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May 2, 1974

Mr. David Hahn
Route 1, Box 625B
Tucson, Arizona 85704

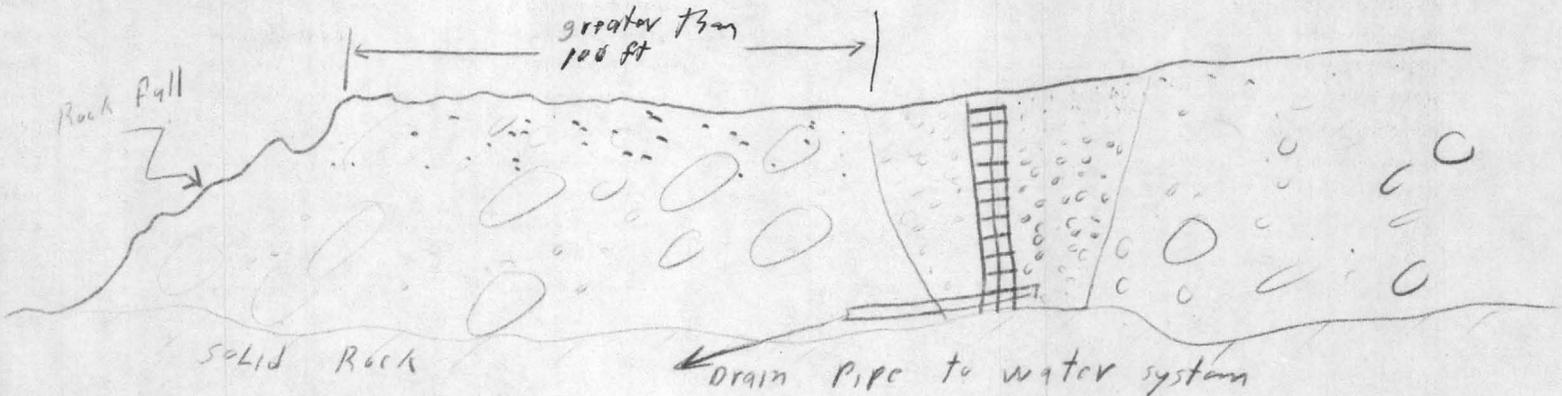
Job 930

Dear Mr. Hahn:

On Tuesday, April 30, a half day preliminary water resource inspection was made at your request in Section 19, T11S, R13E. Paul Head, senior geophysicist for Heinrichs GEOEXploration Company made this on site inspection and he was guided into the various areas of interest by you.

The intrusive rocks comprising this portion of the Tortolita Mountains have been notoriously dry and little or no water should be expected from wells in rock. Springs and seepages are known in the general area and are likely due to accumulations of water in the fault zones which form the major canyons. The best opportunity to obtain any quantity of water is probably to attempt to develop a similar source artificially. A less expensive, but probably less productive means would be shallow wells.

A major fault controlled canyon running diagonally through the middle of Section 19 drains sufficient area and should be capable of supplying several families with water if surface run-off can be trapped in gravels behind an artificial barrier located at the most narrow portion of the canyon, as shown on the enclosed map. This would likely be a rather expensive effort compared to developing shallow wells. It would be necessary to open up a trench full width across the canyon to expose bedrock. A concrete or masonry dam would then be built on the rock to within a few inches of the surface. A pipe would be installed at the bottom of and through the dam leading off to the side of the canyon out of flood danger. The upstream side of the dam should be backfilled with broken rock and coarse gravel with about 18 inches of sand on top, as shown in this sketch.



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It may be possible to do the same thing using a clay fill instead of a concrete dam. Either way this would be a rather expensive project.

On the enclosed map I have indicated four possible well sites, either drilled or dug, and should be done in the order as numbered. These should be to the full depth of the gravel. I would not expect more than 40 or 50 feet of gravel in any of these and if water is found above bedrock, the well should be developed to full depth in any case. If the well is dug, it should be very well protected from seasonal flooding and from collapse in the saturated gravel.

It should also be pointed out that any water developed from near surface run-off is very apt to be contaminated. Any such water must be checked periodically and this service I believe is offered free by the State and possibly by the University of Arizona.

Please do not hesitate to call on us if we can be of further service.

Sincerely yours,

Heinrichs GEOEXploration Co.



Paul A. Head

PAH:mt
Enc.



