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DUPLICATE

JD Dell copy

Reconnaissance Work in the
Papago Indian Reservation
(Non-exclusive Prospecting
Permit No. H54-10-66)
Pima County, Arizona

Aa-16.2.0

July 14, 1970

Mr. Vernon B. Smith
Director of Mines
The Papago Indian Tribe
5870 North Campbell Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85718

Re: Contract No. H 54 10 66

Dear Mr. Smith:

As requested in your letter of May 11, I am enclosing herewith in one volume reports on two geological and two geophysical investigations of the northern part of the Papago Reservation which we made under our renewal of prospecting permit H 54 10 66.

I am sorry it has taken so long to get this out but our men were in the field and quite busy.

If you will let me know who else should get copies of these reports, I will be glad to distribute them.

I have just learned that our check for $500, which we sent to the Tribe on May 1 for a renewal of the permit, has been cashed. You told me that the Tribe was going to return us the check because they did not wish to renew the permit. I would appreciate it if you would look into this.

Yours very truly,

S. I. Bowditch

SIB/kvs
Enclosure
cc: WESaegart

blind copy: KvdSteinen

VERNON B. SMITH
DIRECTOR OF MINES
THE PAPAGO INDIAN TRIBE
5870 NORTH CAMPBELL AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85718

S. I. B.
JUL 21 1970

July 20, 1970

Mr. S. I. Bowditch
Property Manager
American Smelting and Refining Company
Exploration Department
P. O. Box 5795
Tucson, Arizona 85703

Dear Mr. Bowditch:

Re: Your Letter of July 14, 1970
Contract No. H 54 10 66

In reply to your letter of July 14, I wish to thank you for the reports you sent me in compliance with the terms of the non-exclusive prospecting permit issued to you.

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $500.00 from The Papago Tribe of Arizona. This amount represents the refund of your recent check which had been deposited.

Yours very truly,

Vernon B. Smith

Vernon B. Smith

Enclosure: Check

cc: Mr. Thomas A. Segundo
Mr. Joseph M. Lucero
Mr. Edward B. Berger

cc made 7-21-70 for WCS
Kids/w check

Reconnaissance work in the Papago Indian Reservation Permit No. H54-10-66

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona

May 27, 1970

TO: Mr. W. E. Saegart

FROM: Mr. J. D. Sell

Reconnaissance Work in the
Papago Indian Reservation
(Non-exclusive Prospecting
Permit No. H54-10-66)
Pima County, Arizona

REPORT

In compliance with article (j), page 3, of the Papago-ASARCO permit, the following report is completed for submittal to the Superintendent, Papago Indian Agency, Sells, Arizona.

Attachment A outlines the main Papago Indian Reservation and indicates the two areas mapped, sampled and reported on in this report.

The two areas worked were the South End of the Slate Mountains (Attachment B) and the North End of the Santa Rosa Range (Attachment C).

The South Slate area was discovered during a vehicle traverse outward from the Lakeshore Mine, and subsequently the area up to the adjacent quadrangle was mapped and sampled geochemically for copper. The results of the mapping and assays are reported on Attachment B and its overlay. The results were not encouraging in the better-looking area and expanded samples indicated that all units sampled returned a similar magnitude of values.

Southward across the valley is an area containing northeast-trending monzonite porphyry dikes. The area, designated the North Santa Rosa area, was also mapped and sampled for copper values. Attachment C and its overlay accompanies this report. The geochemical copper values were essentially out along the dike zones

where minor visible copper is present. Generally a double sample was taken, one of the dike and the other in the adjacent granite wallrock.

The copper values are quite high in the granite where the copper has leached from the dike zone and reprecipitated in the relatively fresh granite. Unfortunately, the values were restricted to what was obviously copper-bearing, the dike zones were narrow, they had relatively little change along the dikes, and very low samples along the continuation into the alluvial covered areas.

In Summary, the two areas had interesting features during initial reconnaissance but the continued work indicated small areas of relatively low geochemical copper values.

James D. Sell

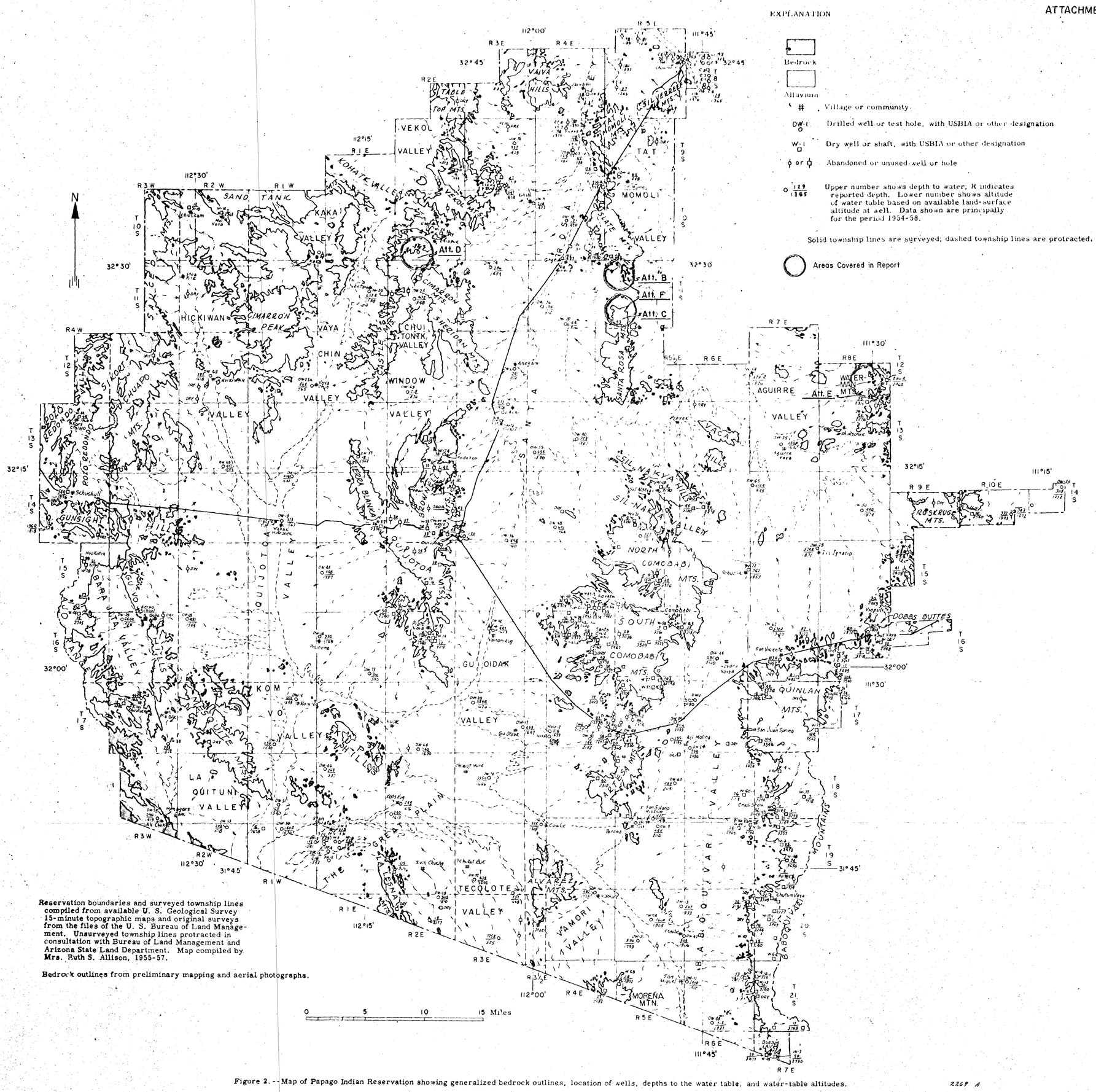
James D. Sell

JDS/kvs
Attachments

(NOTE: Area D of the Papago Index Map is the location of work reported by S. R. Davis in his memorandum dated May 22, 1970, on the Greenback Area, Aa 16.0.16.)

Attachment A

ATTACHMENT A

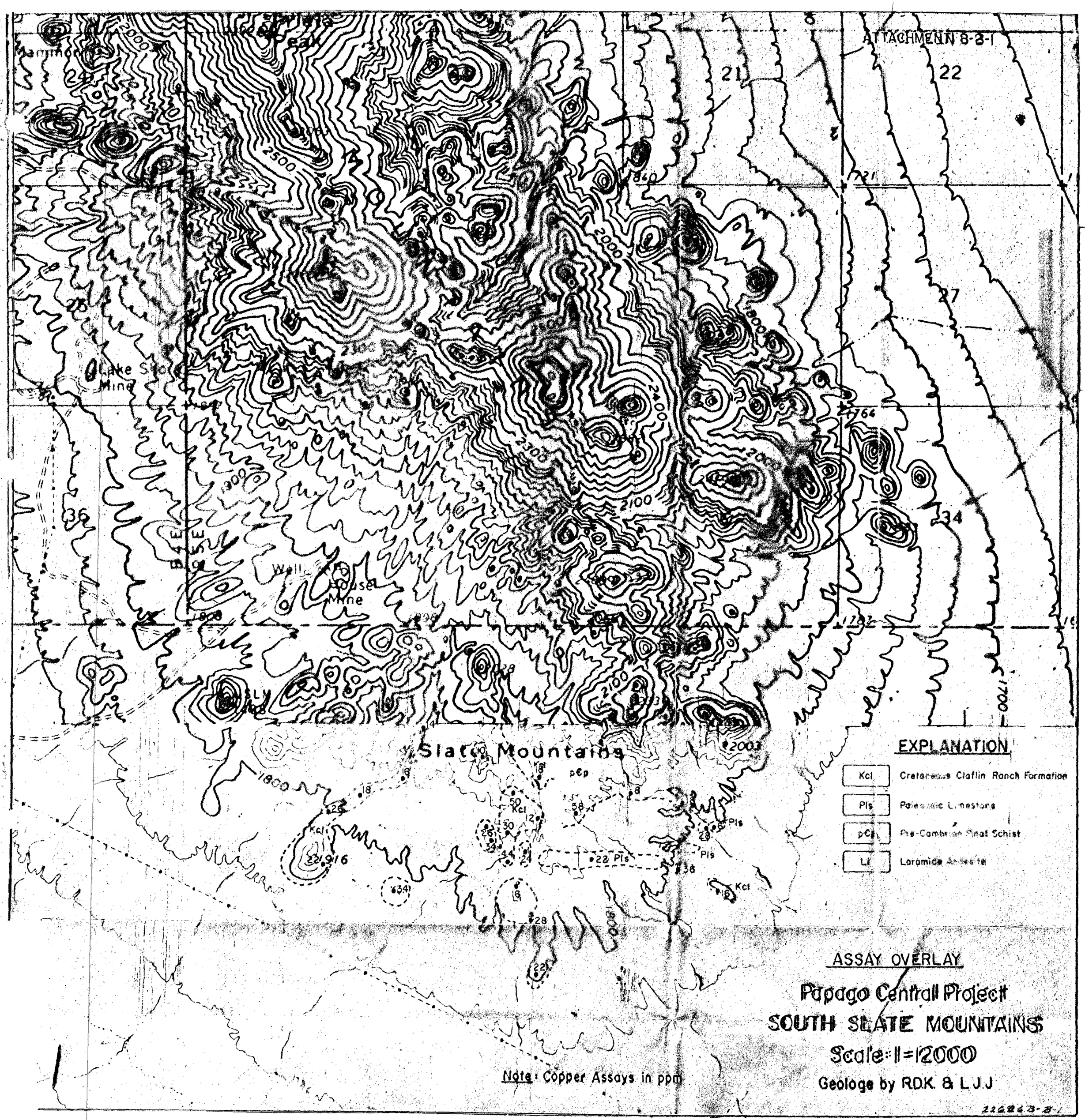


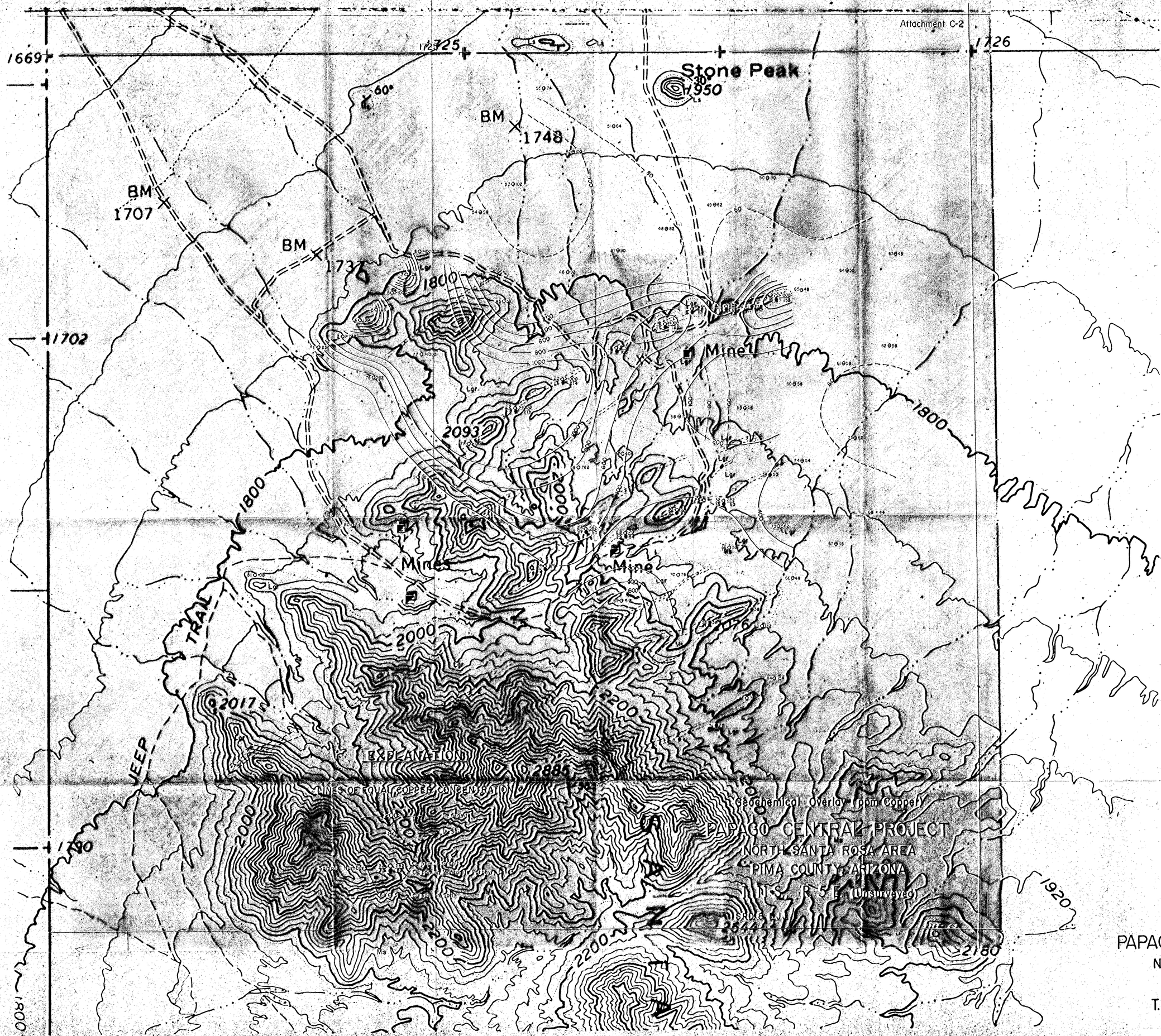
Reservation boundaries and surveyed township lines compiled from available U. S. Geological Survey 15-minute topographic maps and original surveys from the files of the U. S. Bureau of Land Management. Unsurveyed township lines protracted in consultation with Bureau of Land Management and Arizona State Land Department. Map compiled by Mrs. Ruth S. Allison, 1955-57.

Bedrock outlines from preliminary mapping and aerial photographs.

Figure 2.--Map of Papago Indian Reservation showing generalized bedrock outlines, location of wells, depths to the water table, and water-table altitudes.

2269 A


ATTACHMENT 8-8-1
Attachment B
Slate Mountains
Lake Stone Mine
Well House Mine
EXPLANATION
Kcl Cretaceous Claflin Ranch Formation
Pls Paleozoic Limestone
pЄp Pre-Cambrian Pinal Schist
Ll Laramide Andesite
ASSAY OVERLAY
Papago Central Project
SOUTH SLATE MOUNTAINS
Scale: 1"=1200'
Geology by R.D.K. & L.J.J
Note: Copper Assays in ppm



EXPLANATION

Lgr	Granite, Laramide
	Monzonite Porphyry Dikes
Ms	Metasediments, Chiefly Quartzite
Ls	Limestone, Paleozoic
30°	Strike & Dip of Bedding

GEOLOGIC MAP

PAPAGO CENTRAL PROJECT

NORTH SANTA ROSA AREA

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

T. 11 S., R. 5 E. (Unsurveyed)

SCALE 1"=1000'

2269-C1

Attachment C

Papago Central Project
Greenback Area
Pinal County, Arizona

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona

May 22, 1970

TO: W. E. Saegart

FROM: S. R. Davis

PAPAGO CENTRAL PROJECT
GREENBACK AREA
PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Greenback area, located approximately 35 miles southwest of Casa Grande, had been reported in company files to contain a monzonite type porphyry with siliceous mineralized zones, exotic copper stains, and possible low grade gold.

As part of the Papago Central project, a sampling and geological mapping project was instigated in the area of the old Greenback mine and the Pinal Shaft. Previously reported assays and surface mapping were inconclusive and did not present a complete picture.

Geological mapping revealed two areas of silica veining and flooding, the east zone essentially adjacent to the Pinal shaft and a smaller zone approximately one mile west and containing no anomalous metal values. Both geochemical and fire assay samples indicated anomalous but very low values in the silicified units of the east zone. Assay results indicated the values were restricted to the silicified zones and were seldom continuous over any significant distance.

Assay results were also very low and did not substantiate the earlier reported values. Approximately 280 samples taken indicated only trace amounts of gold and silver, and locally weakly anomalous copper values not deemed as significant.

This area does not, therefore, present any attractive exploration targets and no further work is presently recommended.

GENERAL

The area of sampling and map coverage lies in sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, T10S, R2E, Pinal County, Arizona. Access is by way of the Papago Highway south from Casa Grande to the Kohatk village road and thence west 15 miles on graded dirt roads.

Geological mapping was performed by Messrs. S. R. Davis and J. E. Kinnison, sampling by S. R. Davis, R. D. Karvinen and L. J. Jansen. Geochemical analyses, assays and composites were run by Hawley and Hawley Assayers and Chemists of Tucson, Arizona.

GEOLOGY

The rocks exposed in the area range in age from Precambrian Pinal schist and associated alaskite and granite to probable upper Tertiary andesitic flows (see attached geologic map). A Latite-monzonite porphyry complex has intruded the Pinal schist in the area of the Pinal shaft and, with the exception of a probable roof pendant in the NW corner of section 33, forms an east-west contact with the Pinal schist, which outcrops to the south for several miles.

The intrusive porphyry has a variable nature, with a predominantly aphanitic groundmass but occasional zones exhibiting a phaneritic groundmass and phenocrysts of both orthoclase and plagioclase with lesser amounts of biotite. The term latite-monzonite porphyry complex was therefore assigned to the entire unit.

The Pinal schist which strikes east-west and dips steeply to the south contains numerous tabular, sill-like bodies of granitic to alaskitic composition of probable Precambrian age and often exhibiting a graphic texture. The schists range in composition from friable sericite-mica schists to dense compact quartz schists and contain numerous thin quartz veins in addition to the massive silicified zones which occur near the porphyry contact.

Extrusive andesite and andesite porphyry occur both west of the Greenback mine in sections 31 and 32 and east of the map area. They are locally agglomeritic and predominantly very fresh. Moderate silica occurs in the andesite porphyry in section 31; however, there are no anomalous metal values associated with these zones.

Probable late Tertiary volcanics of andesitic to basaltic composition make up the Copperosity Hills to the north and are definitely post-mineral.

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

The quartz veins and silicified zones form the strongest alteration and apparently were responsible for the emplacement of the known mineralization. A pervasive hematite and limonite stain in the Pinal schist is apparently transported as no indication of sulfides is present on the surface.

Limonite staining and a highly weathered surface are typical of the latite-monzonite porphyry and locally may reflect minor clay alteration; however, little if any significance can be attributed to this.

Mineralization is very weak and apparently sporadic. Of 280 rock chip samples, gold and silver were essentially nil, the highest assays being 0.02 ounces gold and 0.06 ounces silver. Copper geochemical analyses had an average background of 40-50 PPM, and one silica vein contained a high assay of 1.65%; however, additional samples of the same vein assayed less than 0.1% copper.

In conclusion, the mineralization is very irregular and disappointingly low, the best values being restricted to the quartz veins and silicified zones. A lack of continuity of mineralization in the veins would make even a small tonnage operation difficult to develop, and none of the zones with mineralization appear large enough to allow surface mining.

The area is, therefore, of no further interest and no additional work is recommended.

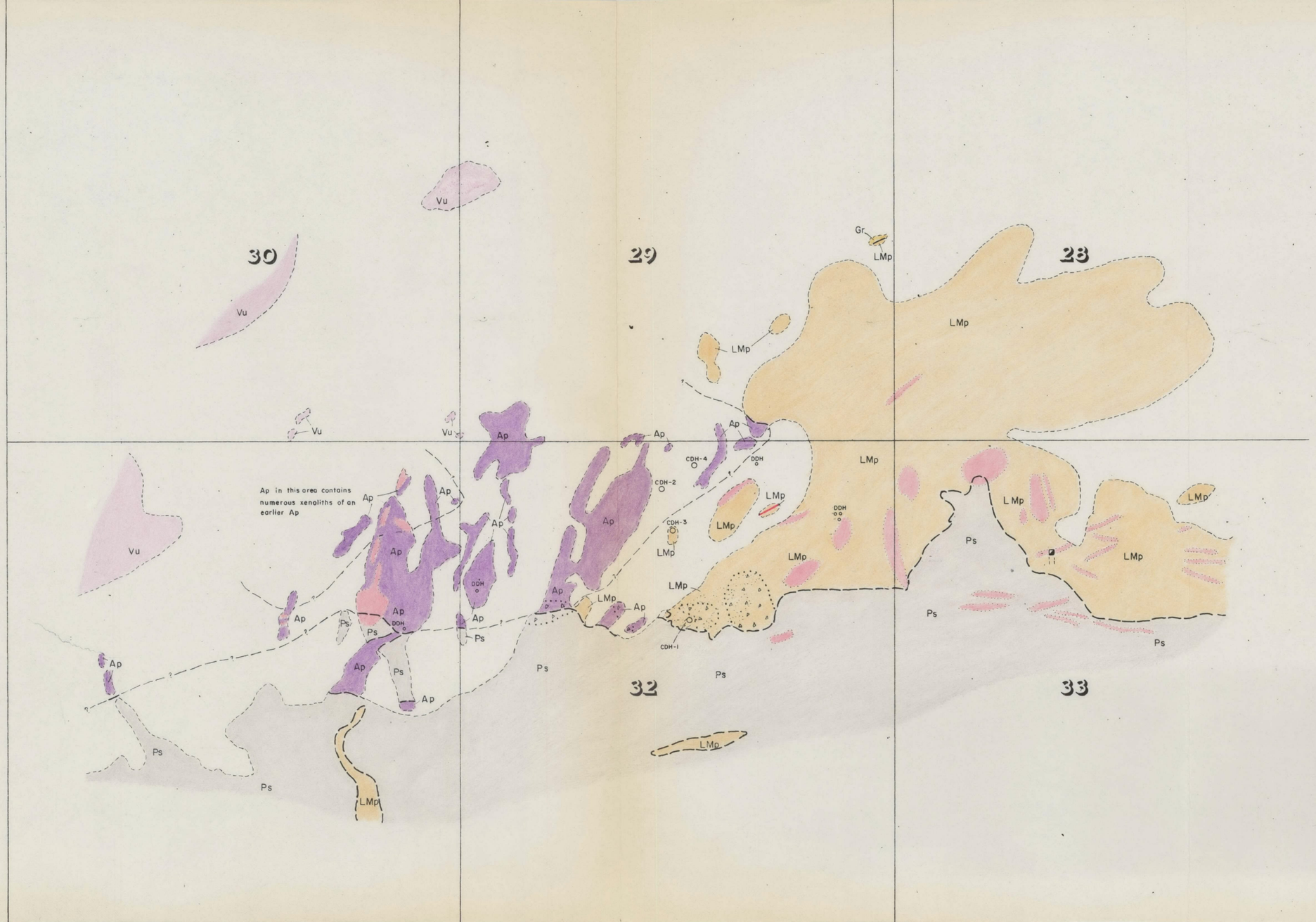
S. R. Davis

S. R. Davis

SRD/kvs

cc: WLKurtz

ATTACHMENT D



EXPLANATION

Contact

Possible Contact

Limit of Outcrop

Shear Zone

CDH Churn Drill Hole

DDH Diamond Drill Hole

ROCK TYPES

Vu — Volcanics, Undifferentiated

POST MINERAL / PRE MINERAL

Ap — Andesite and Andesite Porphyry

LMp — Latite and Monzonite Porphyry Complex

Ps — Pinal Schist

Gr — Granite, Pre-Cambrian

Silicified Zone – Massive Quartz

Breccia Zone

GEOLOGY AND ALTERATION—MINERALIZATION

PAPAGO CENTRAL PROJECT
GREENBACK AREA

PINAL CO., ARIZONA

SCALE: 1" = 1000'

June 1969 SRD, JEK 2269

Attachment D

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona

June 4, 1970

Geophysical Surveys
West Silver Bell Area
Pima County, Arizona

To: W. E. Saegart

From: W. G. Farley

I.P.-RESISTIVITY SURVEY
WEST SILVER BELL AREA
PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

On December 21, 1968, a reconnaissance I.P.-resistivity survey was initiated on the Papago Indian Reservation west of the Silver Bell Mine. A total of 53 line miles of survey was run using the Hunter-Scintrex 7.5 kilowatt I.P. unit. The electrode configuration used on this survey was the Wenner 2000-foot "a". Fig. 1 shows the location of the I.P.-resistivity stations and the contoured data. The calibration of the equipment used on this survey is such that each percent of near surface sulfides produces an I.P. response of approximately 2.5 mv/v. The anomalous I.P. response from sulfides would be superimposed on a normal background I.P. response of 1 to 5 mv/v. Extraneous, anomalous I.P. response can also be expected at times from (interstitial clay in conglomerate), magnetite, chlorite, cultural features, carbonaceous minerals and possibly other sources.

A strong, shallow I.P. anomaly was detected on the Papago Indian Reservation in Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11 about four miles south of the town of Silver Bell. This anomaly has been titled the West Waterman I.P. anomaly. The anomaly is roughly circular in shape with a diameter of about one mile. The depth to the top of the polarizer at the center of the anomaly calculates out to be forty feet below the surface. The maximum response obtained was 21.8 mv/v with a 250-foot Wenner electrode configuration. Fig. 2 shows a north-south depth profile across the center of the I.P. anomaly (line 16). On this profile, readings were obtained with 2000-foot, 1000-foot, 500-foot, 250-foot, 100-foot and 50-foot electrode separations. With the small electrode separations the I.P. anomaly has very sharp limits on the north and south boundaries. The resistivity values also show a sharp drop at the north and south edges of the I.P. anomaly. These sudden drops in I.P. and resistivity values suggest the possibility of fault contacts in these directions. Most of the area over the I.P. anomaly has Cretaceous amole sediments consisting

of alternating horizons of steeply dipping arkose, shale, shaley limestones and quartzite. Sparse evidence of minor disseminated pyrite does exist, but nowhere near the quantity necessary to account for the strong I.P. response. Over the strongest part of the anomaly the rocks are mostly shaley limestone with some thin layers that look slightly carbonaceous. Samples of this carbonaceous-looking rock were sent to Salt Lake Geophysics Laboratory for I.P. tests to determine if carbon was the polarizing medium. The rock gave normal background responses of 2.1, 2.3 and 1.1 mv/v. Geochemical tests on this rock by Hawley and Hawley for gold, silver, copper and molybdenum gave normal background values.

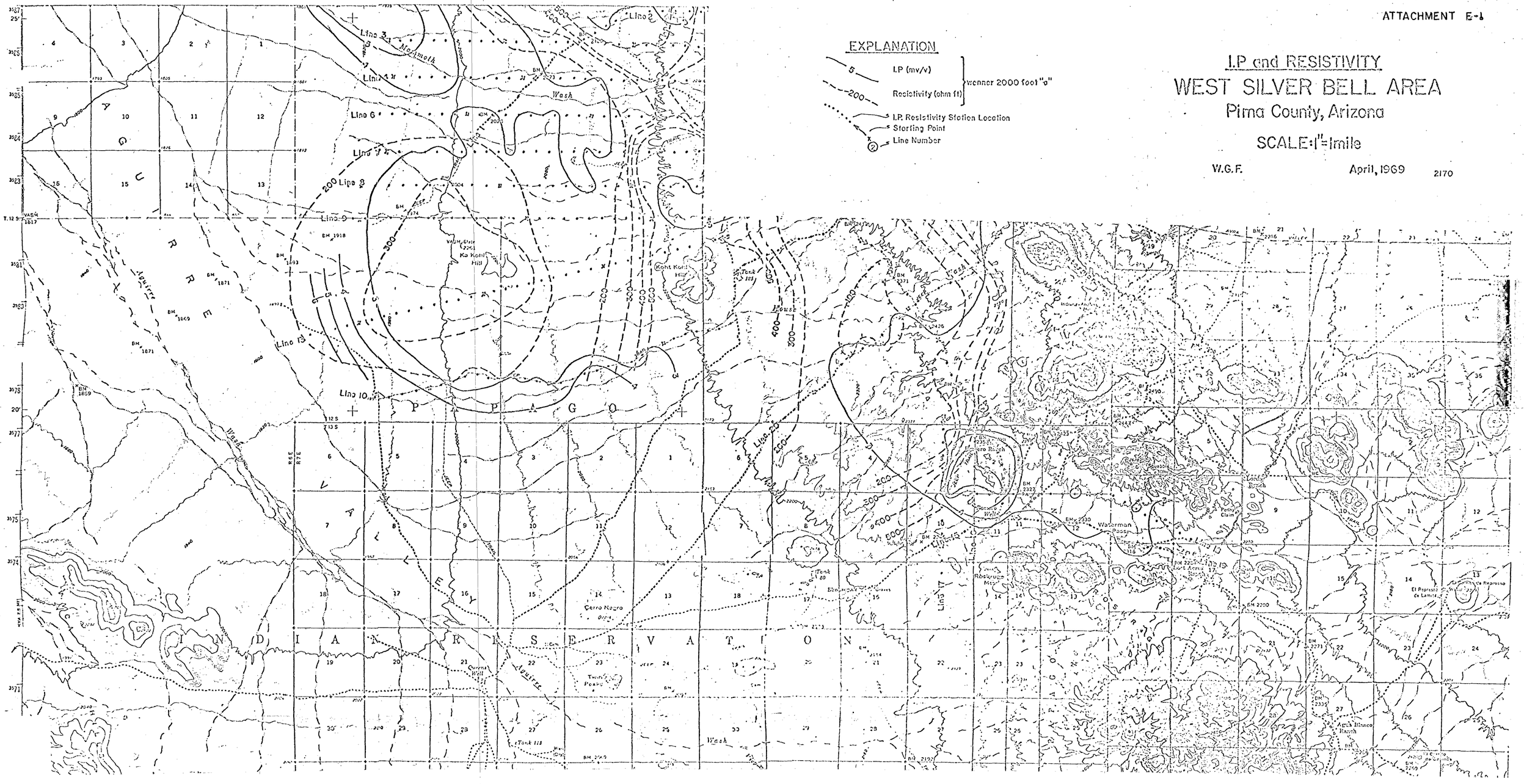
The explanation for this strong I.P. anomaly is now believed by the author to be due to the capacitive effect of the many vertical surfaces in the highly sheared rock. The vertical sheared surfaces interrupt the horizontal current flow induced by the I.P. transmitter and thus act analogous to an electrical R-C network producing a strong I.P. effect. The West Waterman I.P. anomaly is of no further interest to ASARCO. No additional geophysical work is recommended on the Papago Indian Reservation in the immediate area west of the Silver Bell Mine.

Wayne G. Farley

Wayne G. Farley

WGF:mt

ATTACHMENT E-1



ATTACHMENT E-2

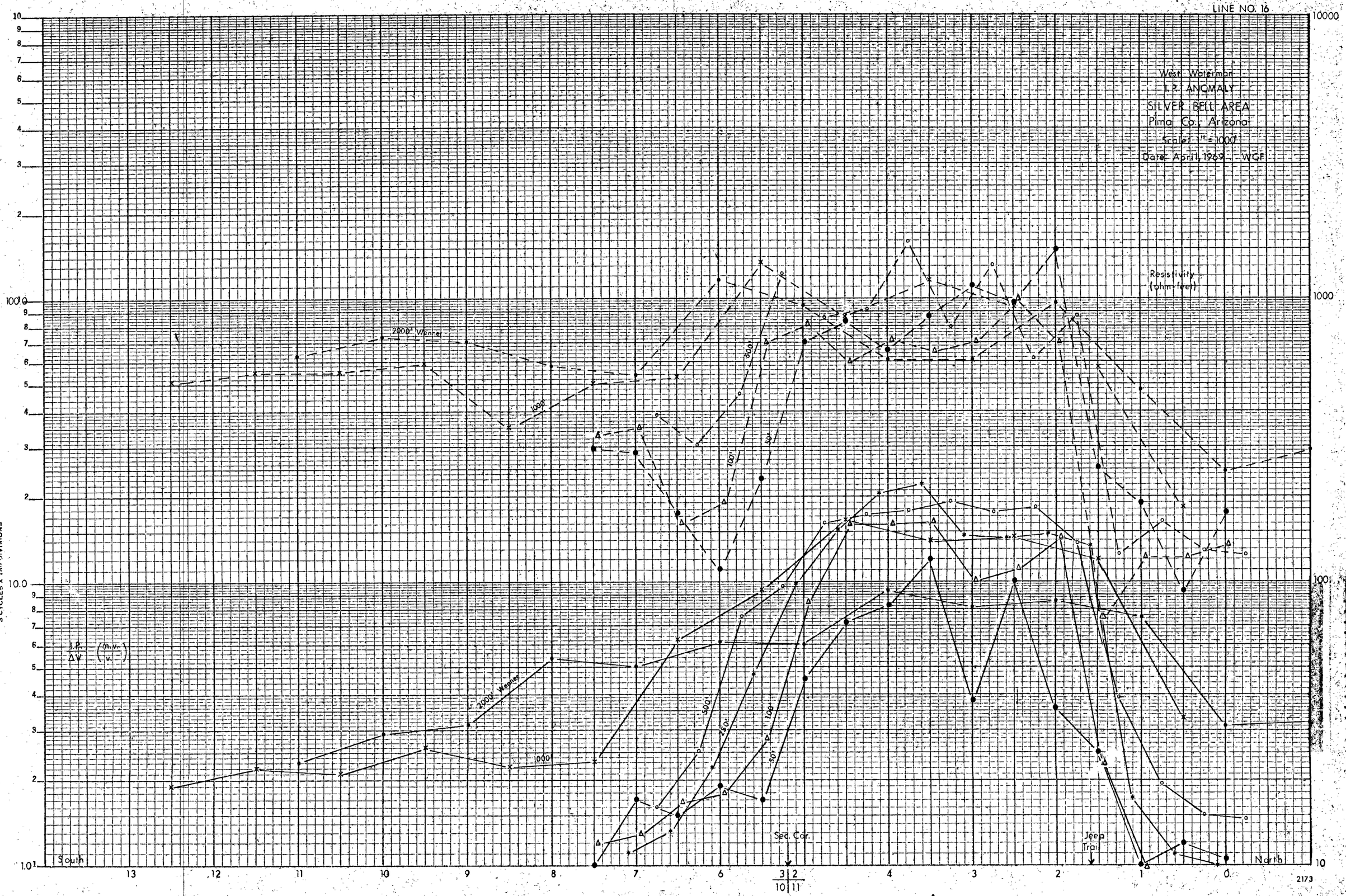


Figure 2

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY
Tucson Arizona

TO: W. E. Saegart

FROM: W. G. Farley

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
SANTA ROSA AND SLATE MTS.
PIMA & PINAL COUNTIES, ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION

On March 18, 1969 an I.P.-Resistivity survey was initiated in the southern part of the Slate Mountains to check a small (700 x 1500 feet) area of weak pervasive alteration and pyritic mineralization in Claflin Ranch type sediments. The altered area is in the S. 1/2, Section 3, T11S, R5E approximately three miles southeast of the Lakeshore Copper Mine. The location is shown outlined in green on the attached I.P.-Resistivity Location Map (Figure 1) and on the Wenner 2000 foot "a" I.P.-Resistivity Contour Map (Figure 2). Also on Figure 2 is outcrop geology after ASARCO geologists J. D. Sell, R. D. Karvinen, J. E. Kinnison, and S. R. Davis. A sepia, ASARCO aeromagnetic map is attached to Figure 2 as an overlay. This aeromagnetic overlay was taken from portions of ASARCO aeromagnetic surveys over the north half of the Santa Rosa Mountains Quadrangle (Figure 3) and the Lakeshore Copper Mine (Figure 4).

I.P. and RESISTIVITY

The I.P.-Resistivity surveyed covered the weakly altered-mineralized area in the South Slate Mountains, the weakly altered-mineralized area in the North Santa Rosa Mountains, and the pediment area in between the two mountain ranges.

A weak anomalous I.P. zone was outlined about one mile west of the weakly altered-mineralized area in the South Slate Mountains. The maximum reading obtained was 4.7 m.v./v. using the Wenner 2000 foot electrode separation. The 4.0 m.v./v. contour covers a circular area 2500 feet in diameter. Background in the area ranges from 2 to 3 m.v./v. I.P.-Resistivity readings were also taken using a Wenner 1000 foot electrode separation and a three electrode 1000 foot electrode separation.

On the I.P. readings the difference in values between the 2000 and 1000 foot electrode separation was a uniform 1 m.v./v. This indicates that the 4.0 m.v./v. closure is coming from a shallow source and not from a source at depth. The 3.0 m.v./v. contour is elongated NW-SE, encloses an area of about three square miles, and is open to the Northwest towards the Lakeshore Copper Deposit. It is believed by the author that this very weak anomalous I.P. response is coming from minor hydrothermal clay products from the lateral edge of the Lakeshore alteration zone. No drilling targets can be recommended from the I. P. response in this area.

I.P.-Resistivity readings over the weak alteration-mineralization in the North Santa Rosa Mountains gave no anomalous response. I.P. readings were between 1 and 2 m.v./v. Resistivity indicated a very shallow pediment extending about one mile out from the outcrop areas. No further work is recommended in this area.

In the area between the Slate Mountains and the Santa Rosa Mountains resistivity indicated a fairly shallow pediment. Resistivity readings with the wenner 2000 foot "a" ranged from 300 to 400 ohm feet. I. P. values were low ranging from under 1.0 m.v./v. to 3.0 m.v./v. To the east and west of this area, going toward the deep valleys, resistivity values dropped to under 200 ohm feet as I.P. values gradually climbed. On the west side toward the Santa Rosa Valley maximum I.P. values of 7.0 m.v./v. were obtained. Equal I.P. values on the 2000 and 1000 foot electrode separations indicate a shallow polarizing source, while low resistivity values indicate a thick alluvial blanket over bedrock. The source of this moderately anomalous polarization is believed to be the water-saturated interstitial clay in the valley conglomerate. On the east side of this area toward the Aguirre Valley the maximum I.P. obtained was 4.7 m.v./v. The weak anomalous I.P. response in this area is also believed to be coming from the interstitial clay in the valley conglomerate. No further I.P.-resistivity work is recommended in the area between the Slate and Santa Rosa Mountain Ranges.

MAGNETICS

In May of 1969 an aeromagnetic survey was flown by ASARCO over the north half of the Santa Rosa Mountain Quadrangle (Figure 3). This magnetic survey covered all of the area covered by the I.P.-Resistivity survey. A magnetic high was obtained over the Coolidge Granite in the North Santa Rosa Mountains while a low was obtained over the quartzite. Over the covered pediment northeast of the Santa Rosa Mountains a 60 gamma magnetic high probably outlines another area of Coolidge Granite. Further to the northeast, in the southeast corner of R5E, T11S, a 40 gamma magnetic low is believed to outline a block of quartzite. A small isolated hill of quartzite outcrops on the southwest edge of this magnetic low. No anomalous magnetic response was obtained over the weakly altered-mineralized area on the northern tip of the Santa Rosa Mountains. North of this area in the predominantly alluvial covered area between the Slate Mountains and the Santa Rosa Mountains an east-west aligned 40 gamma magnetic low was obtained. This low encloses two small hills of paleozoic limestone and

a small hill of quartzite and is believed to outline a more extensive belt of buried sediments having a fairly thick section.

In August of 1969, the magnetic survey was extended north to cover the Lakeshore Copper Deposit and the Slate Mountains (Figure 4).

A 400 gamma magnetic high was measured over the Coolidge Granite east of the Lakeshore Mine. The high point of this magnetic high occurs at the northeast edge of the Coolidge Granite next to the Pinal Schist because of topographic effect of the Slate Mountains. The magnetic high trends several miles in a west-northwest direction into the Santa Rosa Valley and towards the Reward Copper Deposit 10 miles across the valley. The Lakeshore Copper Deposit lies on the southwest edge of the 400 gamma magnetic high. Inward flectures of the magnetic contours in the area of the Lakeshore Copper Deposit and a magnetic low closure indicate a magnetic low of about 20 gammas. This low is believed to be partly due to the mass of low magnetic susceptibility, quartz monzonite associated with the copper deposit and partly due to destruction of magnetite in the country rock by hydrothermal alteration.

In the north half of the Slate Mountains, a magnetic low was obtained over the Pinal Schist while in the south half the 400 gamma magnetic high that was measured over the Coolidge Granite extends over the Pinal Schist. It is not known if the schist in the North and South Slate Mountains have different magnetic susceptibilities or if the high over the schist in the South Slate Mountains is due to underlying Coolidge Granite.

One to two miles south of the Lakeshore Deposit, a 240 gamma magnetic high was measured over the low hills of Cretaceous Claflin Ranch Formation. A half width depth determination indicates that the source of the magnetic high is about 2000 feet below the surface. These hills have been penetrated by a few fingers of Coolidge Granite and it is believed by the author that the magnetic high is coming from an extensive mass of Coolidge Granite beneath the sediments.

Three miles southeast of the Lakeshore Copper Deposit, a northwest southeast trending 40 to 60 gamma magnetic low was measured in the vicinity of the weakly altered-mineralized Claflin Ranch Formation. The magnetic overlay on Figure 1 shows the relationship of the magnetics to the geology of the area. Two explanations to account for the magnetic low seem plausible. The first explanation is that the magnetic low is due to a low magnetic susceptibility, quartz monzonite intrusion into Coolidge Granite with accompanying destruction of magnetite in the country rock by hydrothermal alteration. The weak alteration-mineralization at the surface could be the upper fringe of a more highly altered-mineralized zone at depth. The I.P. survey over this area precludes the existence of substantial amounts of sulfides to a depth of about 1000 feet. However, there could be good sulfides below this depth. Based on the proximity of

this weak magnetic low (with accompanying weak alteration and mineralization) to the Lakeshore weak magnetic alteration low, I think this area is worthy of a deep exploration hole. This hole should penetrate to the Coolidge Granite, which is expected to be at a depth of about 2000 feet.

The alternate explanation for the magnetic low over the weak alteration-mineralization is that this area contains a large block of low susceptibility sediments with great depth extent. The stratographic column above basement in this area could be up to 3600 feet thick. If the full stratographic column is present, the Mescal Limestone, which is known to be favorable for sulfide replacement, should be present at a depth of about 2000 feet. Although the surface showings of alteration-mineralization in this area are weak, there could be good sulfide replacements in the Mescal. Therefore, if the alternate explanation for the magnetic low is true, the recommendation for a deep drill hole would still hold.

Wayne G. Farley

Wayne G. Farley

WGF:lab

Attachments

ATTACHMENT F-3

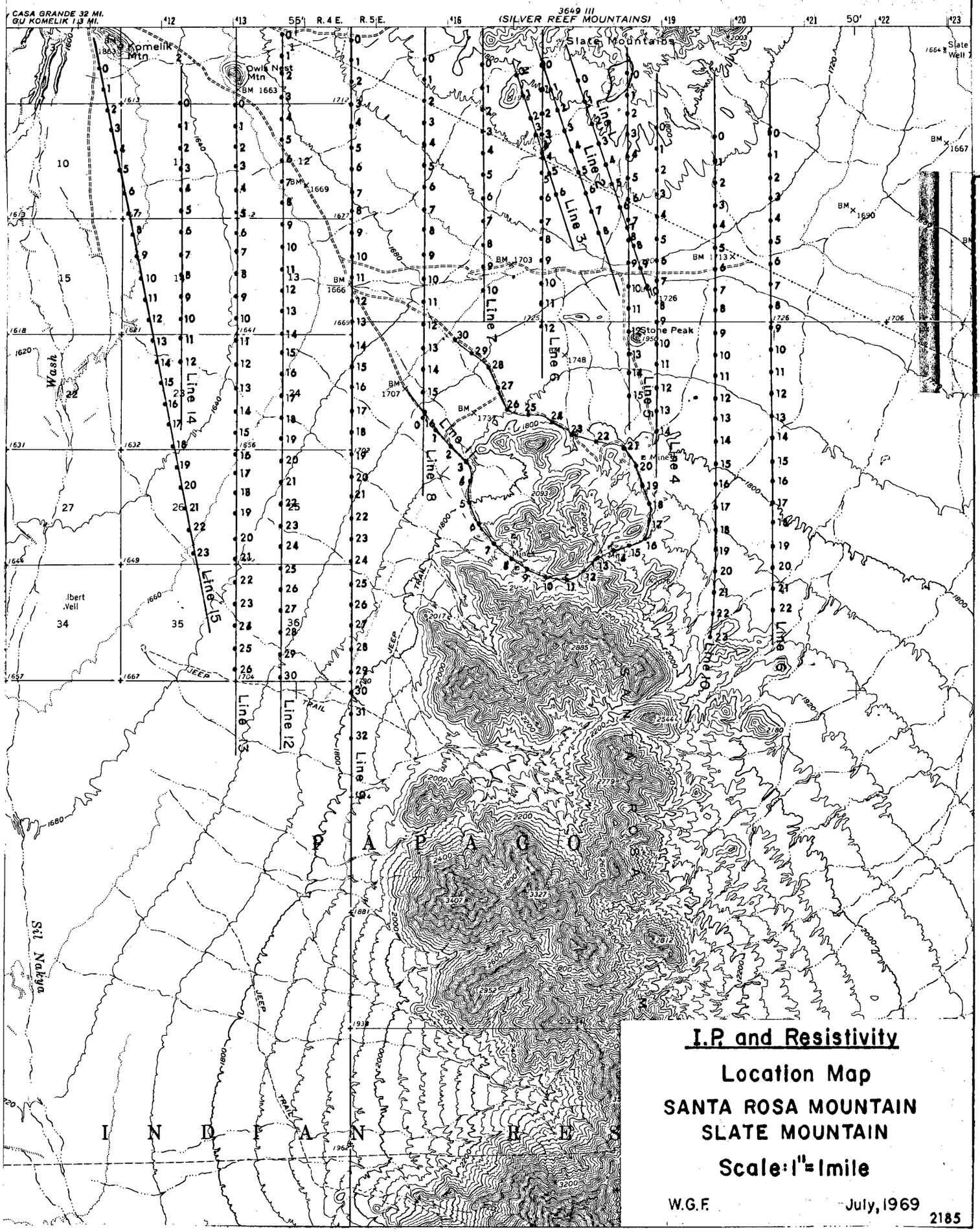


Figure 1

I.P. and Resistivity

Location Map

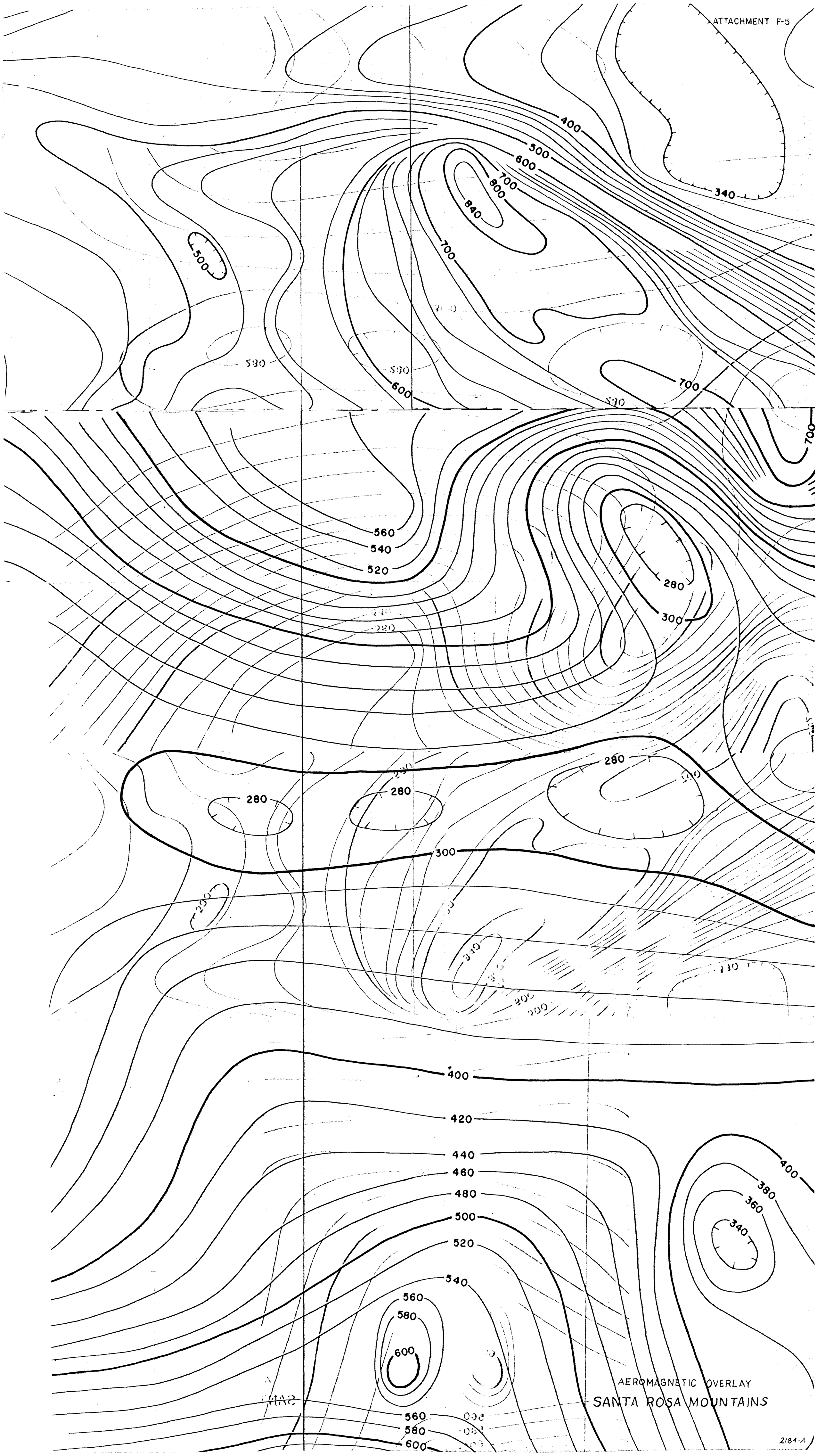
SANTA ROSA MOUNTAIN
SLATE MOUNTAIN

Scale: 1" = 1 mile

W.G.F. July, 1969

2185

ATTACHMENT F-5



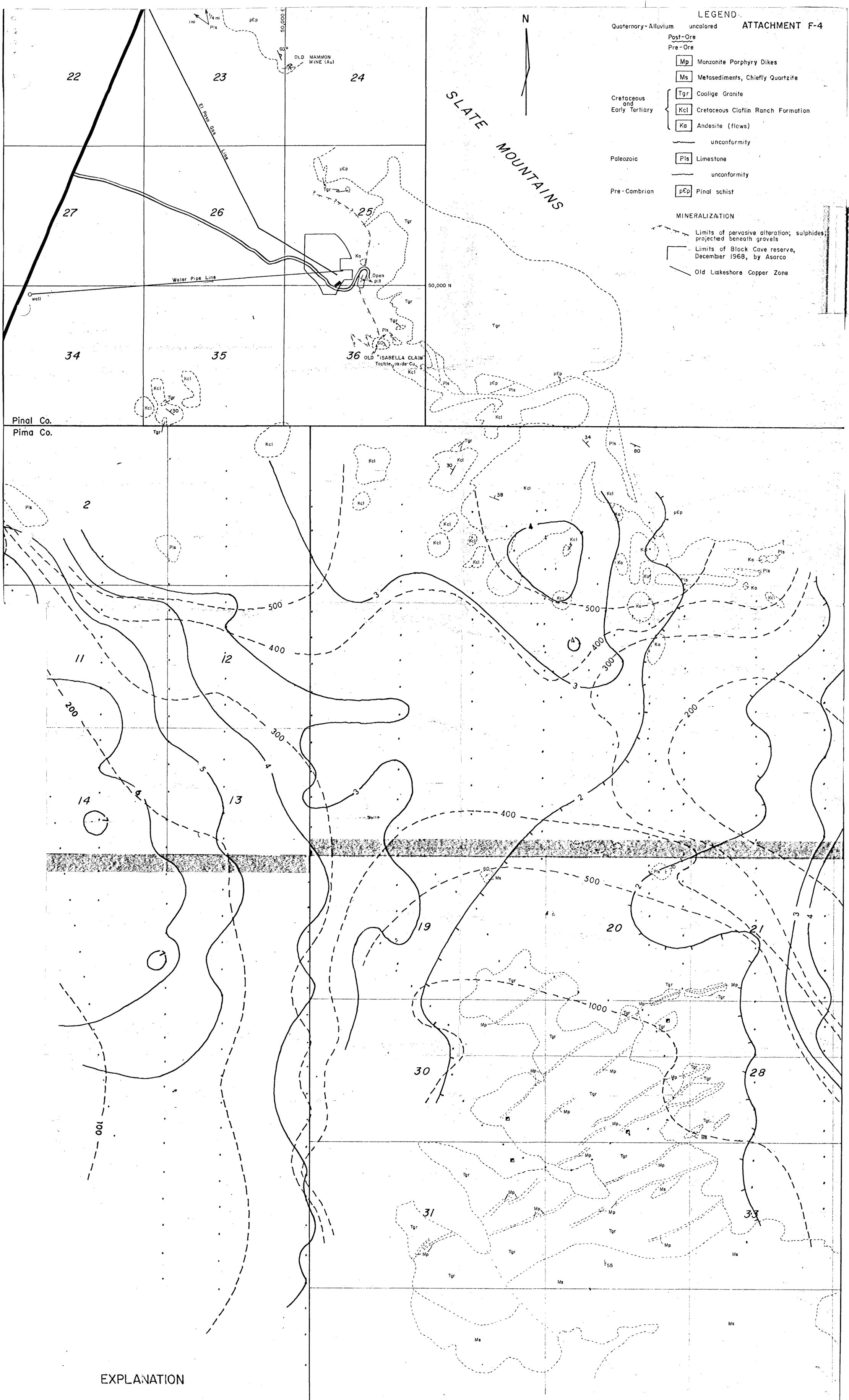

LEGEND
ATTACHMENT F-4
Quaternary-Alluvium uncolored
Post-Ore
Pre-Ore
Mp Monzonite Porphyry Dikes
Ms Metasediments, Chiefly Quartzite
Cretaceous and Early Tertiary
Tgr Coolige Granite
Kcl Cretaceous Claflin Ranch Formation
Ka Andesite (flows)
unconformity
Paleozoic
Pls Limestone
unconformity
Pre-Cambrian
pЄp Pinal schist
MINERALIZATION
Limits of pervasive alteration; sulphides; projected beneath gravels
Limits of Block Cave reserve, December 1968, by Asarco
Old Lakeshore Copper Zone
N
SLATE MOUNTAINS
El Paso Gas Line
Water Pipe Line
well
Open pit
OLD MAMMON MINE (Au)
OLD "ISABELLA CLAIM"
Tactite, oxide-Cu
50,000 N
50,000 E
Pinal Co.
Pima Co.
EXPLANATION
I.P.-RESISTIVITY STATION
I.P. CONTOUR (m.v./v.)
RESISTIVITY CONTOUR (ohm.ft.)
I.P. and RESISTIVITY
GEOLOGIC MAP
SANTA ROSA MOUNTAINS
SCALE 1"=2000'
JUNE 1969
2184

Figure 2

ATTACHMENT F-2

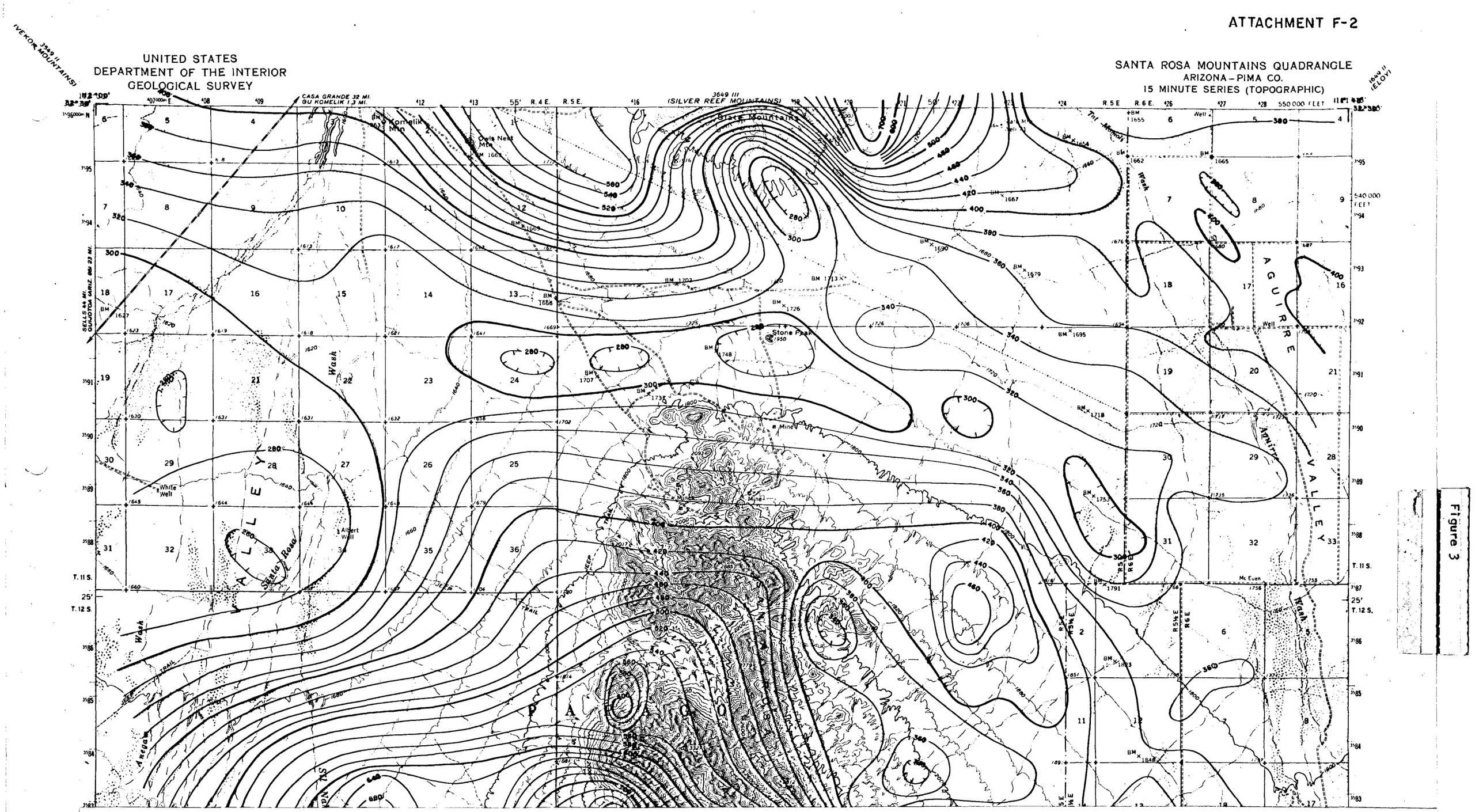
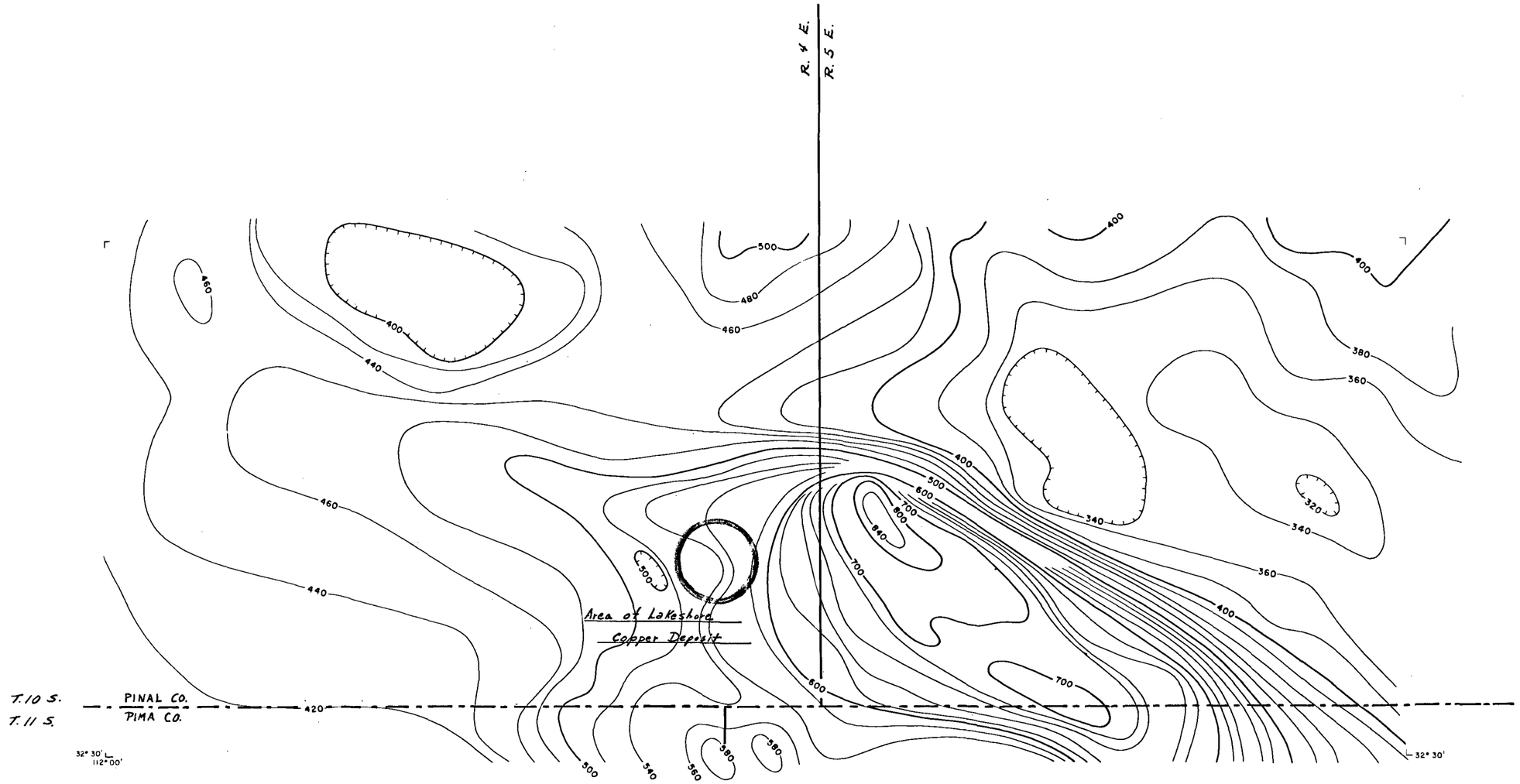


Figure 3



NOTES:

1. Total Intensity.
2. 1/2 mile flight line spacing
3. Flight altitude 3500 feet barometric M.S.L.
4. Flight lines: East - West
5. Elec Magnetometer 592 J.
6. Plane: Grand Commander 680 F.L.
7. Add 50,000 gammas to contour value

SCALE: 1: 62500

1 1/2 0 1 MILE

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING CO.
GEOPHYSICAL DIVISION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

AEROMAGNETIC MAP
LAKE SHORE DISTRICT
PINAL & PIMA COS., ARIZONA

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 20 GAMMAS

Inst. J.M. Ponek • Contoured J. Hofeman • Date: Aug. 1969

Figure 4