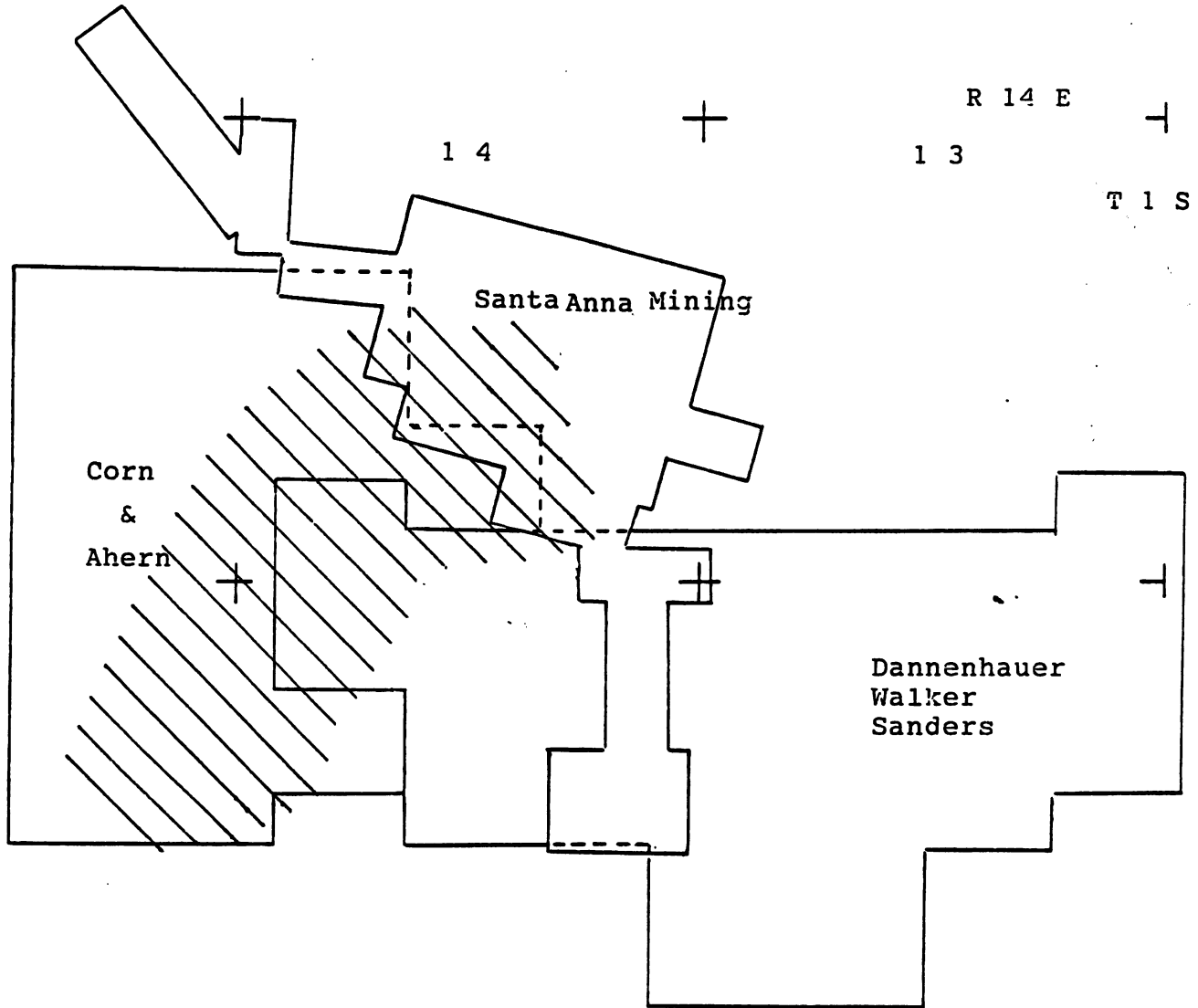








LAND MAP  
COPPER SPRINGS CANYON, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA



General Area of Favorable Potential  
for Leachable Copper Mineralization

CA

**CORN & AHERN**

CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS  
8425 Desert Steppes Dr.  
Tucson, Arizona 85710  
(602) 298-1770

October 29, 1991

Gary Parkinson  
Cambior, Inc.  
4949 South Syracuse St.  
Suite 4200  
Denver, Colorado 80237

NOV - 4 1991

Dear Gary:

Attached is a brief summary and some data on the Copper Springs Canyon prospect near Pinto Valley. The chalcocite and oxide copper mineralization at Copper Springs Canyon could provide an additional source of leachable copper in the vicinity of the Cactus-Carlotta deposit.

The chalcocite blanket on the west side of the alteration system is characterized by sooty chalcocite coating pyrite and is self-leaching. The copper in the chalcocite blanket has migrated downslope and has been precipitated as oxide copper minerals at lower elevations at the outer edge of the pyritic alteration. Kerr-McGee drilled seven holes on the prospect in 1964, but unfortunately I don't know the exact location of the old Kerr-McGee drill holes. Hole CS-1 is probably in low-sulfide pyritic alteration in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 24, and Hole CS-2 reflects primary chalcopyrite in potassic alteration in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 14. The five holes drilled in the chalcocite blanket are on the north slope of the mountain in the south  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 14 with CS-4 at lower elevations and CS-A-7 toward the top of the slope.

The oxide copper mineralization at lower elevations at the outer edge of the chalcocite blanket could have substantial potential and has never been evaluated by previous drilling.

Sincerely,



Russell M. Corn

## SUMMARY

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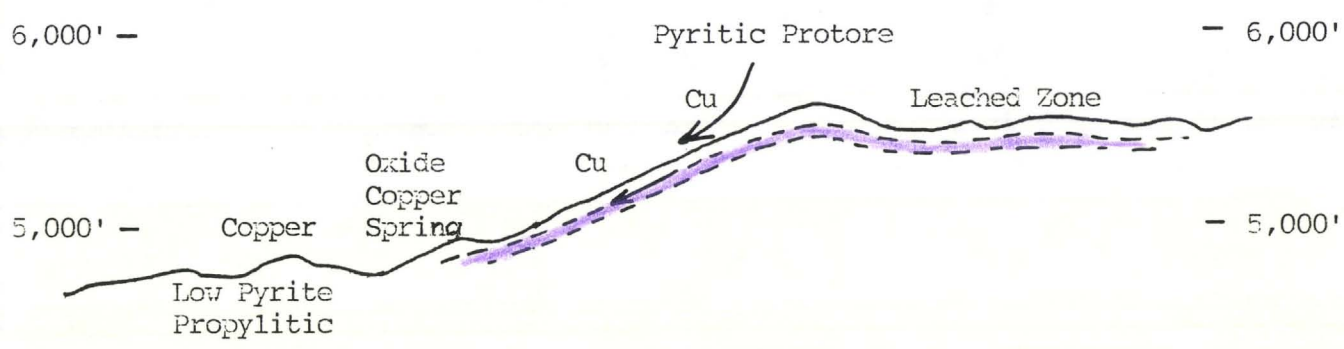
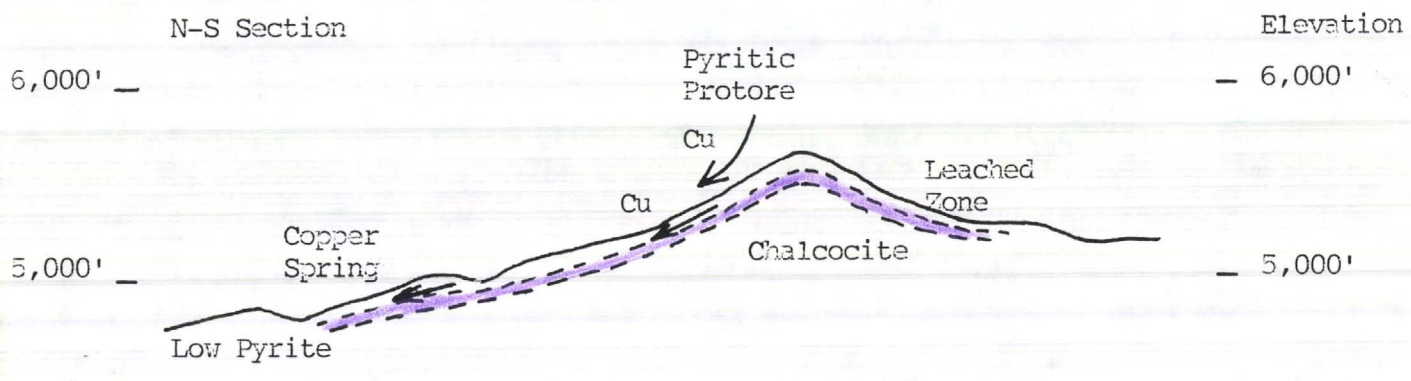
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Prepared by: Russell M. Corn

September 26, 1990

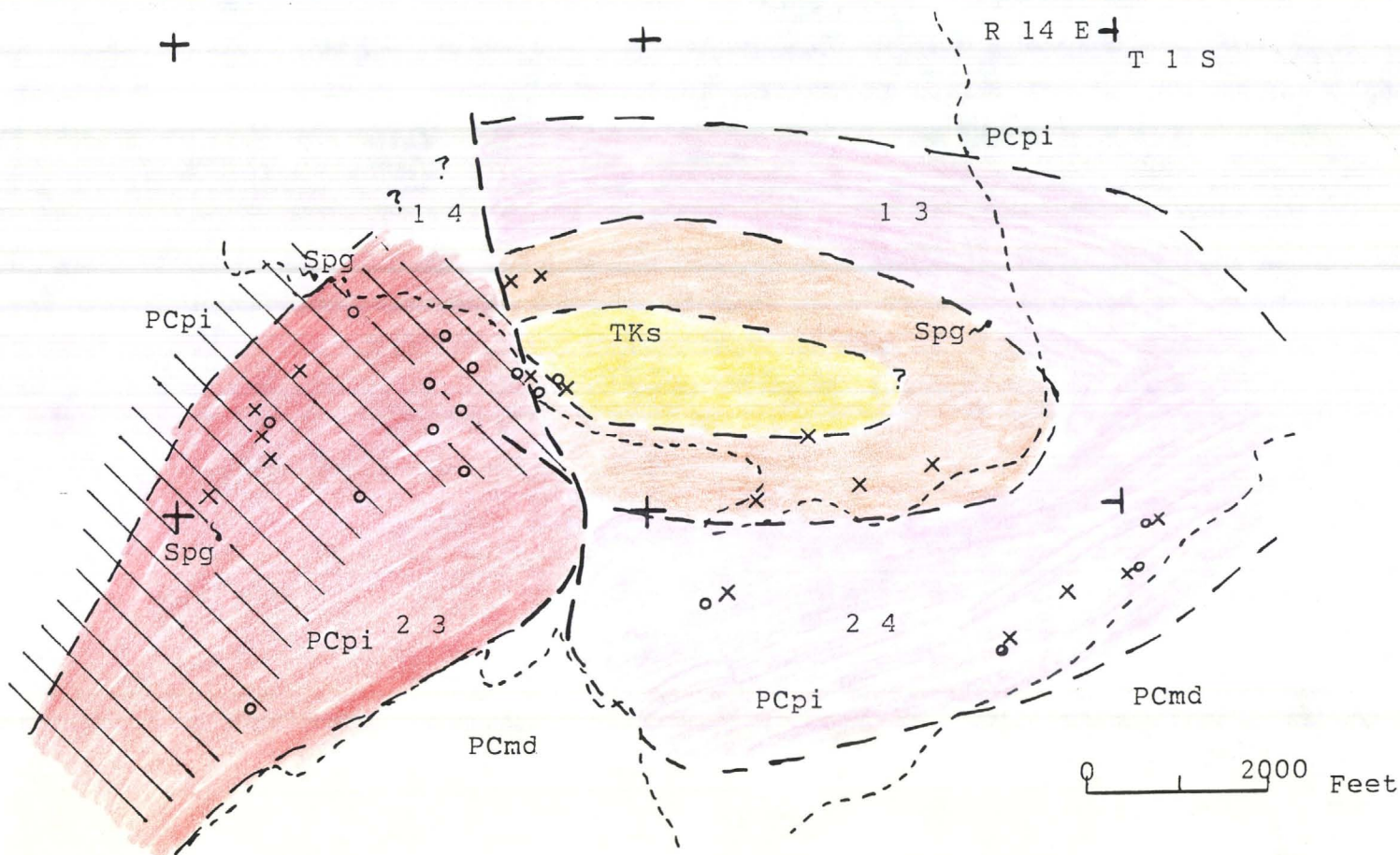


E-W Section












Scale  
 1 inch = 1,000'  
 H = V

Sections Through Pyritic Protore  
 At Copper Springs Canyon  
 Illustrating Copper Migration  
 Chalcocite Enrichment and Oxide Copper Mineralization

GENERALIZED ALTERATION PATTERN  
 COPPER SPRINGS CANYON, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA

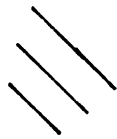
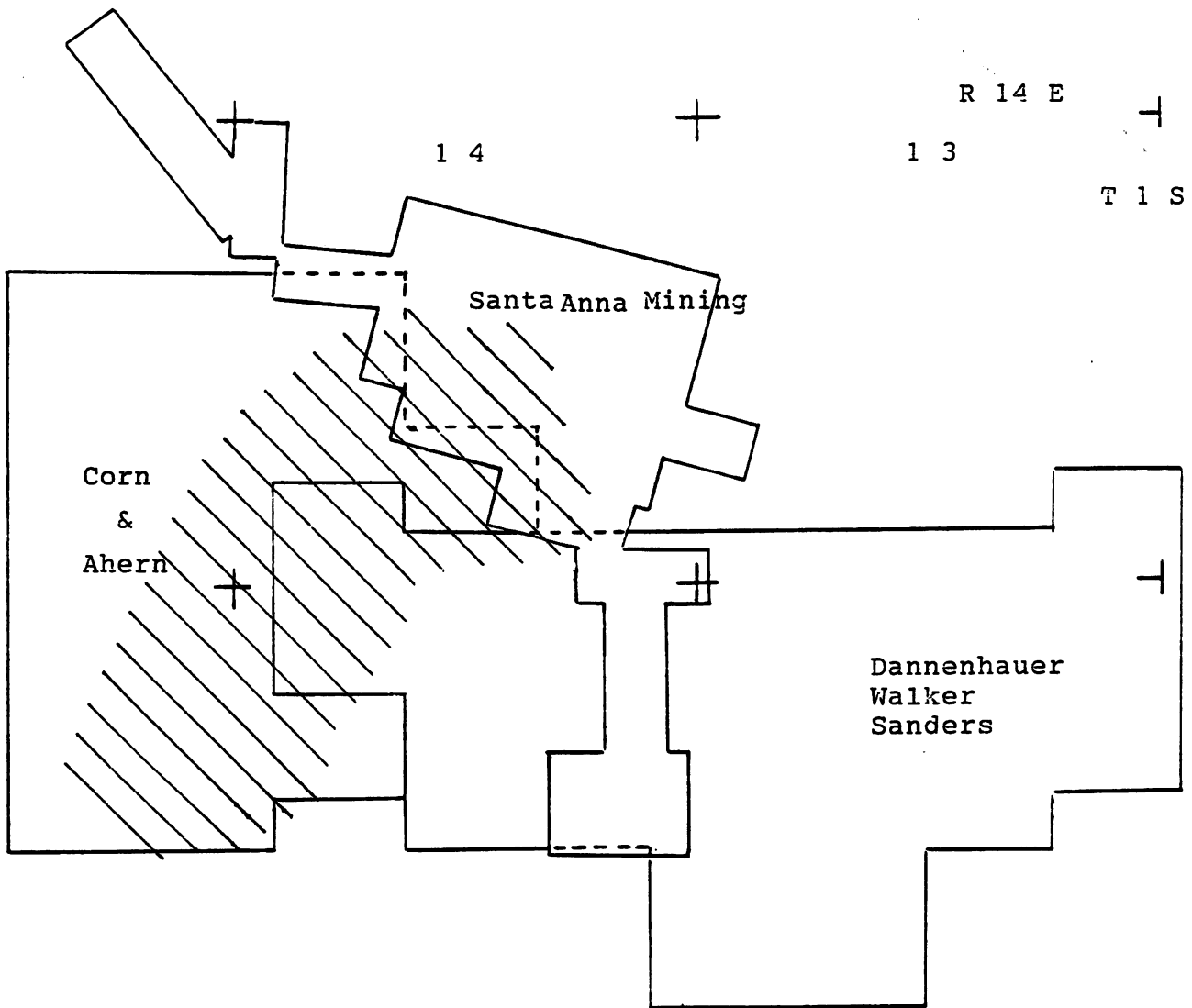


ALTERATION

- |  |   |   |                         |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|
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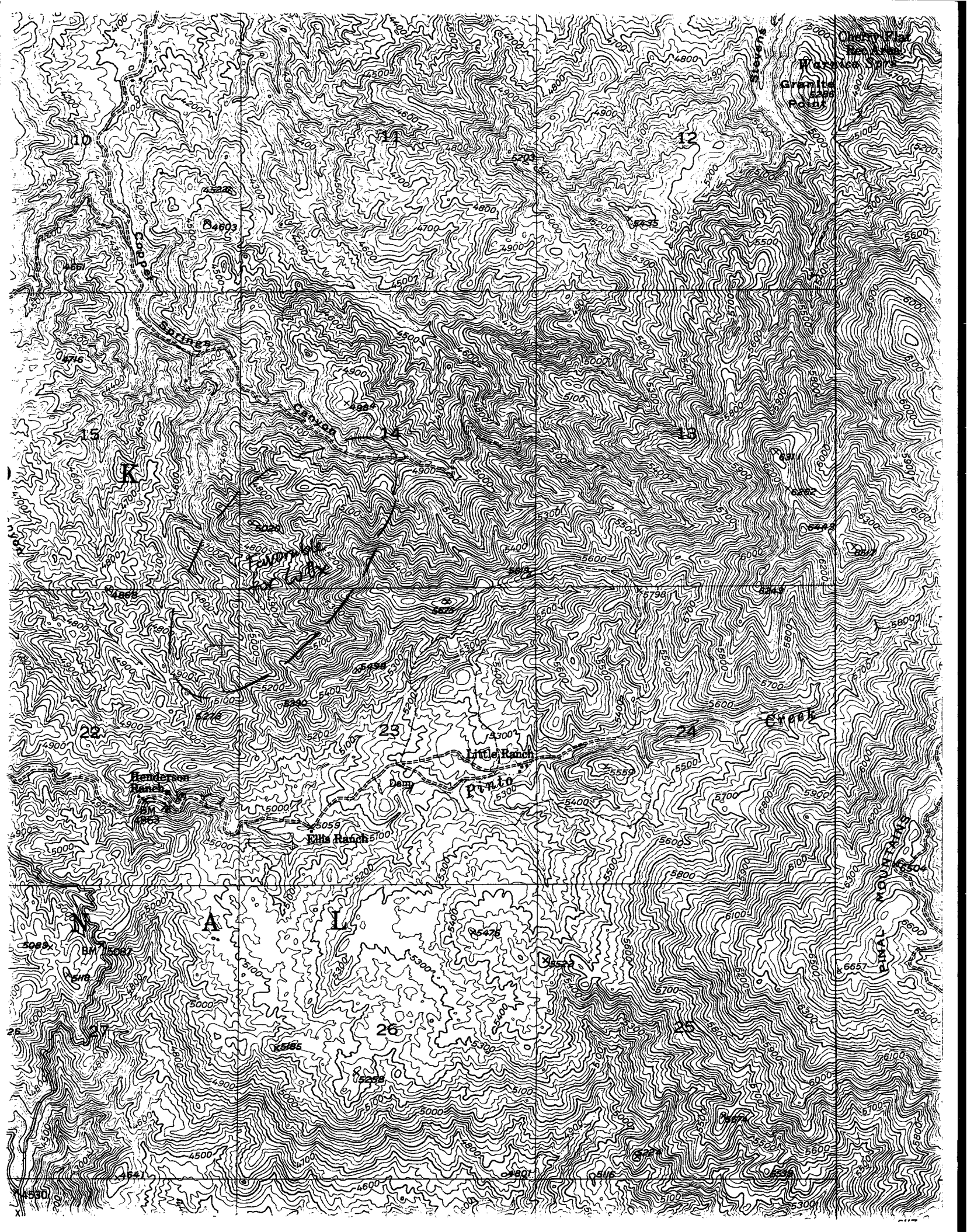
R.M. Corn  
 April, 1990

LAND MAP  
COPPER SPRINGS CANYON, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA

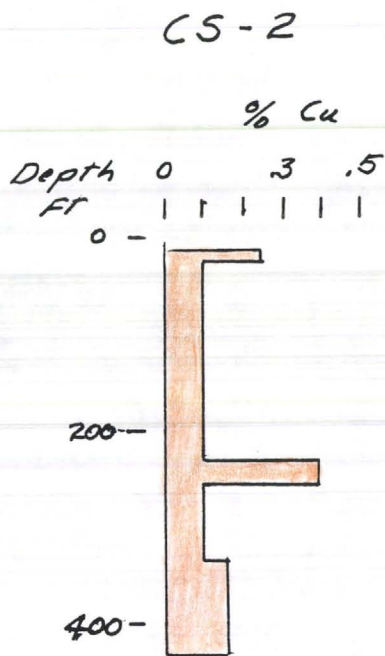
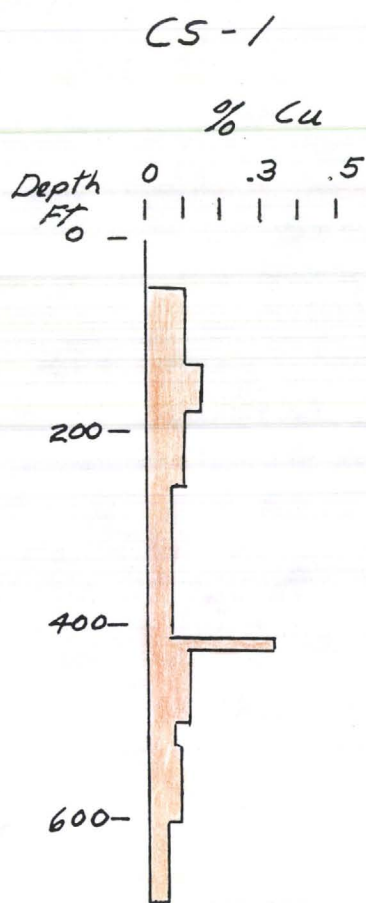


General Area of Favorable Potential  
for Leachable Copper Mineralization

*Cu<sub>2</sub>S at lower edge of chalcocite blanket  
Primary mineralization is pretty low grade, i.e., 15%*

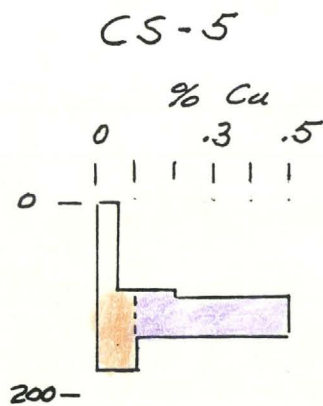
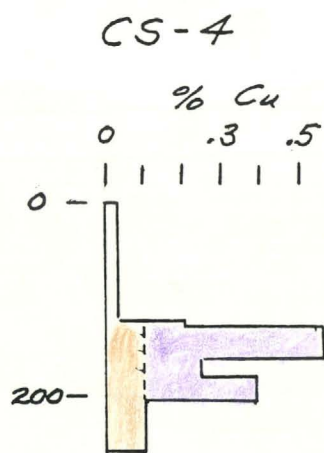
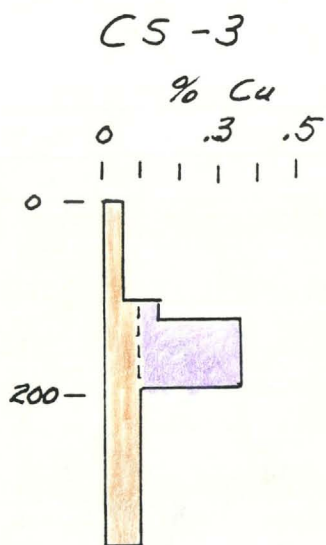






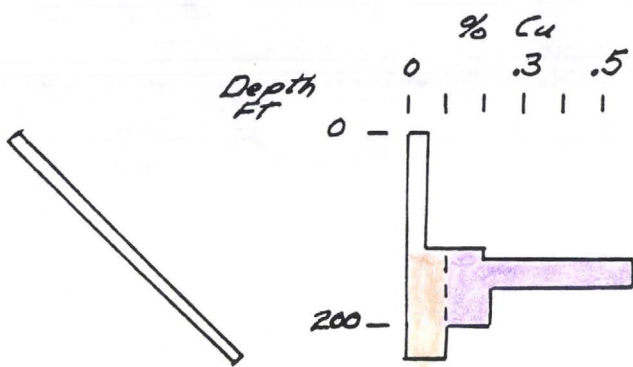
Primary  
chalcopyrite

chalcocite

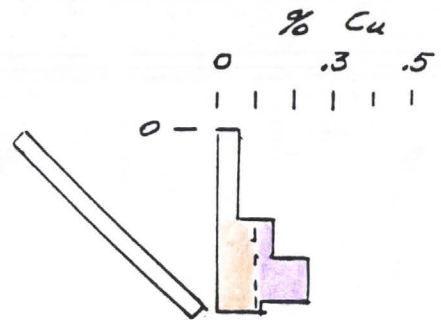


Chalcocite Mineralization and Copper Values  
Kerr-McGee Drill Holes  
Copper Springs Canyon, Gila County, Arizona

CS-A6



CS-A7



















31, 214  
(602) 340-9579

11/27 Talk w/ Annan Halloran - (John Power) Fishers  
- said he has received letter, but needs to  
talk w/ some else at tribe to see if would  
consider mining - he will call me next  
week to see - not em call him.

---

11/27 Fred Boreo, Boreo ~~Inc.~~ Inc., Globe

building offices at Pinto Valley  
does lots of concrete work.  
sounds like a good guy, will be sending  
my info on his business  
- has building just refurbished in Miami by  
tailings.

---

11/27 Talk w/ Russ Corn re Copper Spring property -  
he says that road to property is now  
fixed up, can drive all the way in.

---

11/27 Talk w/ Martin McKenna

Will meet @



Simply reflecting prop

8:30 Thursday

12<sup>th</sup> of December  
in Apache Jct.

4 S., 11 E.,

Talked vaguely about confidentiality  
agreement - mentioned that had potential problem  
w/so possibly solving deals on other properties in  
the area - did not want to place so in a  
bad situation - left this up in the air

6/91

## Copper Spring Co Prospect

for Press Com - Dick Olson

visit near over in 6/19/91 - road washed out ~ 1 mi from area

- Problems = drilled by several companies, apparently with little success, apparently other records not available
  - current access problems, roads washed out, difficult terrain for mining
  - lack of flat ~~spots~~ areas for leaching in the area
  - ~~current~~ Kern-McBee drilling indicates that blanket is quite thin and low grade, Ave 45' thick where present, ~.30-.35% grade
- Conclusion - Turn down for now, keep file info and re-visit as Carlot develops

Gravel, sand, and

Coarse residual det

QTz, loose to firm, fill deposits, older  
QTz, interbedded

Brownish-gray

Massive sheet of pi of dacitic compos thickness

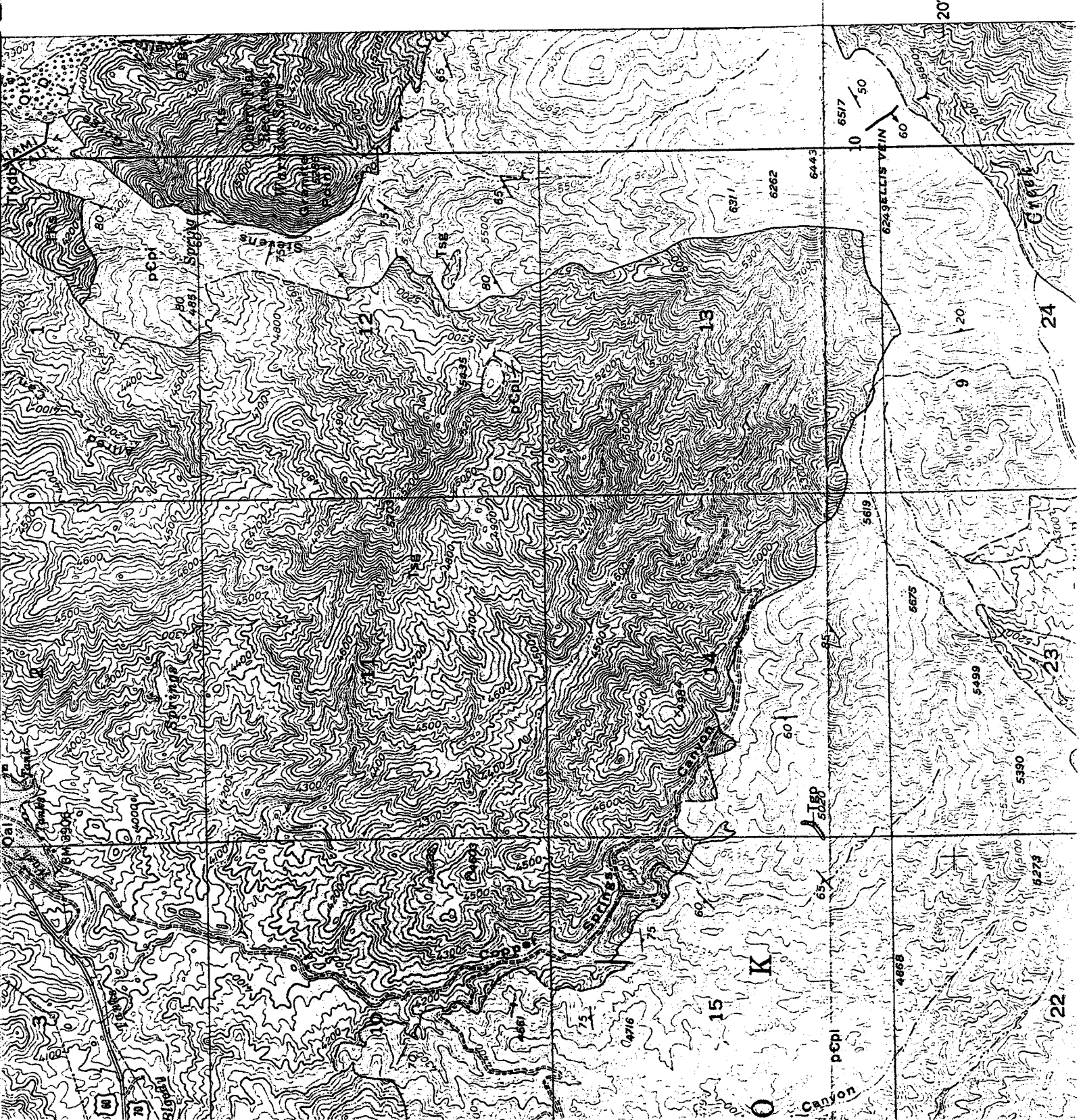
Local accumulation

Tsg, stock of porp into granite porp  
Tgp, granite porp the main stock  
May include some quadrangle

Recent

Pliocene and Pleistocene

Tertiary



the Lorraine (6) and Crenshaw (7), both of which have yielded some shipping ore; the Red Rock (13); Catclaw (12); and Doak (15). The Doak and some of the Catclaw veins contain a little galena and sphalerite.

#### MADERA PROSPECT

The Madera prospect (9) lies between the southeast extremity of the Schultze granite outcrop and the mass of Madera diorite to the south; it is an isthmuslike outcrop of Pinal schist which in much of the area extending from the Ellis vein at the east to the west boundary of secs. 14 and 23, T. 1 S., R. 14 E. has the characteristics of "capping" formed by oxidation and leaching of included grains and veinlets of metallic sulfides. The boxwork and residual limonite indicate a great preponderance of pyrite, but the former presence of some copper sulfides is proved by copper stains in a few places where veinlets are especially large or abundant.

In 1948, five churn-drill holes were sunk to explore beneath the outcrops that appeared most promising. Three of the holes passed through the usual zones typical of disseminated-sulfide deposits that have undergone near-surface alteration by weathering: an oxidized and partly leached zone overlying a zone of chalcocite enrichment that grades downward into rock containing only primary sulfides. The intersections of the enriched zone, totaling 125 feet in length, averaged about 0.42 percent copper; whereas the protore, represented by intersections totaling about 1,000 feet in length, averaged about 0.14 percent copper.

The other two holes showed disseminated sulfides of fairly uniform copper content and slight replacement by chalcocite throughout their length.

Although no part of the deposit can be regarded as ore, the total volume of mineralized rock nevertheless contains a large amount of copper.

The Ellis vein (10) at the east end of the mineralized area contains quartz, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and also a relatively large proportion of both fine- and coarse-grained molybdenite. It is one of the very rare examples in this region of a hypogene vein deposited in a north-west-trending fracture.

#### POWERS GULCH DEPOSIT

In a strip extending for a distance of about 1 mile along the edge of the dacite west of Powers Gulch (1), the schist is lightly stained by copper silicates and carbonates. These copper minerals occur as impregnations and discontinuous veinlets ranging from paper thin to nearly an inch in width. The schist host rock shows no evidence of hydrothermal alteration or of the former presence of sulfide min-

erals except in two small, widely separated areas, one of which is just north of the northwest corner of the quadrangle and the other is near the granite that crops out at the edge of the dacite about 4,500 feet to the south.

Although the copper content of the schist is too low to be of economic importance, this widespread occurrence of exotic copper minerals has attracted considerable attention as a possible indication of a hypogene copper deposit nearby. In 1980-81, diamond-drill holes were sunk through the adjacent dacite, two in the Haunted Canyon quadrangle near the common corner of the quadrangles and three opposite the granite outcrops at the south end of the mineralized area. The holes passed through 488 to 1,235 feet of dacite and through 70 to 410 feet of the underlying schist and granite.

Most of the samples recovered from the schist and granite were described in the driller's logs as "capping" and contained less than 0.3 percent copper. In one intersection 156 feet long, the samples averaged 0.54 percent copper, with assays ranging from 0.3 to 1.2 percent. No sulfides were found in any of the samples.

In 1956, the copper-bearing schist was sampled by 10 short drill holes distributed in an interval of about 4,500 feet near the edge of the dacite. The 10 drill holes totaled about 2,060 feet in length and averaged about 0.15 percent copper. In general, the copper content of the rock decreased with depth, and most of the holes bottomed in practically barren rock.

The absence of Whitetail conglomerate between the schist and the dacite indicates that this area stood relatively high during the period of erosion that preceded the dacite eruption; therefore, a hypogene copper deposit would have been exposed to weathering during this time and could have been enriched.

#### TUNGSTEN AND MOLYBDENUM DEPOSITS

##### SWEDEN MINE

The Swede vein (2) traverses an irregular tongue of schist that probably is a pendant projecting into the granite at the western edge of the stock. The vein was deposited along a shear zone which, at least in some segments, is slightly discordant with the bedding of the schist. Along most of its extent the zone is a poorly defined stockwork of thin, discontinuous quartz-pyrite veinlets. Replacement by vein matter is most complete along a segment in which the shear zone is intersected by two narrow dikes that are offshoots of the main granite mass. This segment contains a small ore shoot which has been developed by an adit crosscut and drifts. A few tons of tungsten con-

GAP

SUMMARY

COPPER SPRINGS CANYON, SUMMIT MINING DISTRICT, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA

General

The Copper Springs Canyon prospect has potential for a substantial tonnage of open-pit, readily-leachable, oxide copper and chalcocite mineralization in a self-leaching chalcocite blanket and adjacent down-slope zone of oxide copper mineralization. The prospect is part of a large porphyry copper alteration system located approximately five miles south of Inspiration that was not thoroughly evaluated by previous exploration efforts. The alteration-mineralization system consists of a concentrically zoned pattern of pyritic-phyllitic and potassic alteration covering an area of approximately five square miles. The pattern has been disrupted by faulting with a large area of high-sulfide, pyritic-phyllitic alteration juxtaposed against low-sulfide potassic alteration.

Location

Sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, T1S, R14E, Sec 14, T1S, R14½E, Summit Mining District, Gila County, Arizona.

Land

There are three groups of unpatented claims covering most of the mineralized area.

1. Lonesome Pine & Ester group of 20 claims - Santa Anna Mining Co.
2. Turdy group of 46 claims - Ed Dannenhauer, A.B. Walker, Charlotte & Buster Sanders
3. Aqua Verde group of 30 claims - Richard Ahern & Russell M. Corn.

Previous Exploration

Previous exploration includes five churn drill holes, drilled in 1948, five or six widely-spaced holes drilled by Bear Creek in the late 1950's, seven shallow holes drilled by Kerr-McGee in 1964 and several holes drilled by Cities Service in the late 1960's. This drilling is concentrated on a limited part of the alteration system, and was carried out prior to the recent advances in heap leaching and SX-EW technology. Available data on this drilling includes N.P. Peterson's (USGS Bull. 1141-H) summary of the churn drilling, and composite assay logs for the Kerr-McGee drill holes. Although drill hole locations are not definitely known, this data indicates the presence of widespread sub-economic primary copper mineralization and a chalcocite blanket 40 to 50 feet thick averaging approximately .40% copper in the area of high-pyrite phyllitic alteration.

Exploration Potential

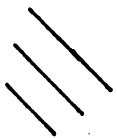
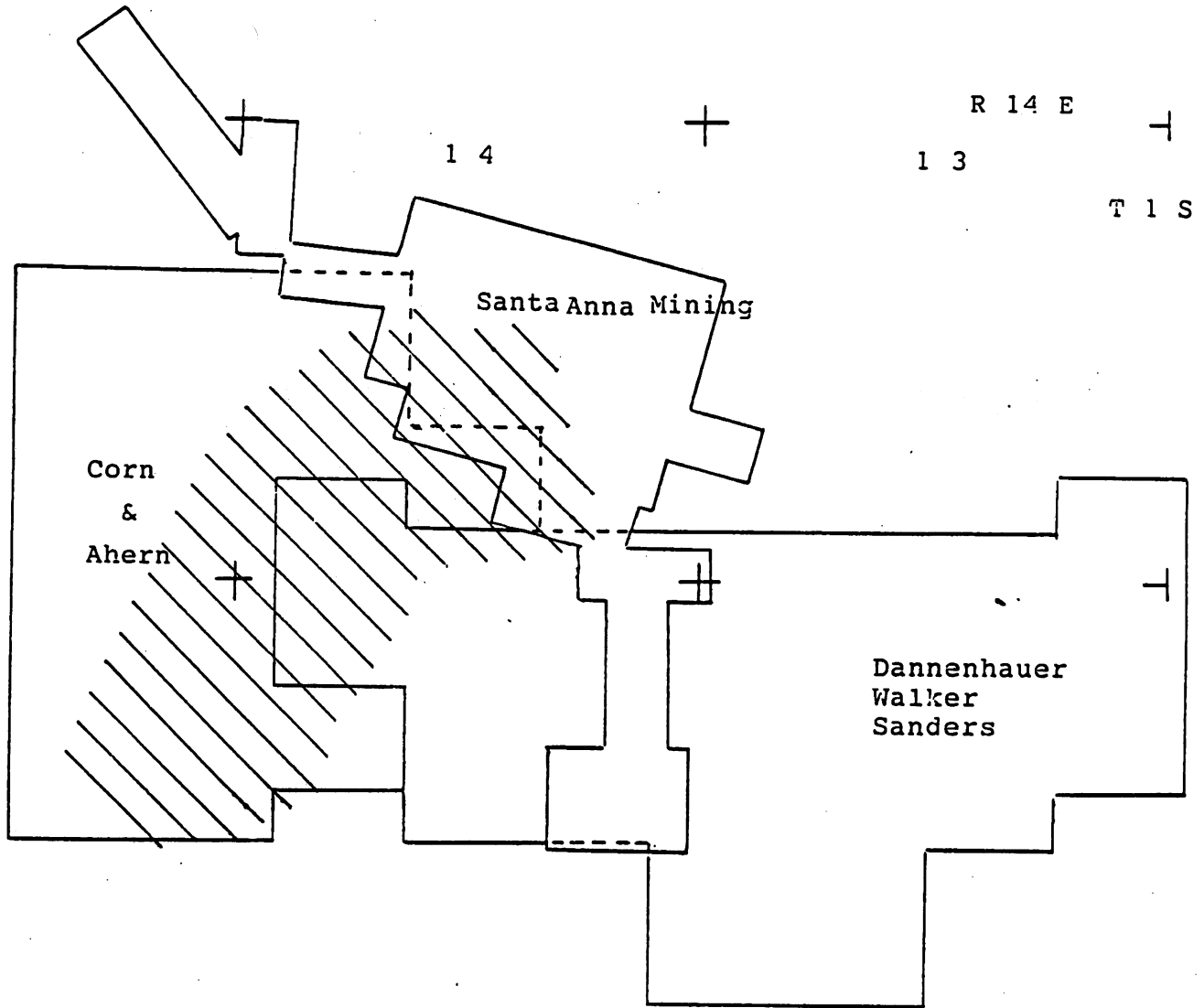
Copper mineralization of economic interest at Copper Springs Canyon occurs as a readily leachable chalcocite blanket and adjacent, downslope oxide copper mineralization that have not been evaluated by previous drilling. Limited data suggests a tonnage potential in excess of 20 million tons at .40% Cu for the chalcocite blanket. The blanket has migrated laterally and down-slope to be precipitated as both chalcocite and oxide copper minerals at lower elevations. The downslope movement of soluble copper should have resulted in a greater concentration of copper at lower elevations, with increased thickness and grade in the lower part of the chalcocite enriched zone and oxide copper mineral in the adjacent area of little or no pyrite. The potential of leachable chalcocite and oxide copper mineralization in this more favorable zone has not been tested by previous drilling.

Prepared by: Russell M. Corn

September 26, 1990

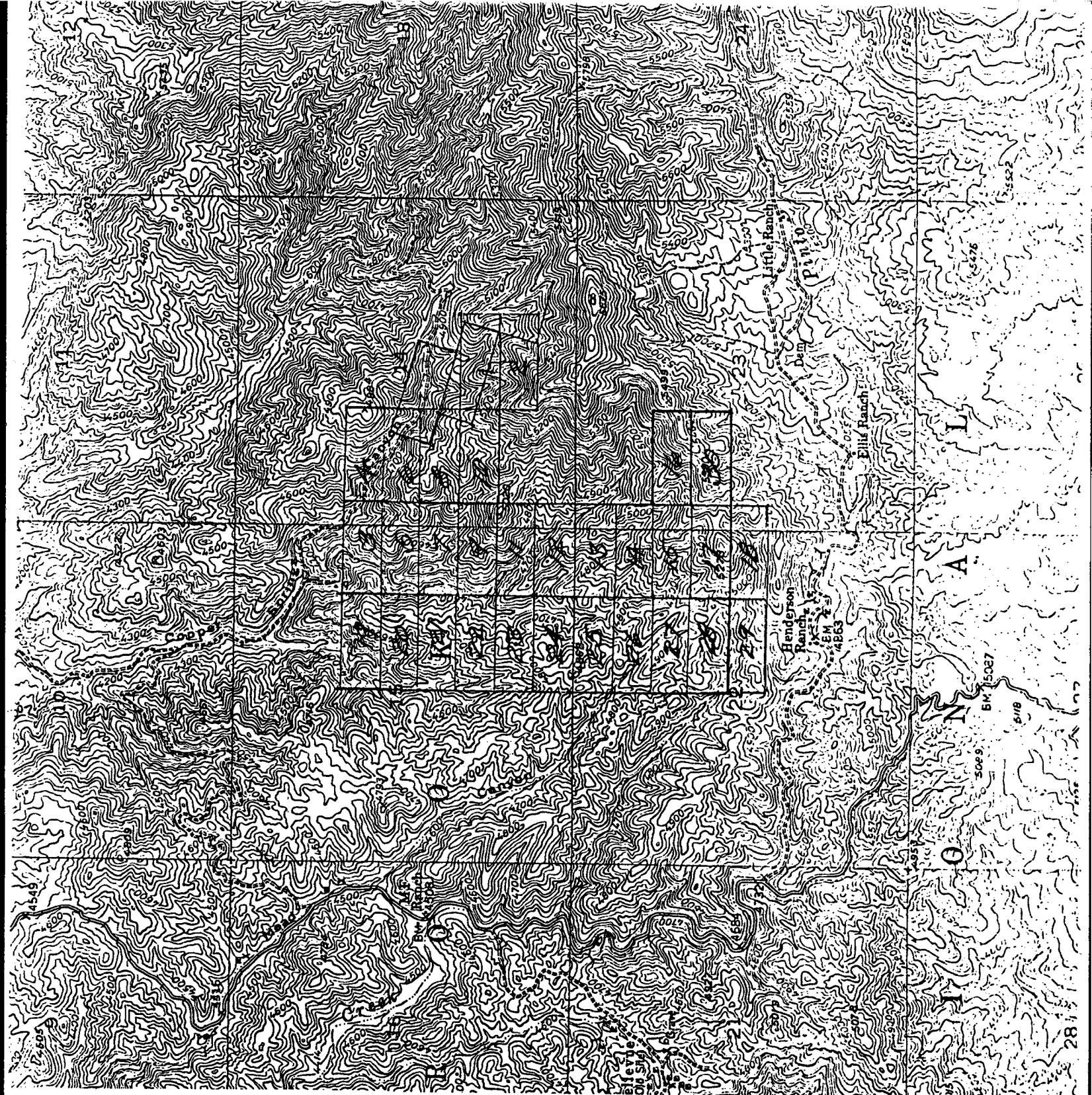


LAND MAP  
COPPER SPRINGS CANYON, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA



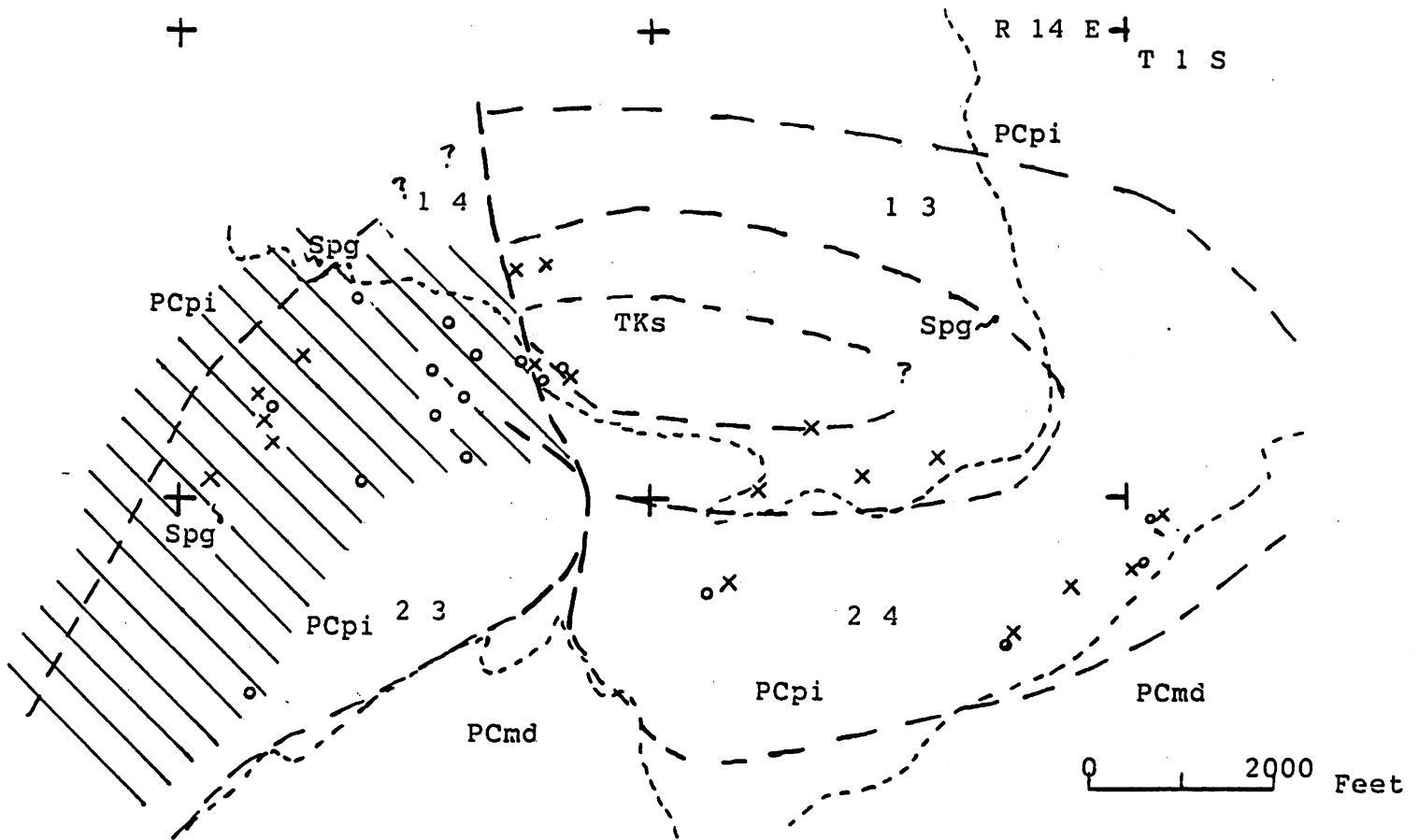
General Area of Favorable Potential  
for Leachable Copper Mineralization
















Map of Aqua Verde Claims  
Copper Springs Canyon  
Summit Mining District, Gila County, Arizona

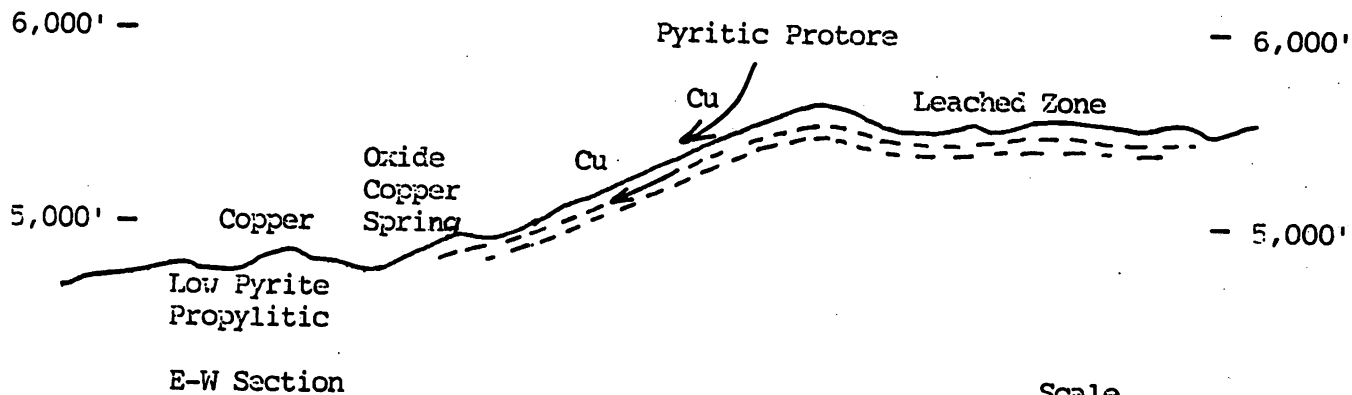
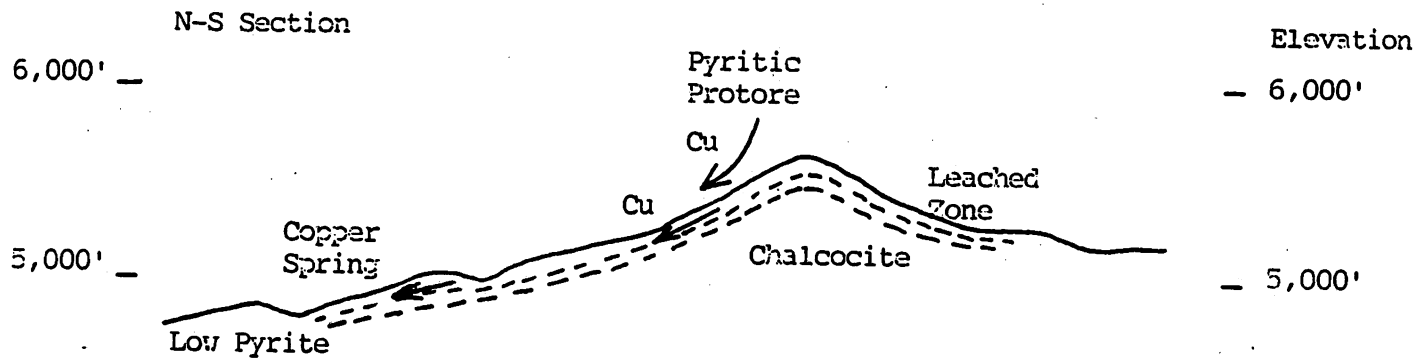
GENERALIZED ALTERATION PATTERN  
 COPPER SPRINGS CANYON, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA



ALTERATION

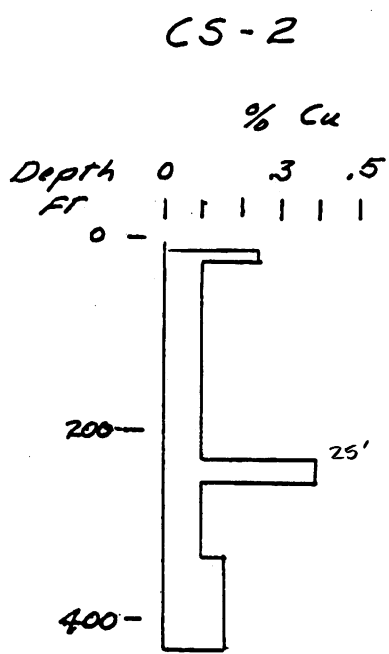
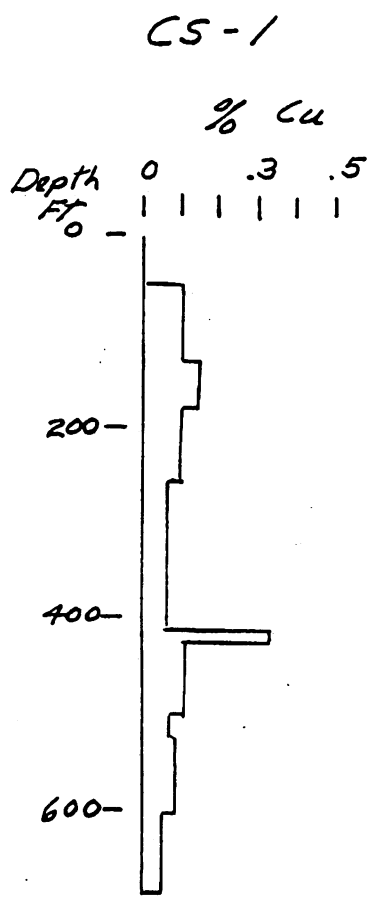
- |   |   |   |                         |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|
|  | Low sulfide Potassic  |  | Drill Hole              |
|  | Potassic - Phyllic zone of numerous quartz-sericite-K feldspar veinlets |  | Oxide copper occurrence |
|  | High sulfide Phyllic-Pyritic  |  | Copper spring           |
|  | Low sulfide Phyllic-pyritic   |  | Schultze granite        |
|   | General Area of Favorable Potential for Leachable Copper Mineralization |  | Pinal Schist            |
|   |   |  | Madera diorite          |

R.M. Corn  
 April, 1990



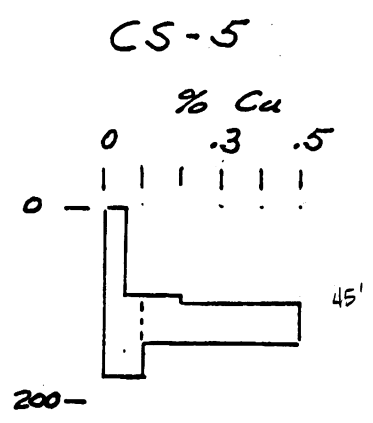
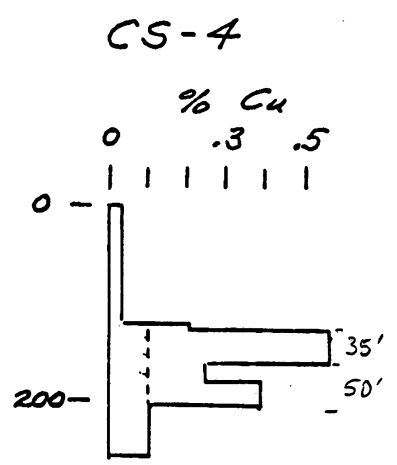
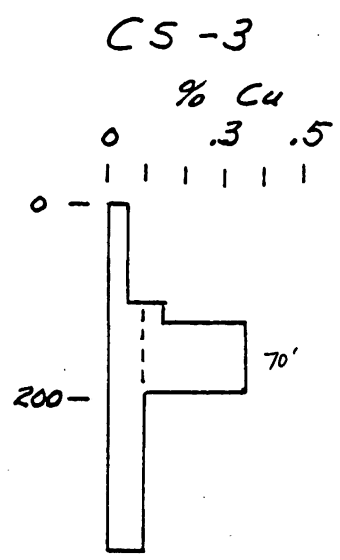
Scale  
 1 inch = 1,000'  
 H = V

Sections Through Pyritic Protore  
 At Copper Springs Canyon  
 Illustrating Copper Migration  
 Chalcocite Enrichment and Oxide Copper Mineralization



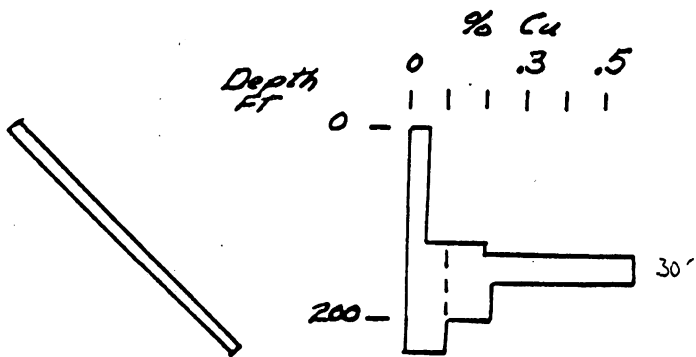
Primary  
chalcopyrite

chalcocite

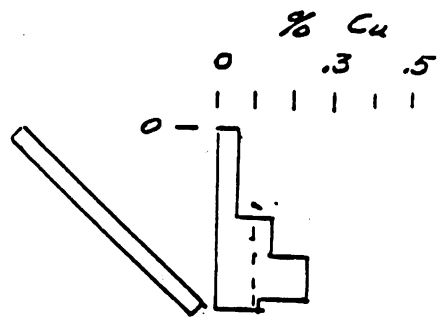


Chalcocite Mineralization and Copper Values  
Kerr-McGee Drill Holes  
Copper Springs Canyon, Gila County, Arizona

CS-A6



CS-A7











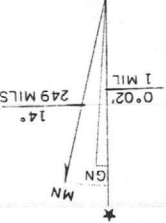




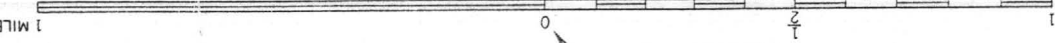
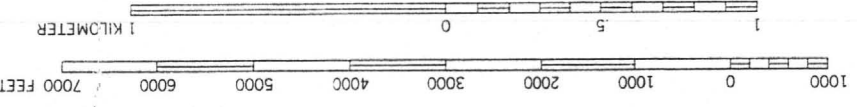




UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

INSPIRATION, ARIZ.

N3322.5-W11052.5/7.5

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Unimproved road

Scale 1:24000  
0.8 MI. TO U.S. 60-70 SUPERIOR 14 MI. SW (Pinal Ranch) 3850 IV SW  
PHOENIX 75 MI. SUPERIOR 15 MI. INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESTON VIRGINIA-1982  
R. 14 E. R. 14 S. E. 110° 52' 30" (Treadle Pass) 3850 IV SW



3.2 MI. TO U.S. 60-70  
GLOBE 8.2 MI.



111° 00' 178000 FEET (CENTRAL) R 13 E R 14 E 57° 30' CASTLE DOME MINE 3.5 MI. (INSPIRATION) 55 GLOBE 11 MI. MIAMI 3.2 MI.

21 MI. TOURS 89 AND 89 SUPERIOR 8 MI.

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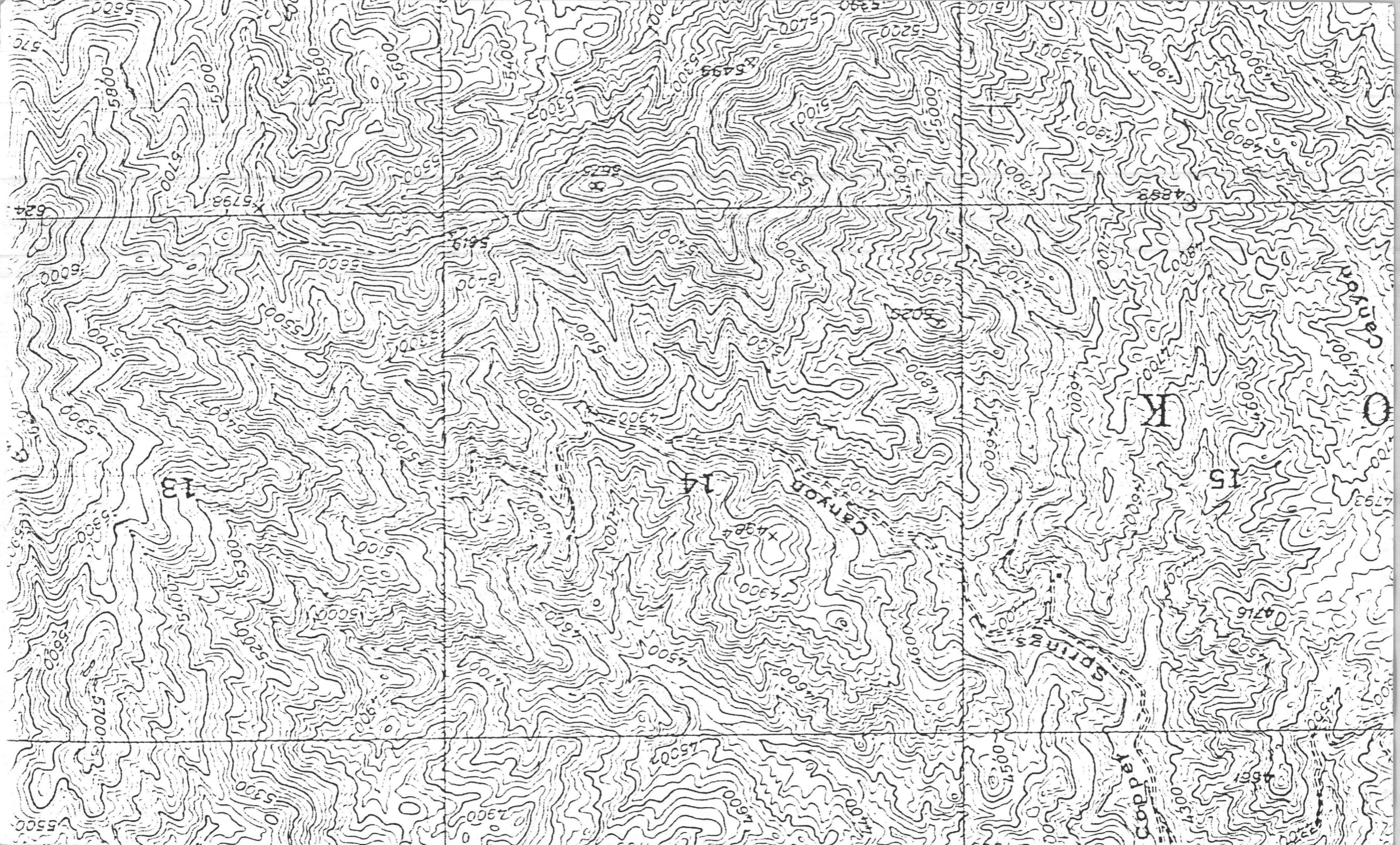
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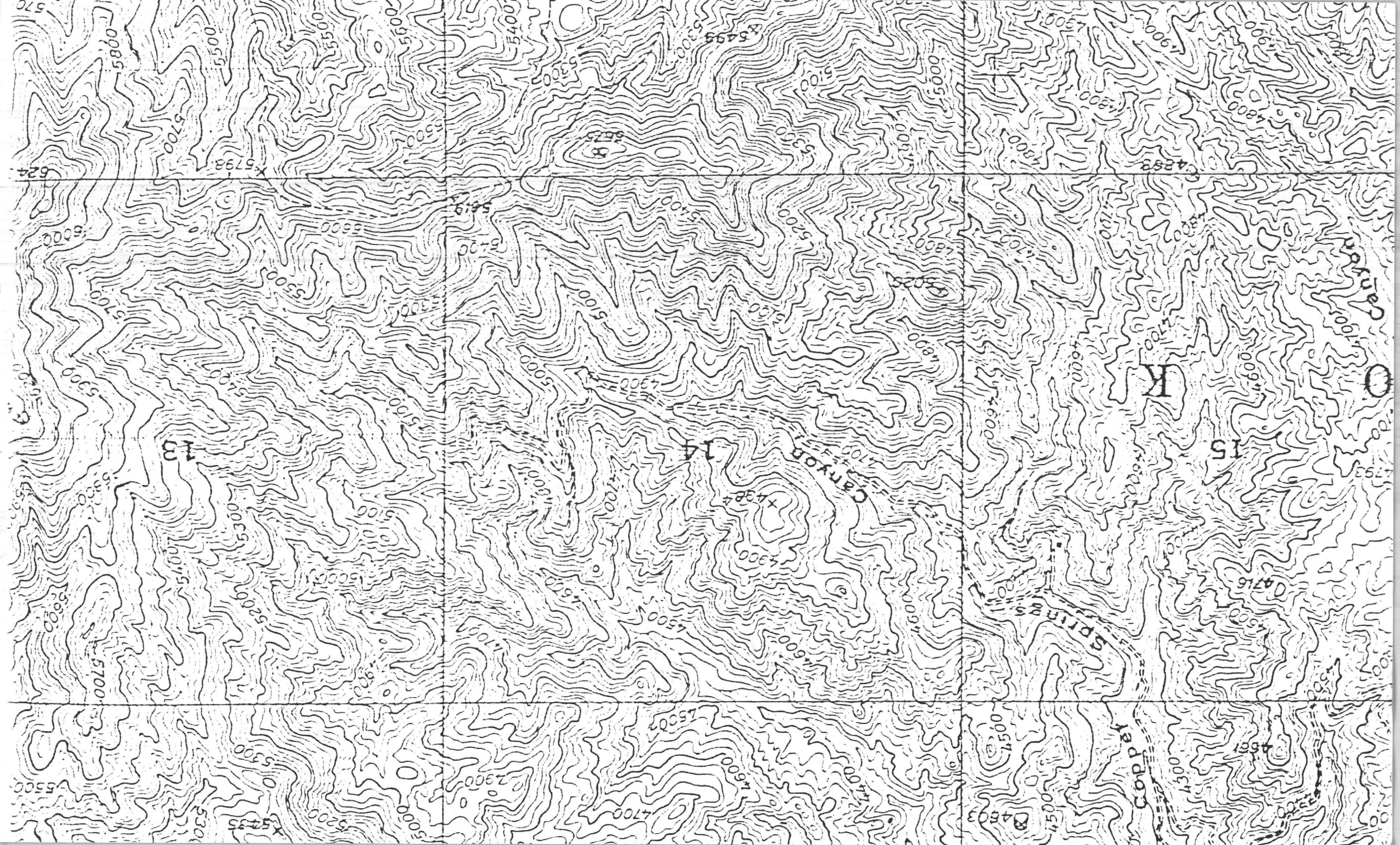
Russ Com,

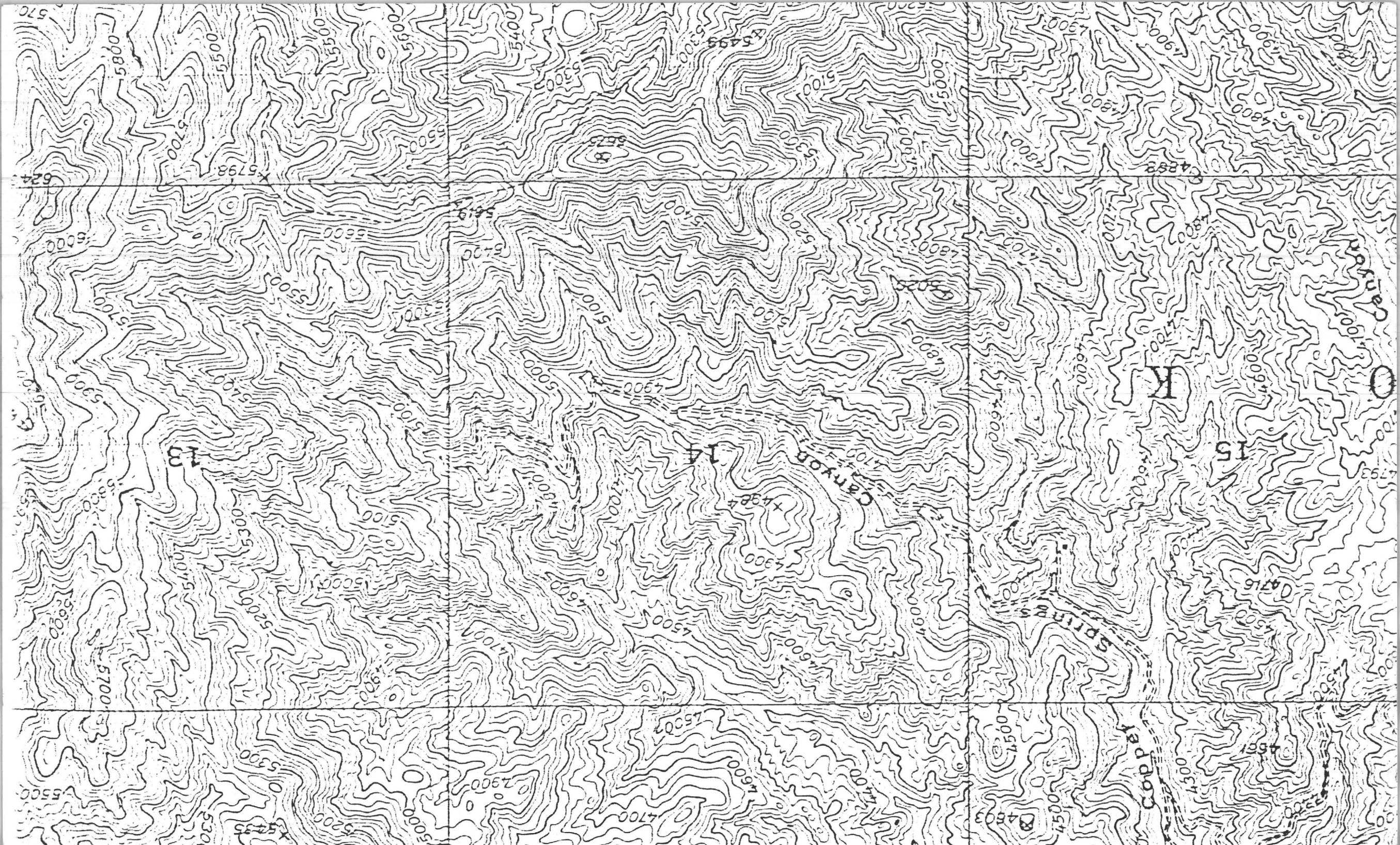
11/27/91

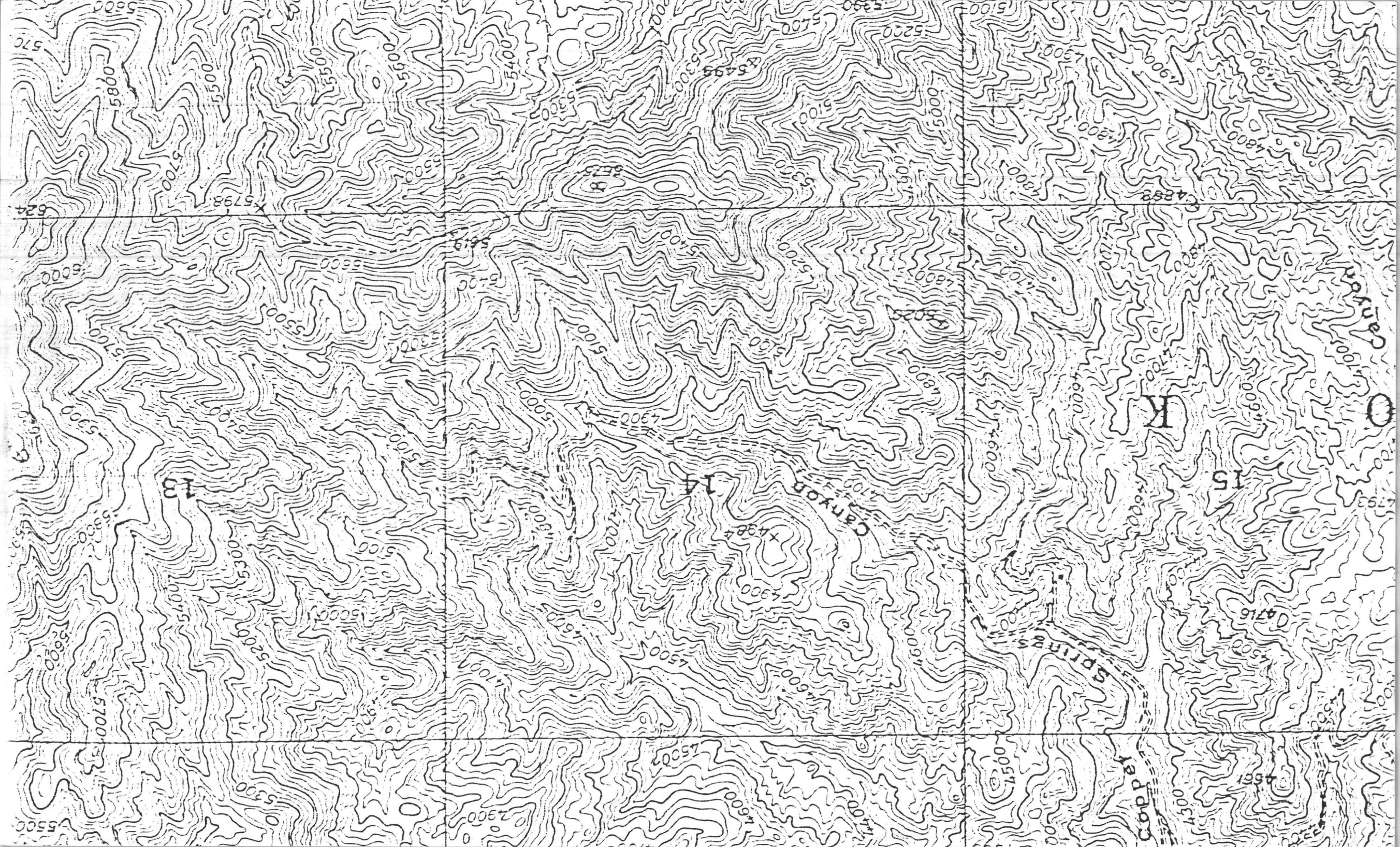
- told hi that will follow  
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road is now passable  
to property











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SPRINGS

Copper

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X 4984

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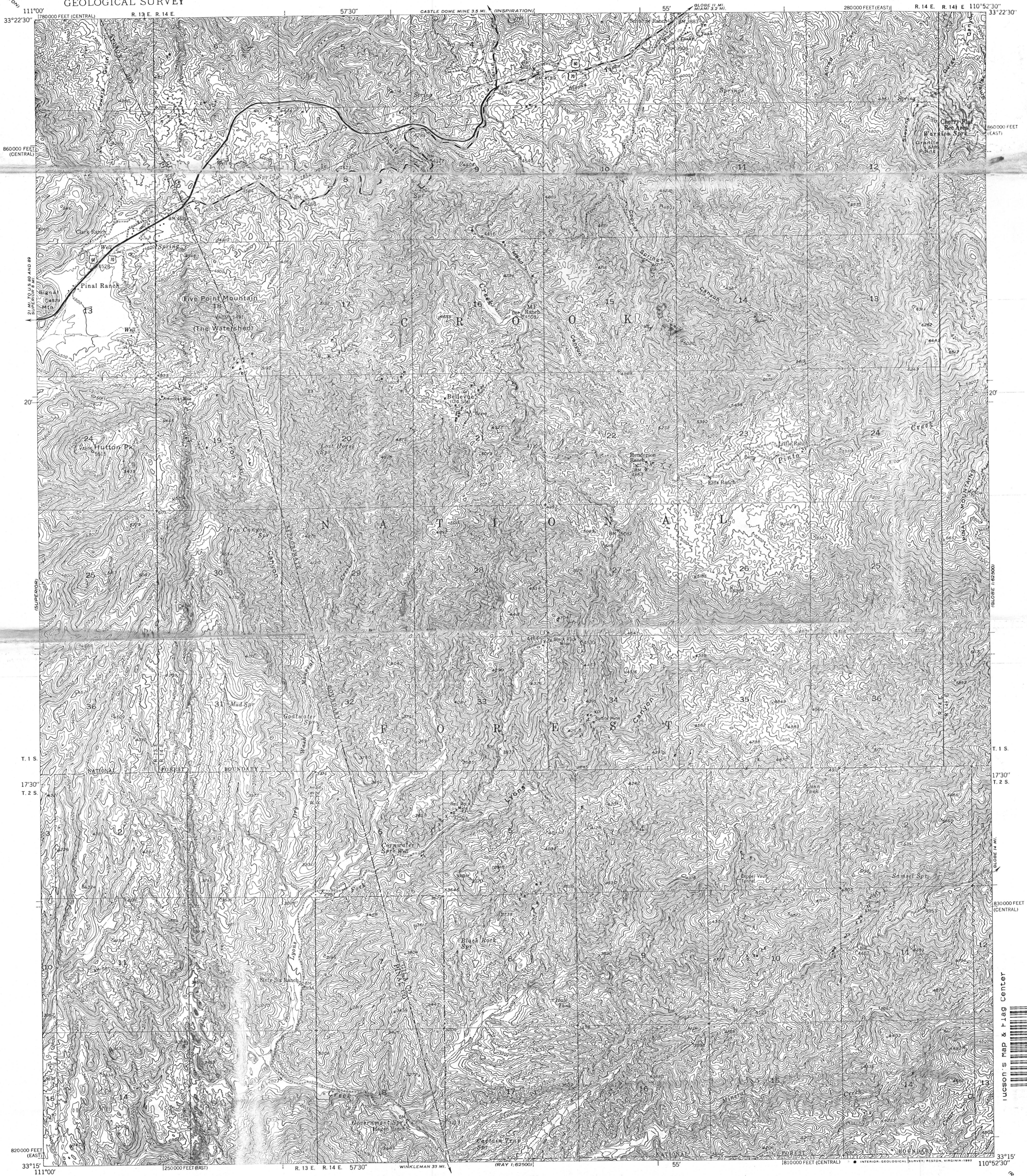
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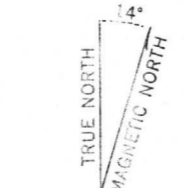




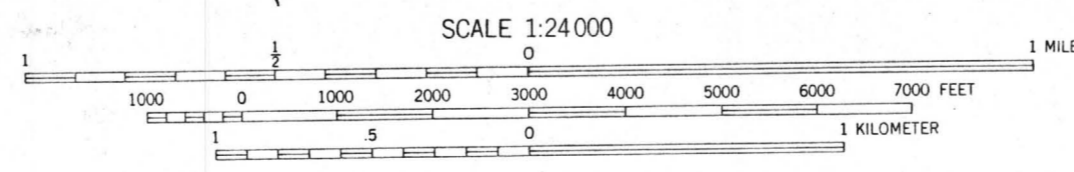




Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
Aerial photographs taken 1943. Field check 1948  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Arizona coordinate system,  
east and central zones  
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown  
Map photinspected 1979  
No major culture or drainage changes observed



APPROXIMATE MEAN  
DECLINATION, 1948



CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET  
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
 HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS    DRY WEATHER ROADS  
 Heavy-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE    Improved dirt  
 Medium-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE    Unimproved dirt  
 Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface  
 U.S. Route    State Route

PINAL RANCH, ARIZ.  
N3315-W11052.5/7.5  
1948  
PHOTOINSPECTED 1979

UCSON'S MAP & FLAG CENTER  
100000 01117  
PINAL RANCH 7.5  
2.85