



Patrick A Mack
<Patrick_A_Mack@rayt
heon.com>

04/24/2008 10:08 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Well water, what's its future ?

My water is pumped from well number 55-568492. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine would have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be? Will a bond be setup with funds to cover any potential direct or indirect impact the mine may have on my well, now and in the future? If a new source of water is required will its quality and purity be consistent with my current groundwater? Will my groundwater be monitored for any potential contamination from the mine?

Thank you for answering these questions

Sincerely

**Patrick A Mack
15181 East Hillton Ranch Road
Vail, Arizona 85641**



"Ken Paul"
<kenanddeb@cox.net
>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc: <hiltonroad@msn.com>, <TTAWESOMEOFF@netscape.com>
Subject: impact fees

04/24/2008 09:49 AM

I had to pay an impact fee over \$5000.00 to the county to compensate them for the anticipated impact that our travels to and from our new home would cause.

Surely the mine will have to pay the same impact fees! Based on their anticipated impact, I estimate that it would need to be over 10,000 times what I paid.

What will the mine be paying in the form of impact fees? They and their employees will be using the exact same route as I do up and down hwy 83 from a private drive that connects directly to hwy 83.

Thanks,
Ken & Deb Paul

No virus found in this outgoing message.
Checked by AVG.

Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.4/1395 - Release Date: 4/24/2008 7:24 AM



"James Kramp"
<jimkramp@msn.com>
04/24/2008 07:47 AM

To: "comments-southwestern-coronado"
<comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Question for the Rosemont mine

Hi,

I faxed a similar question, but had additional questions. Also, I didn't sign the fax, not sure if I needed to so thought I would E-mail the question instead.

Thanks

My water is pumped from well number 55-560423. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine would have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be? Will a bond be setup with funds to cover any potential direct or indirect impact the mine may have on my well, now and in the future? If a new source of water is required will its quality and purity be consistent with my current groundwater? Will my groundwater be monitored for any potential contamination from the mine?

Thank you for answering these questions

Sincerely

James Kramp 15560 E. Hilton Ranch Rd, Vail, AZ 85641 520-762-5240



"Ken Paul"
<kenanddeb@cox.net
>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: hwy 83

04/24/2008 12:48 AM

The anticipated increase in traffic created by the mine on hwy 83 in its current configuration will cause an unacceptable increase in the amounts of hazardous encounters on the hwy. The public safety hazard caused by an estimated 377 additional trips each day created to solely to support the mines employee traffic and logistical support of deliveries to the mine. I also understand that their intent is to use hwy 83 as the delivery route for the ore materials that they intend to sell on the open market for investor profit. Who will be impacted by this increased traffic?

Hwy 83 is already a challenging and treacherous route that requires above average concentration to ensure safe passage. I contend that hwy 83 road improvements are necessary for public safety. The improvements and its financial impact will be borne by the local citizens through their safety, time as well as financial expense. I think a bike/breakdown lane is needed but I question the wisdom of the impact that improvement when weighed by the inconvenience. The improvements and inconvenience required by the average resident and taxpayer in support of the mine is simply mind boggling.

The road improvements required solely to support the increased traffic caused by the mine is inconceivable at best. We the tax payer can not be expected to endure the brunt of the mines impact both through personal sacrifice in the form of increased risks for personal safety, inconvenience and financial subsidies provided by the taxpayer for but not limited to road improvement expenses through additional direct taxpayer subsidization and support of the mines overall profit scheme.

Is our government still of by and for the people or has it become of by and for the corporation to ensure profit for investors even if it needs to be subsidized by the people through personal sacrifice and taxation in support of those all important profits for investors. Without taxpayer subsidies through land deals, water subsidies and tax breaks as well as tax payer directly subsidized road improvements. I contend that the expense of all these will be ultimately borne by the average citizen through increased taxation to directly support the mining industry; I contend that without the taxpayer subsidies the mine could not exist.

Thanks,
Ken & Deb Paul

No virus found in this outgoing message.
Checked by AVG.

Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.4/1394 - Release Date: 4/23/2008 7:16 PM



CATINOGV@aol.com

04/23/2008 08:48 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us

cc:

Subject: Rosemont Copper Mine

Dear Sirs:

We are residents of Green Valley AZ, and are **adamantly** opposed to having the Rosemont Mine go into business in our Santa Rita Mountains.

We do not want a copper mine dumping their byproducts on our beautiful State land, thereby ruining it forever, and making a profit on top of it! It will create an environmental disaster of our pristine wilderness. It will gobble up what little is left of our precious ground-water.

PLEASE use whatever influence you may have to deter this destruction of what little is left of our native land.

Mr and Mrs. Charles Catino
4701 King Arthur Ct
Green Valley AZ 85614

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"Cheryl Adair"
<adairland@gmail.com
>

To: COMMENTS-SOUTHWESTERN-CORONADO@FS.FED.US
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine

04/25/2008 04:40 PM

Good Afternoon!

I have been concerned regarding the proposed Rosemont Mine southeast of Tucson. I have lived in Corona de Tucson for the past 23 years and have seen many changes occur in our area. However, the Rosemont Mine is not a welcome change in the Santa Rita area. Historically, I have lived in two other copper mining communities. The mines did create many problems including changing the landscape to a dusty eyesore. I hate to see the beauty of the Santa Rita Mountains devastated by the mine. In addition, the shift change at the previous mining communities created havoc on the roads during certain times of the day. Since roads in the area have only two lanes with current traffic issues, I don't feel that area roads could safely handle the additional traffic. Furthermore, I understand that the mine will use a substantial amount of ground water. The whole Tucson area is currently trying to conserve the groundwater for future generations through CAP, conservation, etc. However, if the mine uses copious amounts of ground water, it seems like all our area water conservation efforts would be in vain. Currently, I don't see any benefit to the community coming from the mine. The company is from Canada and all the profits will go to Canada, meanwhile we will be left with a environmental disaster, traffic issues, and less groundwater that could be polluted.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely from a concerned citizen,
Cheryl Adair
10465 E Observatory Dr
Corona, AZ 85641
(520) 762-5621



WizzLizzy@aol.com
04/25/2008 08:08 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine Project

Attention: Team Leader Rosemont Copper Project,

How many GALLONS OF WATER PER MINUTE will Rosemont Copper Mine use?
(The Ray Mine in Hayden, Arizona uses 20,000 of water per minute)

How many gallons of water per day will they be using?

ASARCO will be going back to full capacity using WATER from the SAME
Aquifer.

The Pecan Trees also use alot of Water from this same Aquifer.

The growing community uses Water from this same Aquifer.

WHAT WILL BE THE CUMLATIVE EFFECTS ON THE WATER
with TWO MINES operating SIMULTANEOUSLY along with the Pecan Grove,
and all the Residents using the water from the SAME AQUIFER?

How many Gallons of water per minute will all the above be using?

If the new technology that they are planning to use, if it doesn't work,
Will they need TWICE as much water? 8,000 acre feet times 2 ?

How much Water is in the Aquifer, and How long will it last?

Elizabeth Nichols

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"James Kramp"
<jimkramp@msn.com>

04/25/2008 07:26 AM

To: "comments-southwestern-coronado"
<comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>

cc:
Subject: rosemont mine questions and comments

1. Has the Federal Highway Safety Administration information from the Arizona 2007 Five percent report which outlines the top 5 percent of its locations currently exhibiting the most severe highway safety needs be taken into account when determining SR83 safety?
2. Can the disruption of the rain runoff, and lowering of the local groundwater table from the Rosemont mine further threaten the surface water of the Cienega Creek? Is there potential for the creek to be polluted from the mine operations during heavy rains? The Cienega Creek is approximately 8 to 9 miles east of the Mine location. The Fish and Wildlife service under the US department of the interior has classified the Ceinega Creek (upper and lower) as a critical habitat for the Gila Chub (*Gila Intermedia*) which is designated as endangered with critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as documented in the Federal Register.[Federal Register: November 2, 2005 (Volume 70, Number 211)][Rules and Regulations][Page 66663-66721]From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access [wais.access.gpo.gov][DOCID:fr02no05-22][[Page 66663]] The Cienega Creek is designated an Outstanding Waters of the State of Arizona also.

Thanks

Jim Kramp Jimkramp@msn.com 520-762-8345



"James Kramp "
<jimkramp@msn.com>

04/25/2008 07:24 AM

To: "comments-southwestern-coronado"
<comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>

cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine questions

1. What type of trust is being established for the land reclamation? When will it be funded in full? Historically mines have been sold without requiring the buyer to adhere to prior agreements. Will the trust be funded before mining operations begin? Quite often when the price of copper drops mines close or go bankrupt. If a completely funded trust is not in place the public ends up paying for the cleanup.
2. What criteria will be used to determine when the Rosemont mine is closed?
3. What effect on the groundwater table will digging a mile wide 2500 foot deep pit have on the groundwater on the East side of the Santa Ritas. Many residents have wells that are 3 to 4 hundred feet deep. Will they require deeper wells, or will city water have to be provided? Who will pay for this?
4. What will the mine do to assure the light pollution does not adversely impact the observatories on Mt Hopkins?
5. If it is later discovered that the lights do interfere with the Mt Hopkins observatories will Augusta Resources guarantee in writing that they will either reduce the lighting to acceptable levels, or if that is not possible to stop mining during the night? According to Augusta's lighting plan "The project, although not required to do so, will make every attempt to comply with the Pima county Outdoor lighting code. It should be noted, however, that federal and state laws also require Rosemont operations to give utmost attention to the safety of its employees and the public"

Thanks

Jim Kramp jimkramp@msn.com 520-762-8345



WizzLizzy@aol .com
04/25/2008 06:23 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine Project

Attention: Team Leader Rosemont Copper Project,

What are the TOXIC CHEMICALS that would be used in this Mine?

How will the company prevent them from getting into our ground water and surface water?

What will they do if the TOXIC CHEMICALS get into the ground water or surface water?

What are the HEALTH RISKS TO OUR COMMUNITY FROM THESE TOXIC
CHEMICALS?

Are these Health Risks worth the small economic gain we might receive from the mine?
Health Problems can be very costly to Treat so will the community be ahead financially
or will Cost of Treatment outweigh the economic gain?

How will the company COMPENSATE THE COMMUNITY for the health risks being
forced on us?

Elizabeth Nichols

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Steve_in_Arizona
<nitroxa2003@yahoo.c
om>

04/24/2008 03:35 PM
Please respond to
nitroxa2003

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Supporting documents for NEPA comment; GIS Water Map from EPA
for use in Evaluation of Rosemont Mine

http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/groundwater/ssa-pdfs/Santa%20Cruz_Avra%20Basin%20SSA%20map.pdf

Dear Sirs:

Please note that website above. This depicts GIS information used to create a water map of the Santa Cruz aquifer. The EPA data needs to be used by Rosemont to produce a computer map or projection of what the result of their water pumping will be. Also, the water authorities of AZ need to be consulted as reviewers of Rosemont's water use projections.

Please note the map depicts water paths, not directions of flow; these need to be added to the map to make the map useful.

Stephen Chrisman

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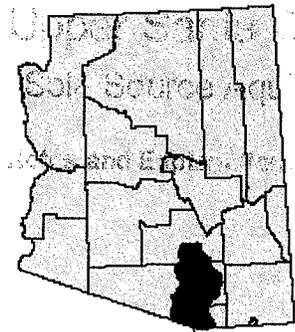
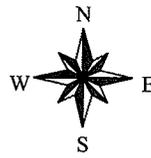
Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin

Sole Source Aquifer Designated Area

Notes and Explanation:

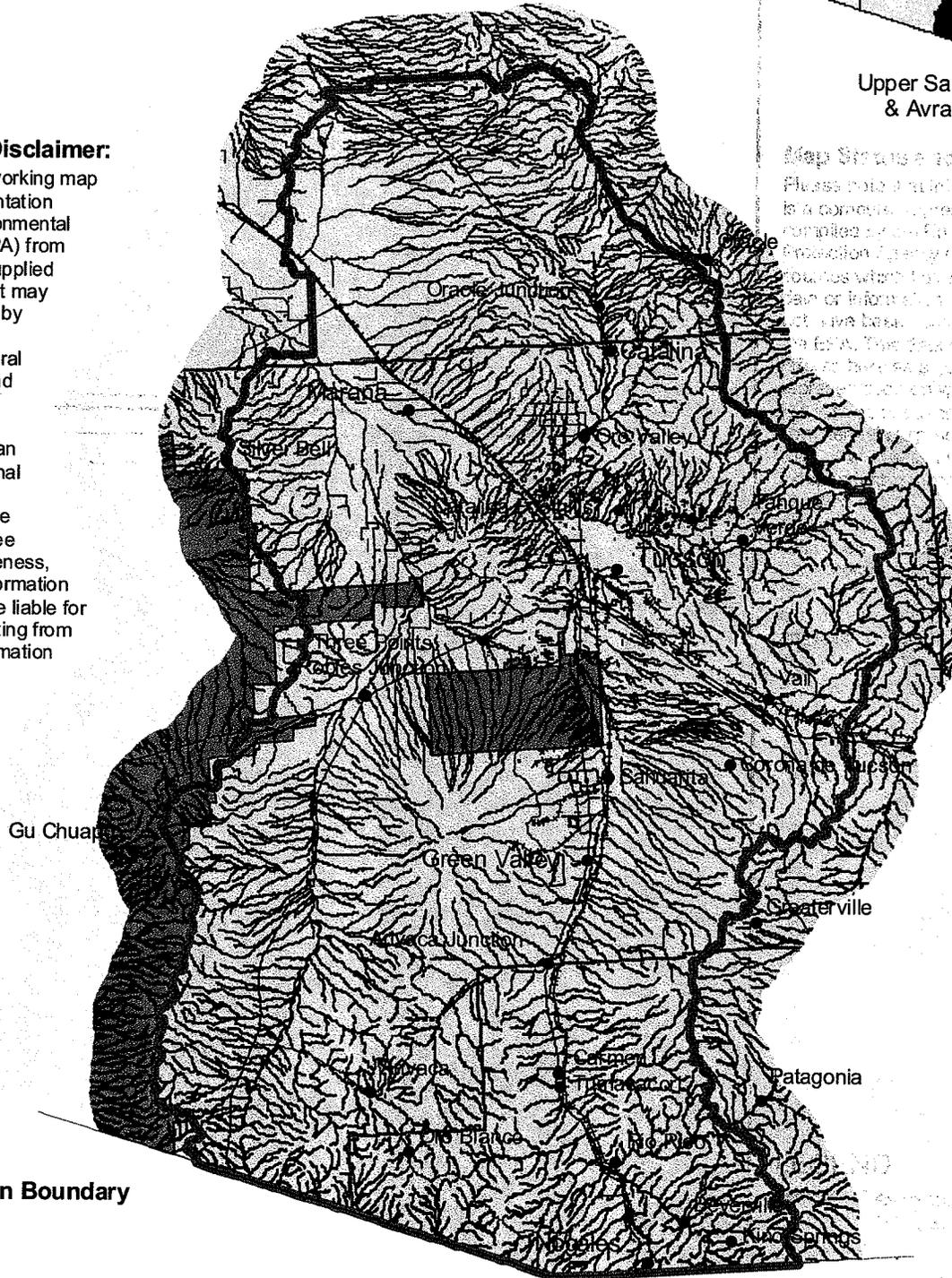
Map Status and Disclaimer:

Please note that this working map is a computer representation compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from sources which have supplied data or information that may not have been verified by the EPA. This data is offered here as a general representation only, and is not to be used for commercial purposes without verification by an independent professional qualified to verify such data or information. The EPA does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or timeliness of the information shown, and shall not be liable for any loss or injury resulting from reliance upon the information shown.



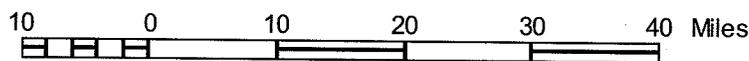
Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin

Map Status and Disclaimer:
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LEGEND

- Designation Boundary
- Highway
- Road
- Railroad
- Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Indian Reservation
- City/Town/Village



Updated by: Michael Klatt, Indus Corp., December, 2001



WizzLizzy@aol.com
04/24/2008 02:06 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine Project

Attention Team Leader Rosemont Copper Project,

Please add another Issue To your Environmental Impact Statement:

The Issue is HEALTH.

TOXIC CHEMICALS ARE USED IN THE PROCESS OF MINING.

These TOXIC CHEMICALS end up in OUR AQUIFERS, WATERSHEDS AND GROUND SURFACE WATER.

These TOXIC CHEMICALS such as MERCURY, LEAD, ARSENIC, IRON, ALUMINUM, CADMIUM, COPPER AND ZINC.

These TOXIC CHEMICALS enter into the Human Body through the water we drink and Air we Breathe and through the Skin.

After these TOXIC CHEMICALS have entered the body, they will begin their damage, resulting in the need to be seen by a Doctor. The Doctor will want to be paid for the Services Rendered. The Patient, or the Taxpayer or Insurance Companies will now have to pay the BILL.

So in Conclusion, this Mine will not only cost us Health Problems, BUT will also cost money out of our POCKETS!

Please ADD the ISSUE OF HEALTH to your ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

Thank You,

Elizabeth Nichols

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"Bonnie Isenberg "
<bonnieisenberg@msn .
com>

04/24/2008 01:26 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine Comments

Rosemont Copper project EIS
Coronado National Forest
300 W. Congress St
Tucson, AZ 85701

Hi,

My water is pumped from well number 55-460423. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine would have on my well.

Can I expect the water table to be lowered?

If so will my well run dry?

If my well runs dry who will pay to get water to my home?

Would the water brought in be equal to the quality of water we now have? Our water now is EXCELLENT!

What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be?

Will there be a Hydrological study done by impartial specialists to determine irreparable damage that would occur should the mine go in?

If Augusta agrees to address our water issues and makes guarantees to us, what happens to the guarantees if Augusta should sell to someone new?

We just retired here less than two years ago, our home would be worthless if we loose our water.

Thank you for answering these questions

Sincerely

Bonnie Isenberg 15560 E. Hilton Ranch Rd. Vail, Arizona 85641



Henry Deutsch
<hadeutsch@frontiernet.net>

04/24/2008 11:52 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Fwd: Commentary re. the proposed Rosemont Mine

Subject: Fwd: Commentary re. the proposed Rosemont Mine

From: Henry Deutsch <hadeutsch@frontiernet.net>

Date: April 24, 2008 1:29:47 PM CDT

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us

Subject: Commentary re. the proposed Rosemont Mine

The recent series of public gatherings of principle organizations, persons and proponents to the USDA Forest Service environmental impact study of the proposed Rosemont Mine clearly pointed out deep public concerns about the veracity of the obsolete 1872 Mining Law, challenges to the massive collective of Congressional and state legislation which could include destructive water quantity and quality impacts, destruction of wildlife habitat, further deterioration of the biological, scenic and social-economic quality of life in the Pima County region including impacts to the expanding urban communities in and near Green Valley.

The large and at times disturbing attendance at some of the hearings clearly strongly suggest the Forest Service's public involvement process must take a more comprehensive and transparent direction. The agency appears to realize it must do more in this urbanized region. The environmental impact study must rigorously examine a number of critical issues and concerns, among them:

1. The question of the proposed mining processes should be critically examined. Is the current obscene and obsessively destructive process still valid for this region. The cataclysmic spoils of a massive open pit mine to the west of Green Valley which casts its shadow over the residential community of largely retirees is a living demonstration of current and proposed mining operations. What is in the west side of the Santa Cruz Valley would be repeated within the Santa Rita mountain chain. How verifiable are the estimated copper deposits? Is the copper truly needed for national health, wealth and security? What the proponents say, may not be so.
2. The proposed mine strongly suggests the 1872 Mining Law is spurious and vapid. A responsible corporation should not be able to use this law for it's shareholders profits no matter how noble the cause of providing a strategic resource and local jobs, etc. It is hoped the EIS will describe in detail all of the environmental, ecological and sociological impacts of hard rock mining as proposed by the proponents. These impacts are obvious to many who live near

such proposed mines. If the true, long term and not so obvious costs to the public are revealed in a modern context, the flawed federal and state mining legislation will become obvious even to the directly influence and lobbied elected officials that reform and amendment of principal legislation will be needed.

No doubt there are many more variables in the complex calculus of public mining issues which must be explored. In the desert, water is life and not to be trifled with anymore. Enough has been evaporated in the heat of public debate.

The ultimate questions in any public policy issue are who benefits, who pays and who loses.

The Forest Service century of service to the Nation knows it's mission and reputation are at stake here and that is a value worth protecting.

Sincerely submitted,

Henry A. "Hank" Deutsch
108 Parkwood Trail
Viroqua, Wisconsin 54665



Steve_in_Arizona
<nitroxa2003@yahoo.com>

To: Comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine NEPA Comment

04/24/2008 11:39 AM
Please respond to
nitroxa2003

The following is a NEPA scoping comment for the Rosemont Mine project.

Concern: Lack of GIS as a tool to evaluate the Rosemont Mine Project.

Comment: GIS is currently a state of the art tool for evaluation of water supplies, computer modeling of mineral formations, use in forecasting weather and forest fires, and use in archeology. This tool is in such common use in the general public, engineers, biologists, academics, and others that not to use the tool in such a complex project as the Rosemont Mine project NEPA evaluation would be to use 1970's science in 2008.

Having said the above, I might mention the Forest Service has a GIS system already in use; and, Rosemont Mines (Augusta Resources) has already flown aerial surveys, done magnetometer, and ground penetration surveys of the proposed mine area; yet neither, Rosemont nor the Forest Service will discuss using GIS to evaluate this project. This is despite being familiar with the GIS tools and having in both employ scientists familiar with its use.

Instead the consulting firm employed by Rosemont to handle evaluation of the archeology of the area, characterize its biology, and the hazard to the environment stated at the Sahuarita meeting, when questioned, they have standard conventional protocols which do not include more detailed investigations until something is found by Rosemont or the Forest Service archaeologists.

Listing the 130 or so known ancient sites on GIS coordinates and demanding that Rosemont do full investigation of these sites in at least as much detail as they have already used to characterize the mineral deposits they plan to mine is the least one might expect for GIS usage in this project.

Personally, I would expect much more than that. I would expect a good detailed use of the

available science commonly used in the scientific community for each of the areas mentioned in my introductory paragraph, above.

Stephen Chrisman

Sahuarita

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Steve_in_Arizona
<nitroxa2003@yahoo.com>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine NEPA Comment

04/24/2008 11:18 AM
Please respond to
nitroxa2003

The following is a NEPA Comment submitted as part of the scoping process for the Rosemont Mine project evaluation.

Subject: Use of all available tools to evaluate the effect of unmonitored water pumping from the Rosemont wells.

Comment: I have studied the Rosemont Mine plan, visited the websites of Rosemont's consulting engineers, and attended two F.S. Scoping meetings so far. I have come away from the meetings and have become distressed regarding the information given regarding water use by the mine. Specifically, I have several concerns, they are:

1. Rosemont states it will pump water from the Santa Cruz aquifer in large quantities (maybe measured, maybe not) and the effect of this pumping is yet to be determined, except that it can expect to create channeling and diversion of the water path as well as local subsidence in an area which has already experienced both from the ASARCO/P.D. mining operations. (This is documented in the construction documents of the CAP recharge geology information).
2. Rosemont has stated at separate meetings that it has tested the water from its wells for radiologicals and that the CAP water tests are known; and, that it has not tested the water from its wells, as there is no need to test, or get a base-line water characterization.
3. No one has to date revealed any study of the effect of Rosemont's use of our water on the coming water shortages. Specifically, Rosemont is not bringing any new water into Pima County, rather it is buying CAP water which was already coming into Pima County and paying for CAP water recharge that was already being done; hence, there is no net gain from the added water usage by Rosemont Mines and in fact by pre-paying for CAP water which may be in future years decreased to our area, Rosemont is establishing a fixed water requirement which may reduce water for all other water users.

Stephen Chrisman

Sahuarita

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Steve_in_Arizona
<nitroxa2003@yahoo.com>

To: Comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine NEPA Comment

04/24/2008 10:55 AM
Please respond to
nitroxa2003

NEPA Scoping Concern: Rosemont Mine Plan and its concern for the water-shed.

I am concerned that the Rosemont Mine meetings I have attended so far and the research I have done suggest that Rosemont is not concerned with the water shed and has not done adequate planning regards protecting its operation from flash-flood runoff. The location of the mine at the base of a mountain and the creation of an artificial flood channel which they will have if they place the over-burden rock as they plan to do seems to me to pose a hazard for toxic release and acid release into the environment.

I have examined the maps and talked to both the mine civil engineer and the Rosemont water experts and from those discussions at the Vail and Sahuarita Rosemont Mine Scoping meetings, it appears that neither adequate water diversions or water channels are to be provided by the Rosemont Mine plan.

Specifically the mine operational facilities and the enrichment facilities are to be placed at the bottom a mountain slope between the protected open-pit and a large rock over-burden pile that is three miles long. These geographic features look like they will be capable of funneling water through the mine operating facilities, collapsing rock piles, and serving as a path for flash-flooding.

The information I was told at the Vail meeting stated the water path would be to the South-east though the mine facility; at the Sahuarita meeting I was told the water path would be away from the mine facility to the North-east. Since the information given was directly opposite I am confused, unless no one at Rosemont actually knows where the water will go or has actually planned for flash-flooding to occur.

I asked the engineering personnel if channels for water would be provided to protect the mine operation and was told they would be provided. I asked if they would be lined with concrete or

some impermeable material and was told they wouldn't be. This further confused me as it is well known in AZ that flash flooding scours banks, destroys bridges and roads, and is a hazard to people and buildings. Lack of adequate water channels would surely result in releases of toxins, acids, and Tenorm* (see further comments below), if present.

Stephen Chrisman

*Tenorm should be present in the Rosemont Mine due to the presence of Uranium in the Laramide granites. When I asked the Rosemont people about that they preferred not to talk about this possibility rather referred to Oxide, Sulfide, and Carbonate Copper ore. The rest of the rock was called inert.

Based on drill holes, previous mines in the area, and mineral surveys of the area Rosemont's statements regarding the minerals they hope to extract include an estimate of "probable minerals" which have been disputed in the Green Valley news by one retired mining engineer.

The conflicting information in the area of mineral deposits relates to the unplanned dangers of mineral extractions as releases mentioned above. It is clearly as dangerous as experienced by the people of Sahuarita/Green Valley due to the ASARCO mining experiences due to unplanned for releases into the ground water and aquifer.

The contamination of aquifer test wells in our area with radiologicals is well known to ADEQ and the EPA. (see attachments)

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Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI) Mine AQP 101679.pdf [sierrita-factsheet.pdf](#)



FACT SHEET

Aquifer Protection Permit P-101679

Place ID No. 1567, LTF (None)

Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI) Mine

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) proposes to issue an aquifer protection permit for the subject facility that covers the life of the facility, including operational, closure, and post-closure periods unless suspended or revoked pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-A213. This document gives pertinent information concerning the issuance of the permit. The requirements contained in this permit will allow the permittee to comply with the two key requirements of the Aquifer Protection Program (APP): 1) meet Aquifer Water Quality Standards at the Points of Compliance, or that no pollutants discharged will further degrade at the applicable Points of Compliance the quality of any aquifer that at the time of permit issuance violates the aquifer water quality standard for that pollutant; and 2) demonstrate Best Available Demonstrated Control Technology (BADCT). BADCT's purpose is to employ engineering controls, processes, operating methods or other alternatives, including site-specific characteristics (i.e., the local subsurface geology), to reduce discharge of pollutants to the greatest degree achievable before they reach the aquifer or to prevent pollutants from reaching the aquifer.

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Name and Location

Permittee's Name:	Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI)
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 527, Green Valley, Arizona 85622-0527
Facility name and location:	Phelps Dodge Sierrita Mine 6200 West Duval Mine Road, Green Valley, Arizona 85622

Regulatory Status

The PDSI mining operations are operating under a Notice of Disposal received January 21, 1985. Cyprus Mining Company bought the property in 1986 and a pre-application meeting for the APP was held on October 12, 1993. An application for an APP, dated September 7, 1994, was received by ADEQ on November 13, 1994 from Cyprus Sierrita Corporation. Subsequently, additional information was submitted by Cyprus Sierrita Corporation in support of the APP application. Cyprus Sierrita Corporation changed its name to Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI) in 1999 as a result of a stock merger. Additional correspondence related to the APP has been submitted by PDSI in support of the application.

A Multi-Sector General Stormwater Permit (MSGP 2000), #AZR05B216, exists for PDSI, which was issued on January 28, 2001.

Facility Description

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The Sierrita property consists of three open-pits: Sierrita-Esperanza pit, a molybdenum satellite pit, and the Ocotillo pit; a 115,000-ton-per-day concentrator, two molybdenum roasting plants, a ferromolybdenum plant, a rhenium plant, an oxide and low grade sulfide dump leaching operation, and copper sulfate plant. Ore production from each pit is highly variable; however the aggregate production is limited to the capacity of the plant operation. The mine is capable of producing up to 250 million pounds of copper and, as a co-product, 25 million pounds of molybdenum annually.

II. BEST AVAILABLE DEMONSTRATED CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BADCT)

Outlined below is the BADCT summary for permitted facilities in three principal drainages at the mine site, with other discharging facilities concentrated in the Mill Area and the tailings impoundments. Also included in the permitted facilities are the two vehicle washes used for cleaning mine haulage trucks and other vehicles.

The three (3) principal drainages are: (1) Amargosa Wash which trends east from the waste rock piles and flows into Demetrie Wash; (2) Demetrie Wash which trends southeast from the Sierrita mine-mill area across the southwest side of the Sierrita Tailings Impoundment to the confluence with the Santa Cruz River approximately seven miles southeast of the Sierrita Mill; and (3) Tinaja-Esperanza Wash which trends southeast from the waste rock piles. The three (3) washes are ephemeral tributaries to the Santa Cruz River;

Amargosa Wash Drainage

The major storage and surface impoundments in the Amargosa Drainage Area, including Amargosa Pond, Raffinate Pond No. 2, Drain Pond No. 2, SX-1 Drain Pond, SX-1 Tank Farm Pond, and the Amargosa Spillway are lined with geomembranes. Headwall No. 1 and Bailey Lake are unlined impoundments, with both facilities serving to collect subsurface drainage

from the active oxide leach area. Duval Canal (conveyance channel) is now completely lined with the recent installation of an HDPE geomembrane along the previously unlined portion of the canal between Demetrie Wash to the Sierrita Tailings Impoundment. Amargosa Pond collects overflow from Headwall No. 1, Bailey Lake, Raffinate Pond No. 2, Drain Pond No. 2, and SX-1 Tank Farm Pond. Collected solutions are pumped to Raffinate Pond No. 2, Bailey Lake, or the LTO Box which returns liquids to the leach circuit.

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Raffinate Pond No. 3 receives solutions pumped from Headwalls 2, 3, and 5, subsurface flow from Interceptor No. 3, and upset solutions and stormwater pumped from SX-3 Stormwater Pond. Solution from Raffinate Pond No. 3 is pumped either to Bailey Lake (Amargosa Wash Drainage) or back to the leach area. SX-3 Stormwater Pond can accept overflow flows from Raffinate Pond No. 3, Headwall No. 3, and SX-3 Drain Pond via lined channels. Solutions can be pumped to Amargosa Pond when needed. Cat Ponds 1 and 2 are non-stormwater ponds with lined spillways to manage stormwater from upgradient native terrain, run-off from the Sierrita Waste Rock Pile, and overflows from Headwall No. 5 during upset conditions.

Mill Area

All of the permitted facilities in the Mill Site Area are lined with geomembrane or soil-bentonite admix or concrete-lined. The concrete-lined Decant Ponds and Pad Area captures overflow from the copper-moly thickeners and returns it to the Sierrita milling process. The Tailings Thickeners are four (4) tanks with concrete walls and a soil/bentonite liner at the base; the liquid content is deposited in the Tailings Impoundment. The Raw Water Reservoir has a 3-ft thick

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The Sierrita Tailings Impoundment has low permeability slimes coating the floor of the impoundment to reduce seepage. The Tailings Impoundment is underlain by a thick sequence of poorly to moderately consolidated Quaternary sediments. Caliche layers near ground surface are common in the area. Diversion channels to the west and upgradient divert surface water run-on.

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Vehicle Washes

The vehicle washes use concrete slabs for waste wash-water, with the water from the Truck Wash discharged to the Sierrita Pit, and from the Vehicle Wash to the West Plant drainage channel.

III. COMPLIANCE WITH AQUIFER WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Groundwater at the Sierrita Mine occurs in weathered and fractured bedrock, in faults, in poorly to moderately consolidated Quaternary basin-fill sediments, and in recent alluvium. The depth to bedrock ranges from surface and near surface exposures in the west to 400 to 1800 feet bgs from the toe of the Tailings Impoundment to the river in the basin of the Santa Cruz River on the east. Depths to water range from less than ten (10) feet below ground surface (bgs) to seventy-five (75) feet in the West-half, and from 250 to 400 feet bgs in the East-half. Groundwater movement generally mimics topography, with flow from higher elevation in the West-half to the lower elevations of the Santa Cruz basin in the East-half. Except in the vicinity of the Sierrita-Esperanza pit, overall flow direction is from west to east with flow direction changing to northeast on the lower basin near the Santa Cruz River. In the vicinity of the Sierrita-Esperanza Pit, direction of groundwater flow is toward the pit.

The Pollutant Management Area (PMA) in general, circumscribes the periphery of the discharging facilities on the north, south and east sides. POC wells are strategically placed to monitor sub-flow in all major drainages in the West-half. On the east side, the PMA approximately coincides with the tailing impoundment dam. A series of twenty three (23) interceptor wells (IW wells) are aligned along the edge of the dam to capture impacted groundwater migrating from the impoundment. The IW wells pump groundwater from within the basin-fill sediment. Water levels in these wells generally range from about 318 to 444 feet

bgs. POC wells are located immediately downgradient from the IW wells to monitor groundwater quality below the impoundment. Elevated levels of sulfate have been identified in Sierrita Mine production wells and in Community Water Company wells to the east of the tailings dam near the community of Green Valley. Delineation of the Discharge Impact Area (DIA) is currently underway by the permittee. Delineation of the sulfate plume will be addressed under a WQARF Mitigation Order (A.R.S. § 49-286).

Point of Compliance (POC) monitoring wells for hazardous constituents are located either at or within 750 feet of the Pollutant Management Area in both the West-half and East-half of the contiguous Sierrita mine property. A total of twelve (12) hazardous/non-hazardous POC wells are required in the permit.

Seven (7) of these POC wells are located strategically downgradient from discharging facilities in the Tinaja, Esperanza, Amargosa and Demetrie Washes in the West-half of the property. Six (6) of these wells were installed during the 1990s and have Aquifer Quality Limits (AQLs) and Alert Levels (ALs) established in the permit. Well MH-27 was installed in 2004. AQLs and ALs for this well will be calculated based on eight (8) months of ambient monitoring when completed in accordance with the Compliance Schedule in the permit. The West-half includes the open pit mines, the concentrator, copper sulfate plant, molybdenum plant, the two (2) solvent extraction plants, various waste rock and leach rock dumps, PLS, raffinate, non-stormwater and stormwater ponds, and various supporting facilities. The remaining five (5) wells are located in the East-half of the property and are sited along the base of the Sierrita Tailings Impoundment. Three (3) of these wells were installed in 1990, and AQLs and ALs are established in the permit. Two (2) additional wells were installed in 2005 and 2006. Ambient sampling will be conducted for eight (8) consecutive months in these wells, with AQLs and ALs amended in the permit within three (3) months of completion of the ambient period.

In order to ensure compliance with Aquifer Water Quality Standards at the POCs, alert levels will be established for constituents that have an AWQS. All hazardous/non-hazardous POC wells will be sampled quarterly for an abbreviated list of parameters. A longer comprehensive list of parameters is required biennially in the POC wells. AQLs and/or ALs are established in the permit for all constituents where sufficient groundwater quality data have been collected by the effective date of the permit. Where additional data are required and for wells to be installed in accordance with the Compliance Schedule, the AQLs and ALs are listed as "reserved." ALs and AQLs for constituents with reserved notation will be amended into the permit when sufficient data are available from the ambient monitoring, as required in the Compliance Schedule.

The parameters to be monitored quarterly in the POC wells are:

Depth to water, water level elevation, field pH, field specific conductance, field temperature, cadmium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, fluoride, nitrate + nitrite, sulfate, TDS, beryllium, nickel, selenium, magnesium, antimony, arsenic, chromium, lead, and thallium.

The extended list of parameters to be monitored biennially in the POC wells are:

Depth to water, water level elevation, field pH, field specific conductance, field temperature, cadmium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, fluoride, nitrate + nitrite, sulfate, TDS, calcium, magnesium, nitrate+nitrite, fluoride, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, barium, cadmium, chromium, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, copper, cobalt, manganese, molybdenum, zinc, gross alpha, radium 226+228, uranium, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylene, carbon disulfide, and total cyanide.

Point(s) of Compliance (POC)

GROUNDWATER MONITORING POINTS				
WELL ID	ADWR REGISTRATION NUMBER	CADASTRAL LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Point of Compliance (POC) Wells - Hazardous/Non-hazardous - West-half				
MH-18	55-561874	(D-18-12)20cdd	31/ 50' 28.4"	111/ 08' 26"
MH-19	55-561878	(D-18-12)21ccc	31/ 50' 29.1"	111/ 07' 43.7"
MH-20	55-561880	(D-18-12)21dda	31/ 50' 38"	111/ 06' 47.1"
MH-21	55-561881	(D-18-12)11bbc	31/ 52' 58.7"	111/ 05' 36.3"
MH-22	55-561872	(D-18-12)14cdd1	31/ 51' 50.8"	111/ 05' 17.5"
MH-23	55-561871	(D-18-12)14cdd2	31/ 51' 51.6"	111/ 05' 17.4"
MH-27	55-203702	(D-18-12)21add	31/ 51' 02"	111/ 06' 54"
Point of Compliance (POC) Wells - Hazardous/Non-hazardous - East-half				
MH-14	55-528098	(D-18-13)16bcc2	31/ 51' 48.8"	111/ 01' 28.8"
MH-15W	55-528093	(D-18-13)21cbc	31/ 50' 44"	111/ 01' 28.5"
MH-16W	55-528099	(D-18-13)28cbb3	31/ 49' 58.3"	111/ 01' 28.7"
MH-28	55-903648	(D-18-13)21bbb3	31° 51' 19.6"	111° 01' 29.2"
MH-29	55-903649	(D-18-13)28bba3	31° 50' 20.9"	111° 01' 29.2"

IV. MANAGEMENT OF POTENTIAL SULFATE IMPACTS

The permittee has signed a Mitigation Order on Consent that requires: 1) Preparation and submittal of a Work Plan for ADEQ review and approval, which is designed to complete characterization of the vertical and horizontal extent of the sulfate plume down gradient of PDSI and include an inventory of all existing registered private wells used as a drinking water source and public drinking water system wells located within a one mile radius of the sulfate plume's outer edge; 2) Preparation and submittal of a Mitigation Plan for ADEQ review and approval, which identifies and evaluates alternatives (e.g. containment, collection and discharge with or without treatment, institutional controls, alternative water supplies (including, but not limited to, a new supply well, use of an existing supply well,

modifying the screened interval of an existing supply well, connection to an existing public water supply system, and bottled water), mixing or blending, technically practicable treatment, and no action) to practically and cost effectively provide a drinking water supply that meets applicable drinking water quality standards and with sulfate concentrations less than 250 mg/L to the owner/operator of an existing drinking water supply; and 3) Establishment of a community advisory group (CAG) consisting of at least ten (10) persons, chosen from a cross section of the community, for the purpose of identifying and improving the public's access and understanding of information regarding this Consent Order.

Elevated concentrations of sulfate have been identified in groundwater samples collected from both monitor wells and public water supply wells in the area downgradient from the Phelps Dodge Sierrita Mine tailings impoundment near Green Valley. Public water supply wells owned and operated by the Community Water Company (CWC) serving the community of Green Valley have been adversely affected by the sulfate contamination. Two CWC wells, CWC-7 and CWC-8, have been impaired by the sulfate contamination, and have been shut down. As a temporary solution, Phelps Dodge Sierrita Inc. (PDSI) has proposed to use water from several wells in their Esperanza wellfield downgradient of CW-8 to supplement the loss in production from the CWC wells. The negotiations and improvements necessary for the use of the Esperanza wells have been completed, and CWC has been using them since June 2005 under a temporary license agreement.

The Sierrita Mine complex and tailings impoundment is located approximately one mile southwest of the Town of Green Valley. The impoundment is upgradient from the community in relation to the direction of groundwater flow in the regional aquifer. A series of 23 interceptor wells are aligned along the toe of the dam and are used to prevent migration of contaminated groundwater from the tailings. Groundwater quality is monitored in a series of fourteen wells located approximately 500 to 1000 feet downgradient from the dam. Sulfate levels in recent samples from the monitor wells have ranged between 1000 and 2000 milligrams per liter (mg/L), and have remained relatively constant over the last five years. Sulfate levels above 1000 mg/L are present in the aquifer in an area of approximately six square miles, downgradient of the tailings impoundment and the interceptor wells. Three wells are located on the pediment approximately 5000 feet east of the dam and are periodically sampled by PDSI for sulfate and other constituent concentrations. Samples collected from these wells show sulfate levels ranging from approximately 1050 mg/L in MH-12 at the north end to approximately 1600 mg/L in wells MH-11 and MH-13. Because all of the wells are screened over long intervals, the actual depth of the contamination in the wells cannot be determined.

PDSI has taken a pro-active approach in the recognition and characterization of the sulfate plume downgradient from the tailing impoundment. The lateral and vertical extent of the sulfate has not been adequately characterized and is currently under investigation by PDSI. Two new monitor wells were installed during November 2003, between the tailings

impoundment and Green Valley, in an effort to identify the northern extent of the plume. Wells MH-25A and MH-26A were drilled to a depth of 545 feet below ground surface (bgs) and screened within the upper 100 feet of the aquifer. The results from five rounds of water samples collected in these wells showed sulfate values of less than 20 mg/L. In 2005, PDSI installed two additional deeper wells at each site and conducted depth specific sampling to determine the presence and depth of the sulfate, at these sites. In addition, monitor well MH-13 was replaced with a cluster of three wells, each completed to a specific depth to determine the presence and depth of sulfate at this site. The additional monitor wells and depth specific sampling has allowed for more precise characterization of the source and distribution of sulfate within the aquifer. The new data will be incorporated into the current groundwater flow and transport model to identify the location and extent of the plume.

PDSI will actively manage the sulfate plume through a series of interceptor wells. If PDSI fails to manage the sulfate plume and potential impacts according to its commitments, ADEQ has the right to amend the permit and impose technically and legally appropriate conditions to ensure protection of impacted drinking water supply wells.

V. STORM WATER and SURFACE WATER CONSIDERATIONS

The mine and plant site areas are contained within the west flank of the Santa Cruz River Basin. The Santa Cruz River is an ephemeral stream through this reach. There are no nearby surface water bodies. The main surface water drainages through the project area are Demetrie and Esperanza Washes. Both drainages are ephemeral and flow in a southeast direction towards the Santa Cruz River. Stormwater and non-stormwater are collected in several small impoundments in Tinaja Wash and several un-named washes that flow into Esperanza Wash. Stormwater and non-stormwater from Amargosa Wash and stormwater from the upper Demetrie Wash are diverted through the lined Duval Canal into the Sierrita Tailings Impoundments.

VI. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The compliance schedule requires the completion of numerous items related to engineering, hydrologic and general issues.

The compliance schedule sets ambient monitoring requirements for three POC wells, and compliance monitoring requirements for all 12 permitted POC wells.

Also included is a requirement to submit a report with a re-evaluation of the passive containment demonstration at five year intervals, and the submission of a Contingency and Emergency Response Plan.

Action Leakage Rate and Rapid and Large Leakage Rates are required for five facilities that

contain LCRS in their construction. Also required is the installation of sufficient dedicated pumps in these systems to remove collected fluid.

Eight facilities require the submission of analyses to determine the necessity of design upgrades, provision for ADEQ approval of proposed upgrades, and construction deadlines for upgrades deemed necessary. Four other facilities require the submission of technical/design information to the ADEQ, to complete the BADCT evaluation for operation or closure.

VII. OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUING THIS PERMIT

Technical Capability

PDSI has demonstrated the technical competence necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the permit in accordance with A.R.S. § 49-243(N) and A.A.C. R18-9-A202(B). Consultants and contractors hired to design and/or build facility upgrades have also demonstrated the appropriate technical competence.

ADEQ requires that appropriate documents be sealed by an Arizona registered geologist or professional engineer. This requirement is a part of an on-going demonstration of technical capability. The permittee is expected to maintain technical capability throughout the life of the facility.

Financial Capability

The permittee has demonstrated financial capability under A.R.S. § 49-243(N) and A.A.C. R18-9-A203. The permittee shall maintain financial capability throughout the life of the facility. The estimated closure and post-closure costs are \$17,729,265 and \$705,341, respectively. The financial capability was demonstrated through A.A.C. R18-9-A203(C)(8).

Zoning Requirements

Mines are exempt from zoning requirements per A.R.S. § 11-830.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Public Notice (A.A.C. R18-9-108(A))

The public notice is the vehicle for informing all interested parties and members of the general public of the contents of a draft permit or other significant action with respect to a permit or application. The basic intent of this requirement is to ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to comment on significant actions of the permitting agency with respect to a permit

application or permit. This permit has been public noticed in a local newspaper after a pre-notice review by the applicant and other affected agencies.

Public Comment Period (A.A.C. R18-9-109(A))

The aquifer protection program rules require that permits be public noticed in a newspaper of general circulation within the area affected by the facility or activity and provide a minimum of 30 calendar days for interested parties to respond in writing to ADEQ. After the closing of the public comment period, ADEQ is required to respond to all significant comments at the time a final permit decision is reached or at the same time a final permit is actually issued.

Public Hearing (A.A.C R18-9-109(B))

A public hearing may be requested in writing by any interested party. The request should state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised during the hearing. A public hearing will be held if the Director determines there is a significant amount of interest expressed during the 30-day public comment period, or if significant new issues arise that were not considered during the permitting process.

IX. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to this proposed permit may be obtained from:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division – Groundwater Section, Technical Support Unit
Attn: Jeff Emde
1110 W. Washington St., Mail Code 5415B-3
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Phone: (602) 771- 4590

Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI) Mine Aquifer Protection Permit P-101679 Place ID No. 1567, LTF (None)

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) proposes to issue an aquifer protection permit for the subject facility that covers the life of the facility, including operational, closure, and post closure periods unless suspended or revoked pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-A213. This document gives pertinent information concerning the issuance of the permit. The requirements contained in this permit will allow the permittee to comply with the two key requirements of the Aquifer Protection Program (APP): 1) meet Aquifer Water Quality Standards at the Point of Compliance; and 2) demonstrate Best Available Demonstrated Control Technology (BADCT). BADCT's purpose is to employ engineering controls, processes, operating methods or other alternatives, including site-specific characteristics (i.e., the local subsurface geology), to reduce discharge of pollutants to the greatest degree achievable before they reach the aquifer or to prevent pollutants from reaching the aquifer.

FACILITY INFORMATION

Name and Location

Permittee's Name: Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. (PDSI)
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 527, Green Valley, AZ 85622-0527
Facility name and location: Phelps Dodge Sierrita Mine
6200 West Duval Mine Road, Green Valley, AZ 85622

Regulatory Status

The PDSI mining operations are operating under a Notice of Disposal received January 21, 1985. Cyprus Mining Company bought the property in 1986 and a pre-application meeting for the APP was held on October 12, 1993. An application for an APP, dated September 7, 1994, was received by ADEQ on November 13, 1994. Subsequently, additional information was submitted by Cyprus Mining Company in support of the APP application. Phelps Dodge bought the property in 2000 and notified ADEQ of the property transfer on September 18, 2000. Additional correspondence related to the APP has been submitted by PDSI in support of the application.

A Multi-Sector General Stormwater Permit (MSGP 2000), #AZR05B216, exists for PDSI, which was issued on January 28, 2001.

Facility Description

Phelps Dodge Sierrita, Inc. is operating an open pit mine and mineral concentration facility which is located approximately six (6) miles northwest of Green Valley, in Pima County, Arizona. Green Valley lies approximately twenty five (25) miles south of the city of Tucson, Arizona. PDSI operations, previously Cyprus Sierrita Corporation (CSC), include conventional crushing and flotation followed by differential flotation, leaching and roasting of molybdenum disulfide, rhenium recovery, molybdenum disulfide production and packaging, molybdenum trioxide production and packaging, and leach dump, solvent extraction/electrowinning.

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COMPLIANCE WITH AQUIFER WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Groundwater at the Sierrita Mine occurs in weathered and fractured bedrock, in permeable faults, in poorly to moderately consolidated Quaternary basin-fill sediments, and in recent alluvium. The depth to bedrock ranges from surface and near surface exposures in the west to 400 to 1800 feet bgs from the toe of the Tailings Impoundment to the river in the basin of the Santa Cruz River on the east. Depths to water range from less than ten (10) feet below ground surface (bgs) to seventy-five (75) feet in the West-half, and from 250 to 400 feet bgs in the East-half.

Groundwater movement generally mimics topography, with flow from higher elevation in the West-half to the lower elevations of the Santa Cruz basin in the East-half. Overall flow direction is from west to east with flow direction changing to northeast on the lower basin near the Santa Cruz River.

The Pollutant Management Area (PMA) in general circumscribes the periphery of the discharging facilities on the north, south and east sides. POC wells are strategically placed to monitor sub-flow in all major drainages in the West-half. On the east side, the PMA approximately coincides with the tailing impoundment dam. A series of twenty four (24) interceptor wells (IW wells) are aligned along the edge of the dam to capture impacted groundwater migrating from the impoundment. The IW wells pump from depths ranging from 318 to 444 feet bgs within the basin-fill sediment. POC wells are located immediately downgradient from the IW wells to monitor groundwater quality below the impoundment. Elevated levels of sulfate have been identified in Sierrita Mine production wells and in Community Water Company wells to the east of the tailings dam near the community of Green Valley. Delineation of the Discharge Impact Area (DIA) is currently underway by the permittee. Delineation of the sulfate plume will be addressed under a WQARF Mitigation Order (A.R.S. § 49-286).

Point of Compliance (POC) monitoring wells for hazardous constituents are located either at or within 750 feet of the Pollutant Management Area in both the West-half and East-half of the contiguous Sierrita mine property. A total of twelve (12) hazardous/non-hazardous POC wells are required in the permit.

Seven (7) of these POC wells are located strategically downgradient from discharging facilities in the Tinaja, Esperanza, Amargosa and Demetrie Washes in the West-half of the property. Six (6) of these wells were installed during the 1990s and have Aquifer Quality Limits (AQLs) and Alert Levels (ALs) established in the permit. Well MH-27 was installed in 2004. AQLs and ALs for this well will be calculated based on eight (8) months of ambient monitoring when completed in accordance with the Compliance Schedule in the permit. The West-half includes the open pit mines, the concentrator, copper sulfate plant, molybdenum plant, the two (2) solvent extraction plants, various waste rock and leach rock dumps, PLS, raffinate, non-stormwater and stormwater ponds, and various supporting facilities. The remaining five (5) wells are located in the East-half of the property and are sited along the base of the Sierrita Tailings Impoundment. Three (3) of these wells were installed in 1990, and AQLs and ALs are established in the permit. Two (2) additional wells are required along the dam and will be installed approximately five (5) months of the effective date of the permit. Ambient sampling will be conducted for eight (8) consecutive months in these wells, with AQLs and ALs amended in the permit within three (3) months of completion of the ambient period.

In order to ensure compliance with Aquifer Water

Quality Standards at the POCs, alert levels will be established for constituents that have an AWQS. All hazardous/non-hazardous POC wells will be sampled quarterly for an abbreviated list of parameters. A longer comprehensive list of parameters is required biennially in the POC wells. AQLs and/or ALs are established in the permit for all constituents where sufficient groundwater quality data have been collected by the effective date of the permit. Where additional data are required and for wells to be installed in accordance with the Compliance Schedule, the AQLs and ALs are listed as "reserved." ALs and AQLs for constituents with reserved notation will be amended into the permit when sufficient data are available from the ambient monitoring, as required in the Compliance Schedule.

The parameters to be monitored quarterly in the POC wells are: depth to water, water level elevation, field pH, field specific conductance, field temperature, cadmium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, fluoride, nitrate + nitrite, sulfate, TDS, beryllium, nickel, selenium, magnesium, antimony, arsenic, chromium, lead, and thallium.

The extended list of parameters to be monitored biennially in the POC wells are: depth to water, water level elevation, field pH, field specific conductance, field temperature, cadmium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, fluoride, nitrate + nitrite, sulfate, TDS, calcium, magnesium, nitrate+nitrite, fluoride, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, barium, cadmium, chromium, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, copper, cobalt, manganese, molybdenum, zinc, gross alpha, radium 226+228, uranium, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylene, carbon disulfide, and total cyanide. See *Chart on next page*.

MANAGEMENT OF POTENTIAL SULFATE IMPACTS

The permittee has signed a Mitigation Order on Consent that requires: 1) Preparation and submittal of a Work Plan for ADEQ review and approval, which is designed to complete characterization of the vertical and horizontal extent of the sulfate plume down gradient of PDSM and include an inventory of all existing registered private wells used as a drinking water source and public drinking water system wells located within a one mile radius of the sulfate plume's outer edge; 2) Preparation and submittal of a Mitigation Plan for ADEQ review and approval, which identifies and evaluates alternatives (e.g., containment, collection and discharge with or without treatment, institutional controls, alternative water supplies (including, but not limited to, a new supply well, use of an existing supply well, modifying the screened interval of an existing supply well, connection to an existing public water supply system, and bottled water), mixing or blending, technically practicable treatment, and no action) to practically and cost effectively provide a drinking water supply that meets applicable drinking water quality standards and with sulfate concentrations less than 250 mg/L to the owner/operator of an existing drinking water supply;

**Point(s) of Compliance (POC)
GROUNDWATER MONITORING POINTS**

WELL ID	ADWR REGISTRATION NUMBER	CADASTRAL LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Point of Compliance (POC) Wells - Hazardous/Non-hazardous - West-half				
MH-18	55-561874	(D-18-12)20cdd	31° 50' 28.4"	111° 08' 26"
MH-19	55-561878	(D-18-12)21ccc	31° 50' 29.1"	111° 07' 43.7"
MH-20	55-561880	(D-18-12)21dda	31° 50' 38"	111° 06' 47.1"
MH-21	55-561881	(D-18-12)11bbc	31° 52' 58.7"	111° 05' 36.3"
MH-22	55-561872	(D-18-12)14cdd1	31° 51' 50.8"	111° 05' 17.5"
MH-23	55-561871	(D-18-12)14cdd2	31° 51' 51.6"	111° 05' 17.4"
MH-27	55-203702	(D-18-12)21add	31° 51' 02"	111° 06' 54"
Point of Compliance (POC) Wells - Hazardous/Non-hazardous - East-half				
MH-14	55-528098	(D-18-13)16bcc2	31° 51' 48.8"	111° 01' 28.8"
MH-15W	55-528093	(D-18-13)21cbc	31° 50' 44"	111° 01' 28.5"
MH-16W	55-528099	(D-18-13)28cbb3	31° 49' 58.3"	111° 01' 28.7"
MH-28	55-	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
MH-29	55-	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed

and 3) Establishment of a community advisory group (CAG) consisting of at least ten (10) persons, chosen from a cross section of the community, for the purpose of identifying and improving the public's access and understanding of information regarding this Consent Order.

Elevated concentrations of sulfate have been identified in groundwater samples collected from both monitor wells and public water supply wells in the area downgradient from the Phelps Dodge Sierrita Mine tailings impoundment near Green Valley. Public water supply wells owned and operated by the Community Water Company (CWC) serving the community of Green Valley have been adversely affected by the sulfate contamination. Two CWC wells have been impaired by the sulfate contamination resulting in a shut down of well CW-8 and a reduction of production from well CW-7. As a temporary solution, Phelps Dodge Sierrita Inc. (PDSI) has proposed to use water from several wells in their Esperanza wellfield downgradient of CW-8 to supplement the loss in production from the CWC wells. CWC has identified several impediments to putting these wells into service including bacteria and arsenic levels unrelated to PDSI's discharge. A permanent solution to this problem is under study by PDSI and CWC.

The Sierrita Mine complex and tailings impoundment is located approximately one mile west-southwest from the Town of Green Valley. The impoundment is upgradient from the community in relation to the direction of groundwater flow in the regional aquifer. A series of 24 interceptor wells are aligned along the toe of the dam and are used to prevent migration of contaminated groundwater from the tailings. Groundwater quality is monitored in a series of fourteen

wells located approximately 500 to 1000 feet downgradient from the dam. Sulfate levels in recent samples from the monitor wells have ranged between 1000 and 2000 milligrams per liter (mg/L), and have remained relatively constant over the last five years. Sulfate levels above 1000 mg/L are present in the aquifer in an area of approximately six square miles, downgradient of the tailings impoundment and the interceptor wells. Three wells are located on the pediment approximately 5000 feet east of the dam and are periodically sampled by PDSI for sulfate and other constituent concentrations. Samples collected from these wells show sulfate levels ranging from approximately 1050 mg/L in MH-12 at the north end to approximately 1600 mg/L in wells MH-11 and MH-13. Because all of the wells are screened over long intervals, the actual depth of the contamination in the wells cannot be determined.

PDSI has taken a proactive approach in the recognition and characterization of the sulfate plume below the tailing impoundment. The lateral and vertical extent of the sulfate has not been adequately characterized and is currently under investigation by PDSI. Two new monitor wells were installed during November 2003, in an effort to identify the northern extent of the plume. Wells MH-25A and MH-26A were drilled to a depth of 545 feet below ground surface (bgs) and screened within the upper 100 feet of the aquifer. The results from five rounds of water samples collected in these wells showed sulfate value of no greater than 20 mg/L. PDSI has indicated to ADEQ that they will install additional deeper wells at each site and conduct depth specific sampling to determine the depth of the sulfate, if present in these areas. In addition, they propose replacing

well MH-13 with a cluster of three wells each completed to a specific depth. It is hoped that the depth specific sampling will identify the source and position of the plume within the aquifer. The new data will be incorporated into the current groundwater flow and transport model to identify the location and extent of the plume. The full characterization phase, according to PDSI, will require approximately twelve months for completing the study.

PDSI is actively managing the sulfate plume through a series of interceptor wells. If PDSI fails to manage the sulfate plume and potential impacts according to its commitments, ADEQ has the right to amend the permit and impose technically and legally appropriate conditions to ensure protection of impacted drinking water supply wells.

STORM WATER AND SURFACE WATER CONSIDERATIONS

The mine and plant site areas are contained within the west flank of the Santa Cruz River Basin. The Santa Cruz River is an ephemeral stream through this reach. There are no nearby surface water bodies. The main surface water drainages through the project area are Demetrie and Esperanza Washes. Both drainages are ephemeral and flow in a southeast direction towards the Santa Cruz River. Stormwater and non-stormwater are collected in several small impoundments in Tinaja Wash and several unnamed washes that flow into Esperanza Wash. Stormwater and non-stormwater from Amargosa Wash and stormwater from the upper Demetrie Wash are diverted through the lined Duval Canal into the Sierrita Tailings Impoundments.

COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

The compliance schedule requires the completion of numerous items related to engineering, hydrologic and general issues.

The compliance schedule sets enforceable deadlines for the installation of two new POC wells, ambient monitoring requirements for three POC wells, and compliance monitoring requirements for all 12 permitted POC wells.

Also included is a requirement to submit a report with a re-evaluation of the passive containment demonstration at five year intervals, and the submission of a Contingency and Emergency Response Plan.

Action Leakage Rate and Rapid and Large Leakage Rates are required for five facilities that contain LCRS in their construction. Also required is the installation of sufficient dedicated pumps in these systems to remove collected fluid.

Eight facilities require the submission of analyses to determine the necessity of design upgrades, provision for ADEQ approval of proposed upgrades, and construction deadlines for upgrades deemed necessary. Four other facilities require the submission of technical/design information to the ADEQ, to complete the BADCT evaluation for operation or closure.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUING THIS PERMIT

Technical Capability

PDSI has demonstrated the technical competence necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the permit in accordance with A.R.S. § 49-243(N) and A.A.C. R18-9-A202(B). Consultants and contractors hired to design and/or build facility upgrades have also demonstrated the appropriate technical competence.

ADEQ requires that appropriate documents be sealed by an Arizona registered geologist or professional engineer. This requirement is a part of an ongoing demonstration of technical capability. The permittee is expected to maintain technical capability throughout the life of the facility.

Financial Capability

PDSI has demonstrated the financial responsibility necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the permit in accordance with A.R.S. § 49-243(N) and A.A.C. R18-9-A203. The permittee is expected to maintain financial capability throughout the life of the facility.

Zoning Requirements

Mines are exempt from zoning requirements per A.R.S. § 11-830.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Public Notice (A.A.C. R18-9-108(A))

The public notice is the vehicle for informing all interested parties and members of the general public of the contents of a draft permit or other significant action with respect to a permit or application. The basic intent of this requirement is to ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to comment on significant actions of the permitting agency with respect to a permit application or permit. This permit has been public noticed in a local newspaper after a pre-notice review by the applicant and other affected agencies.

Public Comment Period (A.A.C. R18-9-109(A))

The aquifer protection program rules require that permits be public noticed in a newspaper of general circulation within the area affected by the facility or activity and provide a minimum of 30 calendar days for interested parties to respond in writing to ADEQ. After the closing of the public comment period, ADEQ is required to respond to all significant comments at the time a final permit decision is reached or at the same time a final permit is actually issued.

Public Hearing (A.A.C. R18-9-109(B))

A public hearing may be requested in writing by any interested party. The request should state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised during the hearing. A public hearing will be held if the Director determines there is a significant amount of interest expressed during the 30-day

public comment period, or if significant new issues arise that were not considered during the permitting process.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to this proposed permit may be obtained from:

Mr. Eric Wilson,

Water Permits Section, Mining Unit

1110 West Washington Street

Phoenix, Arizona 85007

(602) 771-4663 or

toll free at (800) 234-5677 Ext. 771-4663

e-mail: emw@azdeq.gov



"Ken Paul"
<kenanddebp@cox.net
>

04/23/2008 05:43 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: My personal concerns are...

I work nights and have done so for the same company for 18 years now. I have owned my land since 1995 and I get home at about 3:45AM. The daytime blasting I will find intolerable. I have a subterranean home that has natural desert plants on my roof for environmentally responsible reasons.

Unfortunately because of my choice to go with an environmentally responsible home that requires no heating or cooling to maintain a stable interior temperature of 68 to 72 degrees year round. This choice will cause the blasting to reverberate and be exponentially amplified within my subterranean home. The blasting is the only sound that could possibly disturb me within my residence. The blasting will be intolerable. My job requires that I be able to sleep during the daytime hours. Without adequate sleep my job is just too hazardous to do without my full and alert concentration. I am an electrician who works with high voltage and heavy equipment.

My view south west from our back porch will be dominated by the open pit mine. That is unless it is night time then I will be completely blinded by all the work lights in the open pit work areas. My residence is located at 4700 ft in elevation and I can not escape the mines detrimental impact. I am by law forced to limit my exterior lighting to prevent the light from my residence disturbing any astrologers studying the solar system with the various telescope observatory facilities in the our close vicinity. But I will be prevented from the same astrological viewing activity because of the light intrusion from the open pit mine.

Who will compensate us if I am forced to change my job mid career or forced to sell my home so I can relocate. That is of course if that is possible with the reduced home values caused by the intrusion by the mine in the Rosemont ranch area.

Who will speak on behalf of the endangered species that will loose their habitat? The ones that currently inhabit the Rosemont Ranch area like those listed below. But not limited to...

1. Pima pineapple cactus
2. Lesser long nosed bat
3. Mexican long tongued bat
4. Western red bat
5. Chiricahua leopard frog
6. Low land leopard frog
7. Giant spotted whip lizard
8. Rufous winged sparrow
9. Bell's vireo
10. Yellow billed cuckoo
11. Arizona Shrew
12. Swainson's hawk
13. Pale townsend's bat
14. Mexican grey wolf
15. Arizona Jaguar

16. 138 different bird species native to the area.
17. The number one place for desert inhabitants is the Riparian areas that creatures seek to inhabit within the Rosemont ranch natural area.
18. 7 different species of amphibians native to the area.
19. 37 different species of reptiles native to the area.

Not to mention the plants that will be destroyed! Their removal will most certainly have a detrimental impact the local residents including plants and animals.

1. Various species of old growth trees that serve to stabilize the soil and help to regulate the moisture content of the surrounding soils even through long droughts or prolonged wet seasons.
2. Various species of surface vegetation that help to keep the ambient temperatures a minimum of 10 degrees cooler than the densely populated Tucson city residents deal with.
3. Roads and dust cause irreparable damage to the local ecosystem.

I ask you who are going to be the voices for these species that stand to lose the most with this poorly planed and solely for investor profit venture that stands to destroy the ecosystem. The voice of the investors is loud and overwhelming but where is the voice for those that can not raise their voice? Like the land the plants and the animals. I thought that it was the United States Forestry service, are you beaten down and useless? Who then will replace you if you can't be effective in protecting our public lands?

Thanks,
Ken & Deb Paul

No virus found in this outgoing message.

Checked by AVG.

Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.4/1394 - Release Date: 4/23/2008 7:16 PM



"CHARLES
WOODFORD"
<carwell@wildblue.net>
04/23/2008 12:38 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont copper project EIS

Rosemont Copper Project EIS
Coronado National Forest
300 W. Congress St
Tucson, AZ 85701

Hi,

My water is pumped from well number 55-519879. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine will have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry, who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be? What guarantees do we have, if My wells go dry or is polluted as an indirect impact of the mine? What will Augusta do to guarantee I have water, and how long will the guarantee last. If the mine closes are there going to be funds put in a trust to cover the expense of having a well dug deeper, if the well no longer produces water is Augusta going to pipe or truck water to me, and what quality will the water be because right now I have EXCELLENT water. My home is worthless if I don't have water. Where will the water come from if they agree to supply me. How will they determine the amount of money that would be set aside in case this occurs.

Thank you for answering these questions.

Sincerely

Chuck Woodford
P. O. Box 144
Vail, AZ 85641



William S Peterson
<wspeterson@raytheon.com>

04/23/2008 10:19 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc: Carleton J Moore <cjmoore@raytheon.com>, William S Peterson
<wspeterson@raytheon.com>, wpeter6@aol.com,
Amanda_Orozco@intuit.com, Justin G Fadeff
<jgfadef@raytheon.com>, Matthew A Offolter
<maoffolter@raytheon.com>, rvandaalwyk@gmail.com

Subject: rosemont mining project

This Canadian mining project would create an ecological disaster in an already fragile high desert scenic environment.

I been hiking in that area about once per week for about 9 years.

In the summer I go to Gardner Canyon area which is a little bit higher than the Rosemont area.

In the winter I hike the Rosemont area.

The Santa Rita mountain range is very small in size compared to other mountain ranges.

The wildlife is concentrated in this small area (with a very limited water supply in the summer months) which is extremely affected by development.

The roads that were put in (rosemont) have destroyed the natural cover that the animals need for survival.

These roads must be REMOVED & the natural cover replaced (this is extremely hard to do in the high desert environment w/ lack of water).

The open pit mine would destroy the local wildlife habitat (which is already very limited & surviving on the edge).

It would destroy my hiking area which I VALUE far greater than the copper produced.

We do not have a copper shortage we don't need the extra copper.

I am for balancing public land development for the good of the public.

This is not for the good of the public.

This is another example of the destruction of public wildlife area entrusted to the forest service and BLM offices for the benefit of a Canadian (with their USA front company) mining company.

Dr. W. S. Peterson
520-545-6189



"Volney Morin "
<Volney.Morin@RaymondJames.com>

04/23/2008 07:54 AM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Copper Project EIS

The mine will use too much water. Today's Green Valley News and Sun (Wednesday, April 23, 2008) carried a front page story about dropping water tables and subsidence ground levels falling and supporting water declines. Enough said.

Sincerely,

Volney F. Morin, Jr.

W.F.Stevens Financial Advisors, LLC

Raymond James Financial, Inc.

An Independent Firm

Office Hours M-Th 7:30 to 3:00; Friday 7:30 to 2:00

volney.morin@raymondjames.com

Securities and Investment Advisory Service offered through **Raymond James Financial Services, Inc.**

Member NASD/SIPC

518 E Whitehouse Canyon Rd.

Suite 110 | Green Valley, AZ 85614

520-393-0924 ~ 520-393-0926 Fax ~ Toll Free 866-625-2598

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"Ken Paul"
<kenanddeb@cox.net
>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: My rant

04/22/2008 11:52 PM

I consider a land owner to be the custodian of the land he owns and as such responsible for the well being of the creatures that inhabit it. I strive to live by that philosophy as much as possible. I consider the mine and its attempt to rape and destroy the land as incompatible with the local areas philosophy that to some extent mirrors my own. Clean water is rapidly becoming our nations new oil crisis and the mine is not compatible with any environmentally compatible earth friendly water use or reuse. We have been in a drought that has been argued to be caused by global warming. Natural warming process or human impact does not matter, the end result of not enough water for the local inhabitants man, plant or animal is inescapable. To destroy and waste this natural resource (water) in the desert is inconceivable.

I have included some links to some examples of my home design and philosophy about living in harmony with my surroundings through reduced water shed, energy consumption and incorporating storm water shed collection to help stabilize and promote not only a sustainable lifestyle but help to protect the local environment as much as possible through alternative waste water treatment and grey water collection along with mulching of organic food waste. You can't love the environment while simultaneously destroying it for personal gain, they are mutually incompatible philosophies.

Does the mine use solar? What is their energy conservation plan? What is their positive impact to the local environment or the animals that inhabit their land and properties that surround their property? Do they treat their waste products as a pollutant that must be treated to eliminate the negative environmental impacts that it would cause even if it reduces their standard of living to do that? I am!

The mine with this approach can never become an environmentally compatible friendly neighbor of the existing residents. Their purpose is to generate profits through destruction of natural habitat and reliance on State, Federal and local subsidized land, transport roads and water use at the expense and detriment of the citizens who rely on local State and national government to protect us from the ravages of corporate greed.

The mines contamination and waste of water is unconscionable when you consider the anticipated reduced flow of CAP water and the lower and lower water table caused by human inhabitants and environmentally induced droughts. Water resources are a concern for everyone but the mine. They only care if the water is available for the 15 year project timeframe. Make the mine prove the 100 year water supply litmus test. Without CAP subsidization. We paid dearly in the form of bonds to get CAP water to our community. The mine paid nothing!

With that in mind are they even today are not a good neighbor at this point. They are erecting earth berm road blocks, run off ponds that appear to have man made contamination in the newly created runoff collection ponds. I say their conduct so far shows their inherent disdain for not only the animals that inhabit their land but the residents and visitors who enjoy the natural desert that they are entrusted to care for and protect as land owners. What about the old growth trees!

Putting our money where our mouth is, here are some examples of our projects concept.

HYPERLINK "<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/>" \o "<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/>" _
<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/>

HYPERLINK "<http://www.sprayonplastics.com/Housepics.htm>" \o "
<http://www.sprayonplastics.com/Housepics.htm>" <http://www.sprayonplastics.com/Housepics.htm>

Similar to our exterior appearance

HYPERLINK "<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/fitpic.html?/images/exterior/exterior11.jpg>" \o "
<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/fitpic.html?/images/exterior/exterior11.jpg>" _
<http://www.formworksbuilding.com/fitpic.html?/images/exterior/exterior11.jpg>

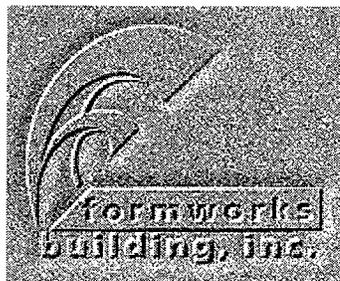
Here is a link to a bed and breakfast that we stayed at as a test to see if we liked the overall design.

HYPERLINK "<http://users.commspeed.net/sunshine/index.html>" \o "
<http://users.commspeed.net/sunshine/index.html>" <http://users.commspeed.net/sunshine/index.html>

Thanks,
Ken & Deb Paul
403-7784 cell

No virus found in this outgoing message.
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Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.2/1389 - Release Date: 4/21/2008 8:34 AM



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- Overview
- Interior Gallery
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- Configurations
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Beautiful * Affordable * Hurricane Proof * Low Maintenance

Catch us on HGTV and the Discovery Channel!

YES! You can build a beautiful, nearly **disaster proof** home that is so environmentally friendly and **energy efficient** that the Environmental Protection Agency doesn't have a rating for it. These amazing, **affordable** homes are not only nearly **maintenance free**, they will be a long-term investment that you *could* pass down to your children and grandchildren! Costs to build are comparable to a standard wood-frame home, and they don't require any specialized skills or quirky techniques to construct. What's the secret? These earth sheltered homes use the good earth itself to produce all the benefits you will read about here. How very natural!

Do not be misled by our competition. There are certainly many differences that make Formworks Building Inc. the leader in this form of building technology. Some of our competitors have actually gone to the extent of taking our designs and projects, and passing them off as their own. Our innovation and experience confirms that our homes are easier and less expensive to build than what the competition is able to offer. The support Formworks gives goes well beyond the structural system. When others in the industry provide only a shell, we work with you to ensure that proper selection and use of all sub-systems provides the best living environment available. Formworks Building Inc. has designed/built more earth-sheltered homes than any other. No other home offers the safety, security and superiority that a Formworks home provides.

A Formworks home consists of two major building components which make it a unique and superior system. The **Formfast2** structural forming system and the **Polysecure4** waterproofing system are exclusively unique to a Formworks home.

For more information on **Formfast2** and **Polysecure4**, [click here](#).

A Formworks home offers all this:

- No major maintenance for more than 100 years
- Little or no heating/cooling needed

- 50 foot "free span" allows spacious Interior
- Thin shell construction (four inches)
- 90% fewer pollutants & allergens than standard housing
- Virtually impervious to moisture and insects
- Tornado-proof, hurricane-proof, earthquake-proof
- Estimated life span 200 to 1,000 years
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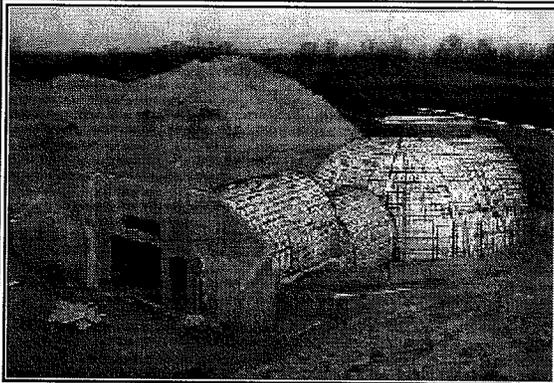
Case History

Contact Us

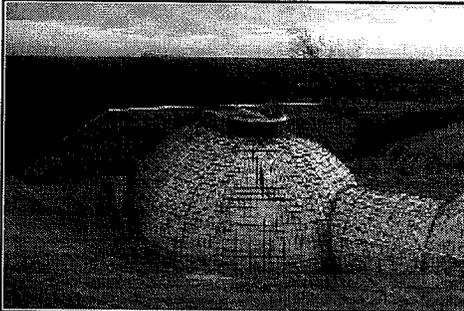


More House Photos

Here are some more photos of the "dome home" in progress:



Completed Rebar Structure, ready for shotcrete With SM board forms in place.

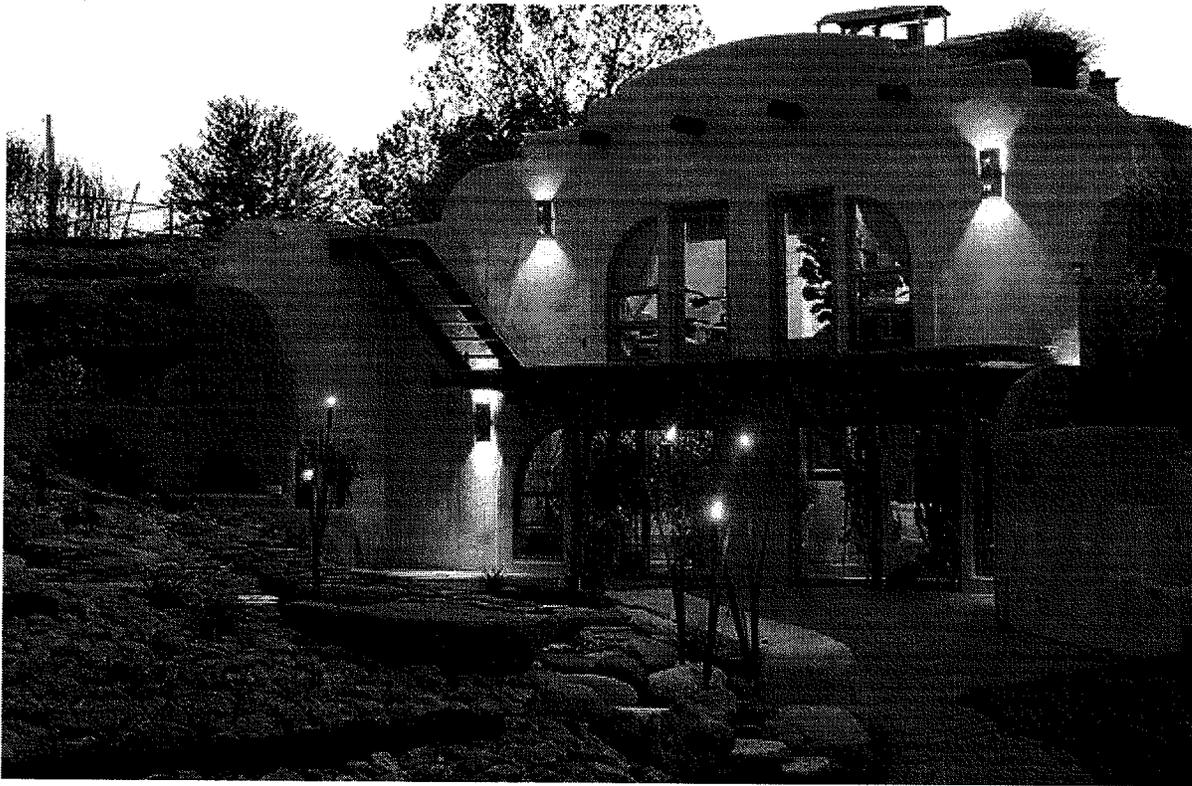


View from Northeast



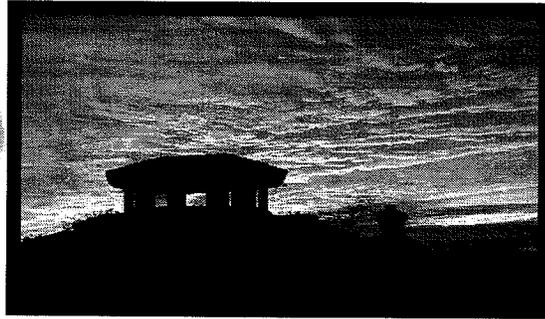
View from Southwest





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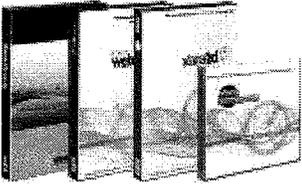
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"James Kramp"
<jimkramp@msn.com>
04/22/2008 11:31 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
CC:
Subject: Question for Forest Service concerning Rosemont Mine

Can the disruption of the rain runoff, and lowering of the local groundwater table from the Rosemont mine further threaten the surface water of the Cienega Creek? Is there potential for the creek to be polluted from the mine operations during heavy rains? The Cienega Creek is approximately 8 to 9 miles east of the Mine location. The Fish and Wildlife service under the US department of the interior has classified the Ceinega Creek (upper and lower) as a critical habitat for the Gila Chub (Gila Intermedia) which is designated as endangered with critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as documented in the Federal Register.

[Federal Register: November 2, 2005 (Volume 70, Number 211)]

[Rules and Regulations]

[Page 66663-66721]

From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access [wais.access.gpo.gov]

[DOCID: **fr02no05-22**]

[[Page 66663]]

I would appreciate this information to be provided as part of the NEPA study.

Thank you

Jim Kramp 520-762-8345

From: [Richard Calabro](#)
Reply To: [Richard Calabro](#)
To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
Subject: Proposed Rosemont Copper Project EIS.
Date: 04/22/2008 04:32 PM
Attachments: [Apr 22 '08 Comments.doc](#)

I am submitting the attached comments on the proposed Rosemont Copper Project EIS.

Richard A. Calabro
3055 S. Placita Del Avestruz
Green Valley, AZ 85614-1000
Tel. 520 648-0624
Fax 520 648-0647
e-mail: r.a.calabro@att.net

Date: Wednesday, April 22, 2008

From: Richard A. Calabro

3055 S. Placita Del Avestruz
Green Valley, AZ 85614-1000

Tel. 520 648-0624

Fax 520 648-0647

E-mail r.a.calabro@att.net

To: Team Leader

Subject: Proposed Rosemont Copper Project EIS

I attended the Forest Service Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) scoping meetings in Green Valley on March 19, and in Vail on April 5. At the Vail meeting I was pleased to see that some of the Forest Service agreements made on March 27 with Representative Gabrielle Giffords had been implemented. There were signs on the wall above the tables to tell people who they were talking to. I found the "Resources" signs above the Forest Service tables confusing. Why not say "Forest Service"?

There was a "Consultants" sign. Additionally, I suggest signs so that each company is in context. For example: "SWCA. The environmental consulting company selected by the Forest Service to do the EIS. SWCA is paid by the mining company. The Forest Service does not control the amount of their contract. The Forest Service is responsible for the scope and accuracy of the EIS."

The local communities want the Forest Service to protect the environment. If an environmental consultant is doing the EIS, they want someone who is putting the environment's interest before the mining company's. The public should be given this information and decide for themselves if there's a conflict of interest. I feel there is.

At one table there was a video by M3 Engineering, and I talked to their representative, Daniel Roth. It showed an open pit copper mine. I said that's what they want to do to these beautiful Santa Rita mountains; a hole a mile wide and a half mile deep. He said the mining company is required to post money up front for reclamation. I said there's never been an open pit copper mine that was reclaimed as agreed. He said this one is different; that he is able to do reclamation while mining is still in progress. I say reclamation is a gross misnomer. The damage done by these mines goes far beyond anything that can be reclaimed. That's why people object so vehemently.

At this point the oral explanation of the EIS process was given. It was agreed to be done at the start of the meeting. It came about a half hour into the meeting. Also there was a small paper handout with a brief explanation of the EIS process. I don't know if this paper is intended to satisfy the agreed upon written explanation of the EIS. If so, it lacks the detail required. Both the oral and written explanation should introduce the companies and put them in context.

There was no one at this EIS scoping meeting who was prepared to tell the local community even one reason why it's not good for the environment to put an open pit copper mine in these mountains. So there's not much gained by these meetings other than to give mine proponents a chance to talk you out of your opposition. You're not going to gain anything by arguing with them. Their minds are made up. They are all making money off of this proposed mine.

The environmental organizations, who had very good reasons to share for not putting this proposed mine in these mountains, were not in the room. At the Green Valley scoping meeting, Green Valley Recreation, Inc., who provided the venue for the meeting, did not even allow them outside the room or outside the building. Nowhere on their property. The Vail school district, true to their education mission, did allow environmental organizations to set up tables outside the school building.

There is something gravely wrong with this National Environmental Policy Act's Environmental Impact Statement process when no one in the scoping meetings will educate the local community and the Forest Service on the serious detrimental impacts to the environment from this mining proposal. When only proponents of the proposed mine are asked to participate is it any wonder the public says the process is flawed, and at the Patagonia scoping meeting they openly expressed their outrage?

Another agreement made by the Forest Service with Representative Giffords is to allow a community work group to participate in the EIS process to assure that public concerns regarding the proposal are addressed. In the oral explanation of the EIS process it was stated that during the projected one year to do the draft EIS the Forest Service will work with cooperating agencies. In the spirit of this agreement, why not invite them into the discussion now during this scoping process?

For the next scoping meeting on April 23 in Elgin, the Forest Service has a chance to show good faith by offering tables inside the meeting room to environmental organizations. I think my comments make a compelling case for inviting an environmental group to the next scoping meeting on Wednesday, April 23 in Elgin.

It is short notice, but I think one organization who can be there is Save the Scenic Santa Ritas, www.scenicsantaritas.org. Please email Lainie Levick at lainiel@comcast.net, phone 760-2494, and Kim Beck at kim@scenicsantaritas.org. The email for the organization is info@scenicsantaritas.org, and phone is 495-4339.

Two other very important environmental organizations to invite are the Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection, www.sonorandesert.org, and Earthworks, www.earthworksaction.org. Representatives from both organizations have attended the scoping meetings. They are bigger than Save the Scenic Santa Ritas so they might not be in a position to accept on short notice.

The Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection is an advisory group to the Pima County Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. The proposed mine in the Rosemont Valley is in complete disregard for the monumental effort that has gone into this plan, which the voters of Pima County approved overwhelmingly, including the bonds to finance its implementation, and which has been cited for excellence nationally. The plan designated Rosemont Valley as a habitat protection priority.

For the Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection, please email Carolyn Campbell at Carolyn@SonoranDesert.org, and Sean Sullivan at Sean@SonoranDesert.org. Phone is 388-9925. For Earthworks, please email Roger Featherstone at rfeatherstone@earthworksaction.org, and Alan Septoff at action@earthworksaction.org. The email for the organization is info@earthworksaction.org, and phone is 202 887-1872.



Vail Arizona
<vailaz@hotmail.com>
04/22/2008 04:16 PM

To: <mvalenzuela@sahuarita.k12.az.us>
cc: Reta Laford <rlaford@fs.fed.us>,
"comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us"
<comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>,
"ron.barber@mail.house.gov" <ron.barber@mail.house.gov>
Subject: Forest Service/Rosemont Open House in Sahuarita Apology

Mr. Valenzuela,

It is my understanding that I owe you an apology. I was under the impression that the Forest Service welcomed partnering with public groups to provide creative access to information as is suggested in the Citizen's Guide to the NEPA. (Especially to areas with minority and low income Environmental Justice issues). Although it has not been previously required to provide the items you requested, which is what caught us off guard at this late time, I can understand your concerns.

I am a little puzzled at the need to collect a fee, given that this project has the potential to affect everyone in the school district whether positively or negatively, but that would not have been insurmountable if the details had been given to us by the Forest Service when the contract was signed in the beginning.

Again, I apologize for the misunderstanding.

Elizabeth Webb
Vail/Cienega Corridor Community Volunteer
247-3838

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"CHARLES
WOODFORD"
<carwell@wildblue.net>

04/22/2008 04:15 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Copper Project EIS

Rosemont Copper Project EIS
Coronado National Forest
300 W. Congress St
Tucson, AZ 85641

Hi,

My water is pumped from well number 55-519879. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine will have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry, who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be?

Thank you for answering these questions.

Sincerely

Chuck Woodford
P. O. Box 144
Vail, AZ 85641



Vail Arizona
<vailaz@hotmail.com>
04/22/2008 03:50 PM

To: <vailaz@hotmail.com>
cc:
Subject: Low income being denied access to information? Public outrage at Rosemont mine meeting access in Col

Hi all,

Interesting to note: (please see attachments information is taken from pima.gov, Robert Robuck and ADWR)

Why are the folks in these areas being denied access to educational material in a respectful manner such as groups had at Desert Vista Campus, Patagonia Union High School and Cienega High School, especially given that there was an alternate location picked out prior to the Sahuarita School that did give permission? We were under the impression that the Forest Service was open to Free Speech but now we find out the day of the event from the school that is not the case. Very perplexing. My neighbor sent the email discourse below my information.

The meeting tonight is to be held in Sahuarita another area which will feel direct impacts if the proposed mine is accepted in the current MPO. As most of you know, I have been focusing on environmental justice issues.

Facts:

In Arizona, **colonias encompass communities of all types and sizes, both incorporated and unincorporated, that meet the federal definition of lacking sewer, wastewater removal or decent housing.** As of July 2003 the Pima County Board of Supervisors has designated 15 colonias. These colonias are eligible for federal funding

from USDA Rural Development and HUD.

<http://www.pima.gov/CED/Data/documents/CDBG2000-PimaCountyTargetAreas.pdf>

There are two defined Colonias in the subsidence area provided by AWDR and Mr. Robuck. One of the Colonias is the Sahuarita Target Area which is divided into two separate sections, the second Colonia is the Old Nogales Target Area. All three sections have some portion in the subsidence area. The South Nogales Colonia covers a portion of the proposed secondary route of the Santa Rita Rd. There is also the Continental Target area which you can research for yourself.

You can also get more detailed street information at the Pima County Map Guide GIS website

<http://www.dot.pima.gov/gis/maps/mapguide/>

Elizabeth Webb
Vail/Cienega Corridor Community Volunteer
247-3838

From: jimkramp@msn.com
To: mvalenzuela@sahuarita.k12.az.us
Subject: Re: Public outrage at Rosemont mine meeting access
Date: Tue, 22 Apr 2008 14:16:09 -0700

Hi all,

This is the response from the assistant superintendent at Sahuarita schools Manny Valenzuela. I can understand the schools position and appreciate Mr. Valenzuela's response. It seems as if the Forest service should provide accommodations for the public to present their side. I'm sure the additional insurance for a few 8 foot tables would not have cost that much. After all we will still be there with our information, but it will be more difficult to present it to the public in an organized manner. They had to pay to insure our bodies either way. I wonder how much a table would cost to insure? I would not have minded contributing the \$10 to the school for use of their facilities.

Perhaps the forest service should rethink their policy?

Thanks

Jim Kramp

----- Original Message -----

From: Manny Valenzuela

To: James Kramp

Cc: jstjohn ; Charlotte Gates ; Tom Murphy ; Mike Lurkins ; Martin McGee ; Elaine Hall ; Diana Kellermeyer ; Diana Kellermeyerwk

Sent: Tuesday, April 22, 2008 1:05 PM

Subject: Re: Public outrage at Rosemont mine meeting access

Dear Mr. Kramp:

Thanks for sharing your concerns. The District is required to follow certain policy requirements pertaining to approval of requests for using school facilities and property. First, the school must charge a reasonable fee in order to recover any expenses. As mentioned to the other individual who inquired, this would be \$10 for this request. Additionally, it is required that requesting outside groups provide proof of a \$1,000,000 liability insurance policy, which lists the District as a secondary insured party. This is for the legal protection of the District and is a standard practice in these types of requests.

We strive to be as accomodating and service oriented to the community as possible. We did check with the U.S. Forest Service, who is the facility use requester and has provided the required insurance documentation. We asked if they were willing to take on the liability of other outside groups who might wish to set up on the facility during their event and they replied that they did not wish to do so. Therefore, in our responsibility and duty to act in the best interests of the District, we do require that this group, like other requesting groups, present such required documentation. We also looked into the practices of some of the other Districts that you mentioned and learned that at least one other school organization responded in a similar manner as we have.

In summary, it is the position of the District that we have acted fairly, consistently, and in accordance with school policy and state law (ARS 15-1105 (D)).

Respectfully,

Manuel O. Valenzuela, Ed.D.
Assistant Superintendent
Sahuarita Unified School District
350 W. Sahuarita Rd.
Sahuarita, AZ 85629

Ph: (520) 625-3502 X1000
Fax: (520)625-4609
email mvalenzuela@sahuarita.k12az.us
----- Original Message -----

From: James Kramp
To: mvalenzuela@sahuarita.k12az.us
Cc: tim Bee
Sent: Monday, April 21, 2008 6:38 PM
Subject: Public outrage at Rosemont mine meeting access

Mr Valenzuela

As a concerned member of the public I am writing you concerning your refusal to allow the public reasonable accommodations for the Forest Service meeting scheduled for 4/22/2008 at the Sahaurita High School. We have not had any problems with the Vail schools, Patagonia schools, or the Elgin Schools. You seem to be the only school district that is establishing obstacles that are at this time insurmountable. I have personally contacted state representative Marion McClure, our federal representative Gabriel Giffords, and KGUN 9 on your side. I hope you have plenty of time set aside tomorrow to answer their questions and make statements for the news. I hope instead you will change your mind and allow the public's voice to be heard at a PUBLIC BUILDING that was built with taxpayer dollars for the purpose of educating the public. That is our goal, to educate the public about the proposed mine. The Forest service has no problem with our being there, why do you?

Sincerely

James Kramp
520-762-8345
concerned citizen



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[SahuaritaAndSubsidence2.jpg](#)



[ColoniaSouthNogales.JPG](#)



[ColoniaSahuaritaPDF.JPG](#)

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Edward Bove, Community Development and Housing Intern

**PIMA COUNTY
COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

2797 East Ajo Way, 3rd Floor
Tucson, AZ 85713
(520) 243-6777
Fax (520) 234-6796

<http://www.csd.co.pima.az.us>

Introduction

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), administered by the Community Services Department, has been serving Pima County since 1978. Congress developed the CDBG program to benefit low- and moderate-income communities. CDBG funds are used to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation, public facilities, infrastructure improvements and the provision of public services. The CDBG program has enriched many lives, especially for the less fortunate, by providing facilities and services where other financial resources were not available to meet neighborhood needs.

This book has been developed to provide data about Pima County Community Development Target Areas. This book contains profiles of each of the targeted communities in Pima County. Information included herein includes demographic data, principal economic resources, and community resources. It is our hope that this will prove to be a useful resource for communities when they apply for CDBG and other funding opportunities.

Pima County Community Development Target Areas are areas targeted for assistance based on household income. There are 59,081 residents, or 7% of Pima County's population living in the target areas. To be eligible, the target area must have more than 51% of the households below 80% of the median income as determined by HUD based on the U.S. Decennial Census. Pima County delineates target areas each ten years based on the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Low- and Moderate-Income Estimates which are derived from the decennial census. HUD calculates these income estimates using three different tables in the Sample Data of the Census Summary File (SF) 3: P9 - Household Type; P76- Family Income in 1999; and P 79 - Non-family Household Income in 1999. Each are adjusted for a 4-person household and then adjusted to the block group area's average family size.

Terms and Definitions

Block:

A subdivision of a census tract (or, prior to 2000, a block numbering area), a block is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates 100%. Many blocks correspond to individual city blocks bounded by streets, but blocks, especially in rural areas, may include many square miles and may have some boundaries that are not streets. The Census Bureau established blocks covering the entire nation for the first time in 1990. Previous censuses back to 1940 had blocks established only for part of the nation. Over 8 million blocks are identified for Census 2000.

Census Designated Place:

A Census Designated Place (CDP) is a statistical entity, defined for each decennial census according to Census Bureau guidelines, comprising a densely settled concentration of population that is not within an incorporated place, but is locally identified by a name. CDP's are delineated cooperatively by state and local officials and the Census Bureau, following Census Bureau guidelines. Beginning with Census 2000 there are no size limits.

Census Tract:

A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county delineated by a local committee of census data users for the purpose of presenting data. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries and other non-visible features in some instances; they always nest within counties. Designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment, census tracts average about 4,000 inhabitants. They may be split by any sub-county geographic entity.

Census Tract Block Group:

A subdivision of a census tract (or, prior to 2000, a block numbering area), a block group is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates sample data. A block group consists of all the blocks within a census tract with the same beginning number.

Pima County Community Development Target Area:

An area targeted for Community Development Block Grant assistance based on household income. To be eligible, the target area must have more than 51% of the households below 80% of the median income as determined by HUD based on the U.S. Decennial Census.

Terms and Definitions (continued)

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG):

A program developed by Congress in 1974 to benefit low- and moderate-income communities. CDBG Funds are used to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation, public facilities and infrastructure improvements, and the provision of services.

Designated Colonia:

In Arizona, colonias encompass communities of all types and sizes, both incorporated and unincorporated, that meet the federal definition of lacking sewer, wastewater removal or decent housing. As of July 2003 the Pima County Board of Supervisors has designated 15 colonias. These colonias are eligible for federal funding from USDA Rural Development and HUD.

Selection of Communities

Three methods were used to delineate the target area boundaries. The first included selecting Census Tract Block Group parts which when combined had more than 51% low – moderate income. The second method involved selecting parts of Census Tract Block Groups which are vast and whose population is concentrated in small geographic areas. Target areas were delineated as part of these larger areas based on the concentration of population in these largely rural areas which included: Ajo, Arivaca, Amado, part of the Helmet Peak target area, and Why. The third method employed was to conduct income surveys. Surveys were conducted for Pima County by FMR Associates, Inc. (FMR) in 2003. All of the target areas were then delineated using the HUD Low and Moderate Income Estimates, the GIS PCLIS layers from Pima County and the GIS files from the Census Bureau itself.

The target area profiles are intended for use by community members, community leaders, groups and organizations assisting these communities. When possible, information is provided for the target area only. In many cases, it was impossible to get accurate demographic data down to the target area level. In these areas data and information has been used for a larger area, the Census Designated Place or the Census Tract Block Group. This is denoted in the text of each of the profiles, as applicable.

For more information please contact: Pima County Community Services Department (520) 243-6777

Pima County

	Pima County	State of Arizona
Population:	843,746	5,130,632
Not Hispanic or Latino:	70.62%	74.75%
White alone	61.39%	63.78%
Black or African American alone	2.73%	2.85%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2.68%	4.55%
Asian alone	1.94%	1.73%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.11%	0.11%
Some other race alone	0.12%	0.12%
Two or more races	1.64%	1.62%
Hispanic or Latino:	29.38%	25.25%
White alone	13.58%	11.69%
Black or African American alone	0.17%	0.16%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.57%	0.39%
Asian alone	0.06%	0.05%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.01%	0.02%
Some other race alone	13.15%	11.52%
Two or more races	1.84%	1.43%
Female Heads of Household:	30.68%	27.53%
Overall Percent Low - Moderate Income:	41.96%	NA
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	14.66%	13.91%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$36,758	\$40,558
Housing		
Number of Households:	332,350	1,901,327
Persons per Household:	2.47	2.64
Total Housing Units:	366,737	2,189,189
Owner Occupied Homes:	64.28%	68.04%
Mobile Homes:	12.85%	13.82%

Quick Facts
Target Area Population: 843,746
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income: 41.96%
Designated Colonias: 15. As of July 2003, there were 15 designated Colonias in Pima County.
US Congressional Districts: 7 and 8
Incorporated Areas:
 City of Tucson, City of South Tucson, Town of Marana, Town of Sahuarita, and the Town of Oro Valley.

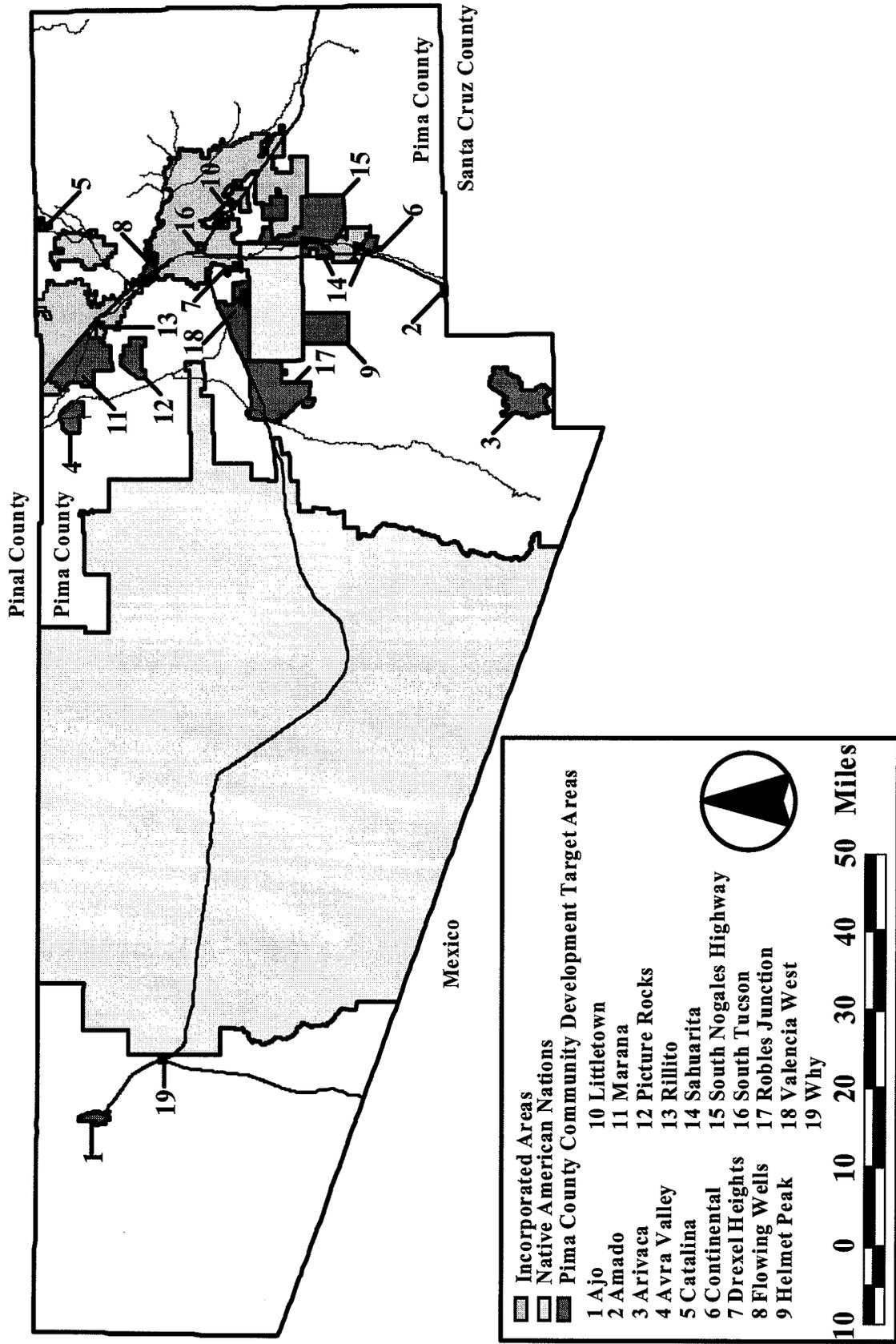
History and General Description

Pima County was created in 1864, and included approximately all of southern Arizona. The area was acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden Purchase. Tucson has grown to be the second largest city in Arizona. It has always served as the Pima County seat, and was the Arizona Territorial capital from 1867 to 1877.

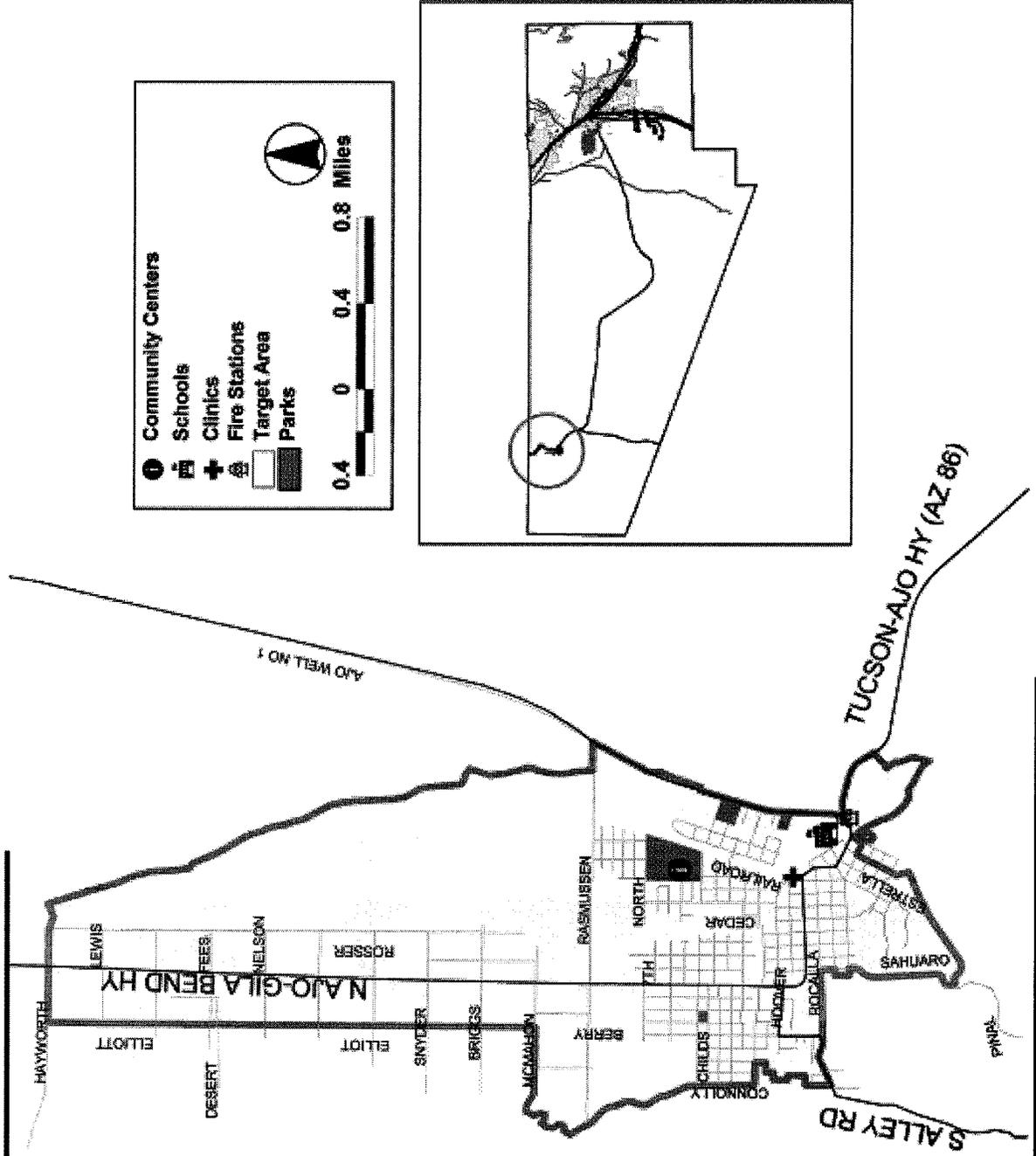
Pima County ranges in elevation from 1,200 feet to the 9,157 foot peak of Mount Lemmon. The San Xavier, Pascua Yaqui and Tohono O'odham reservations together account for ownership of 42.1 percent of county land. The State of Arizona owns 14.9 percent; the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, 12.1 percent; other public lands, 17.1 percent; and individual or corporate ownership, 13.8 percent.

Size of Pima County: 9,184 sq. miles.

Pima County Community Development Target Areas



Ajo Target Area



Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 3,545
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income: 57.70%
Designated Colonia: The target area lies within the Ajo Colonia, Resolution # 2001-46.
US Congressional District: 7
Board of Supervisors District: 3
Incorporated: No. The Western Pima County Community Council (WPCCC) is the elected community council that interacts with County and State government on behalf of Ajo residents.

History and General Description

Location: The target area lies within the Ajo Census Designated Place. It is 131 miles west of Tucson on State Route 85, and 35 miles north of the US - Mexico Border at an elevation of 1,798 feet above sea level. Based on block data, the target area has a population of 3,545. The information given in this profile reflects the larger Ajo Census Designated Place or CDP.
Established: 1900
Size of Target Area: 9 sq. miles.

	Target Area	Ajo CDP
Population:	3,545	3,720
Not Hispanic or Latino:	61.72%	61.96%
White alone	53.48%	53.49%
Black or African American alone	0.14%	0.27%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6.04%	5.89%
Asian alone	0.28%	0.67%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.06%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%	0.00%
Two or more races	1.72%	1.64%
Hispanic or Latino:	38.28%	38.04%
White alone	24.60%	23.92%
Black or African American alone	0.11%	0.16%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.04%	1.59%
Asian alone	0.03%	0.08%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.03%	0.00%
Some other race alone	9.53%	8.79%
Two or more races	2.93%	3.49%
Female Heads of Household:	29.64%	29.90%
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income:	57.70%	NA
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	22.30%
Median Household Income	NA	\$25,618
Housing		
Number of Households:	1,579	1,663
Persons per Household:	1.71	2.23
Total Housing Units:	2,379	2,490
Owner Occupied Homes:	78.09%	78.35%

Ajo (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

Most employment is local due to Ajo's remote location. Ajo serves as a gateway for visitors traveling to Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and Mexico. Until the mid- 1980's the major employer was the Phelps Dodge copper mine.

Community Resources and Services

Western Pima County Community Council - The Western Pima County Community Council (WPCCC) is the elected community council that interacts with County and State government on behalf of Ajo residents.

International Sonoran Desert Alliance (ISDA) is a tri-national nonprofit organization created in 1994, with its board of directors including representatives from the Tohono O'odham Nation, Mexico and the United States. ISDA operates community development programs, environmental education and community action programs in the U.S. and Mexico. Currently ISDA is developing the Curley School project in Ajo. ISDA aims to restore the historic school complex and create 50 live/work units for low-income artisans, gallery and retail space, and a restored theater.

Why / Ajo / Lukeville Development (WALD) is a nonprofit organization created in 1990 to encourage economic development from Ajo to Lukeville. WALD has developed a training program for nurses and has helped obtain subsidized bus transportation for Ajo residents.

Pima Youth Partnership (PYP) is a nonprofit organization that provides after school activities and programs for youth, adults and families.

Ajo Vision Comprehensive Plan is the leading economic development strategy. Ajo Vision is an all volunteer group focused on encouraging and coordinating the implementation of the strategies in the Ajo Vision Comprehensive Plan which was completed in 2001 by the University of Arizona's Drachman Institute working with community participants who formed the Ajo Vision Steering Committee.

Head Start Program by Child Parent Centers for preschool children 3-5 years of age.

Pima County Health Department – Public health education, promotion, and community health protection.

Ajo has many arts and cultural organizations that sponsor events and activities throughout the year. These organizations include: the Ajo Fine Arts Council, Desert Artists Guild, Desert Music Club, Ajo Community Players, the Ajo Chapter of the Arizona Archeology Society, the Cabeza Prieta Natural History Association, and the Piecemakers Quilting Club.

Ajo has many fraternal organizations which sponsor events throughout the year: the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), the American Citizens Social Club (Chu Chu Club), the Elks, the Lions, and the Moose Clubs.

Ajo

Schools / School Districts

Ajo Unified School District
Ajo School Pre K – 12
Ajo Christian Academy

Fire Department

Ajo/Gibson Volunteer Fire Department

Community Facilities

Ajo Regional Park : Hiking/walking, picnic area, ramada, and restrooms.
Library
Recreation center
Swimming pool
Bowling alley
Three parks
Four lighted tennis courts
Rifle range
Roping arena
Picnic areas
Health clinic
Airport

Government Resources / Services

Pima County Parks and Recreation
Pima County Community Services
Pima County Justice Court
Pima County Sheriff's Substation
T.O.T.S. – Teach Our Toddlers Skills Educational, Social and Recreational Program.
Ajo Post Office
Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge

Financial Institutions

Stockmen's Bank

Medical

Desert Senita Community Health Clinic - outpatient services with two doctors. Medical services also include dentistry, internist/ cardiologist, orthopedist, podiatrist, two chiropractors, and one physical therapist.

Transportation

Transportation services to Tucson and Phoenix and throughout Ajo are provided by Ajo Stage Lines and Mota's Place.

Utilities

Electricity

Arizona Public Service 520.387.6741
Ajo Improvement Co. 520.387.7151

Water

Arizona Water Co. 520.387.6668
Ajo Improvement Co. 520.387.7151
Ajo Domestic Water Improvement District 520.387.6385

Sewer

An aerated lagoon wastewater treatment plant is privately owned by Ajo Improvement Co. The sewer distribution system was constructed in 1916. The treatment plant has a daily capacity of 625,000 gallons / day. Gibson and surrounding areas use septic tanks. Ajo Improvement Co. 520.387.7151

Telephone

Table Top Telephone, Inc. 520.387.5600

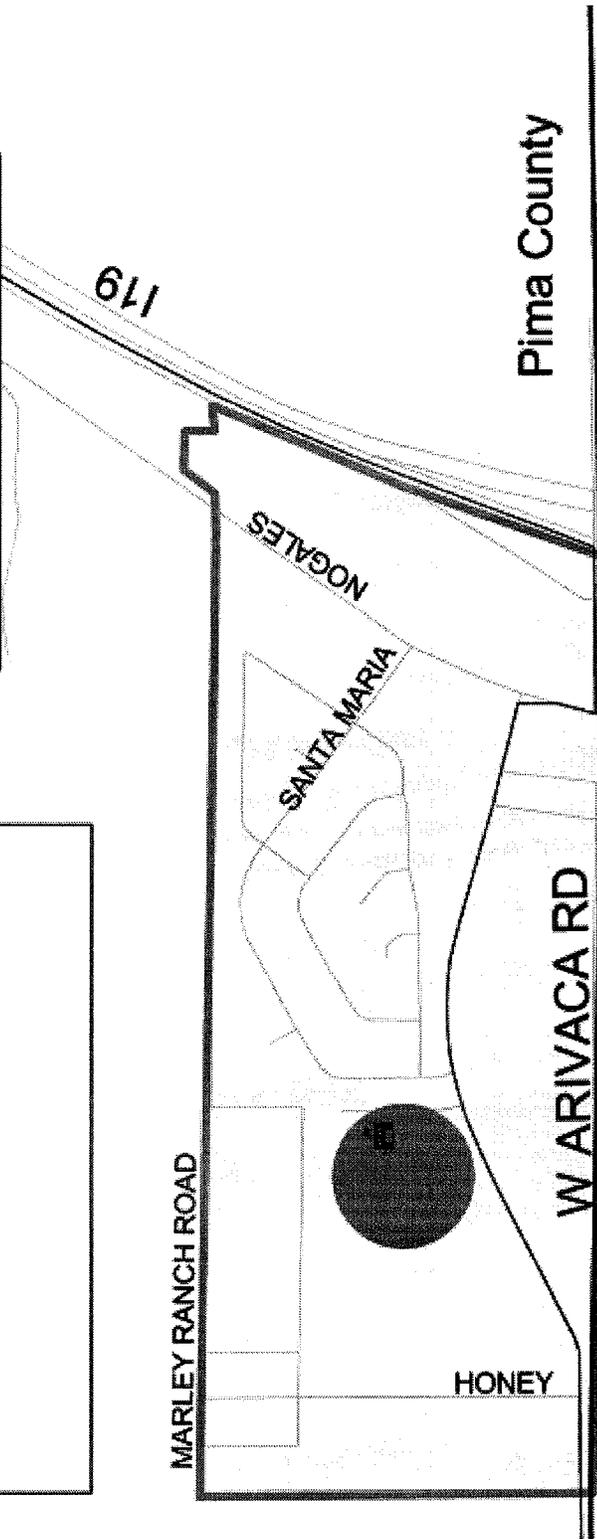
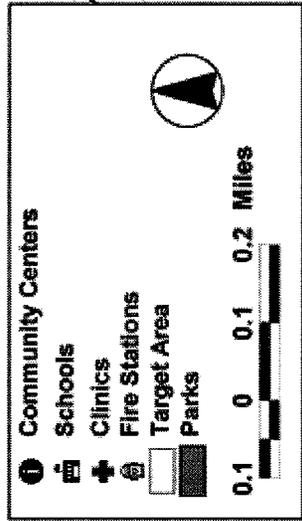
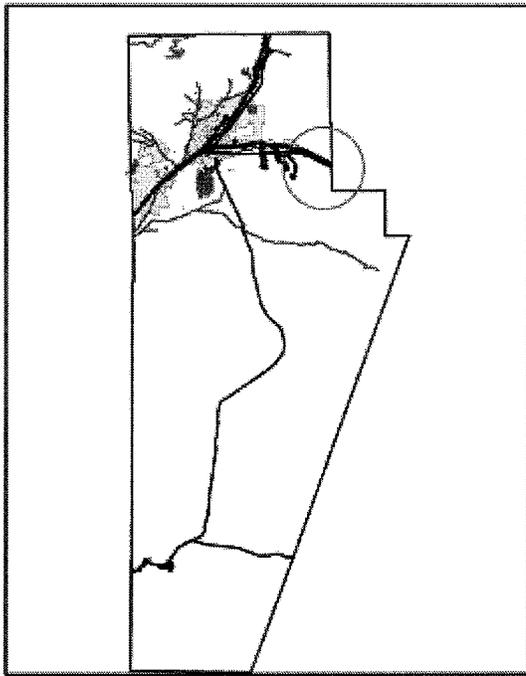
Local Newspapers

Ajo Copper News

Additional Sources of Information

Ajo Community
<http://www.ajoinaz.com>
Ajo Schools
<http://www.ajoschools.org/>
Ajo Recreation Center
290 Fifth Street, Ajo
Phone: 520.387.6641

Amado Target Area



Amado

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 1,288
 Block Group Percent Low - Moderate Income: 58.60%
 US Congressional District: 8
 Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: The target area is in the southeast corner of block group 4 of census tract 43.16. The eastern boundary is Interstate 19. The area extends as far north as W. Marley Ranch Road and west to Tumacacori Ranch Road. The southern boundary is the Pima County line.

Size of Target Area: ½ sq. mile.

	Target Area	Tract 43.16 Block Group 4
Population:	1,288	1,513
Not Hispanic or Latino:	38.98%	46.40%
White alone	37.58%	39.72%
Black or African American alone	0.16%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.23%	0.00%
Asian alone	0.08%	1.06%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%	0.00%
Two or more races	0.93%	5.62%
Hispanic or Latino:	61.02%	53.60%
White alone	40.37%	37.61%
Black or African American alone	0.16%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.93%	0.00%
Asian alone	0.00%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	16.61%	14.94%
Two or more races	2.95%	1.06%
Female Heads of Household:	25.71%	26.27%
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income:	NA	58.60%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	20.09%
Median Household Income for the target area	NA	\$26,989
Housing		
Number of Households:	389	484
Persons per Household:	2.81	3.32
Total Housing Units:	419	456
Owner Occupied Homes:	83.29%	82.02%
Mobile Homes:	NA	32.85%

Amado (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

Major employers in the area are the Sopori Elementary School and service industries in Green Valley.

Community Resources and Services

Amado Food Bank and Clothing Bank which hosts many programs including WIC, Food Plus, IFAP, and emergency food box programs.

Literacy Center with ESL, GED and Citizenship.

Schools / School District

Sahuarita Unified School District
Sopori Elementary School

Fire Department

Elephant Head Fire Department
Tubac Fire Department

Community Facilities

Kay Stuy Sopori Neighborhood Park: swimming pool, picnic areas, grills, baseball field and 2 ramadas.
Food Bank
Post Office

Financial Institutions

None.

Medical

University of Arizona Rural Health Clinic Mobile Unit
University of Arizona Mobile Eye Clinic

Transportation

None.

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Water

Lakewood Water Company 520.398.9815

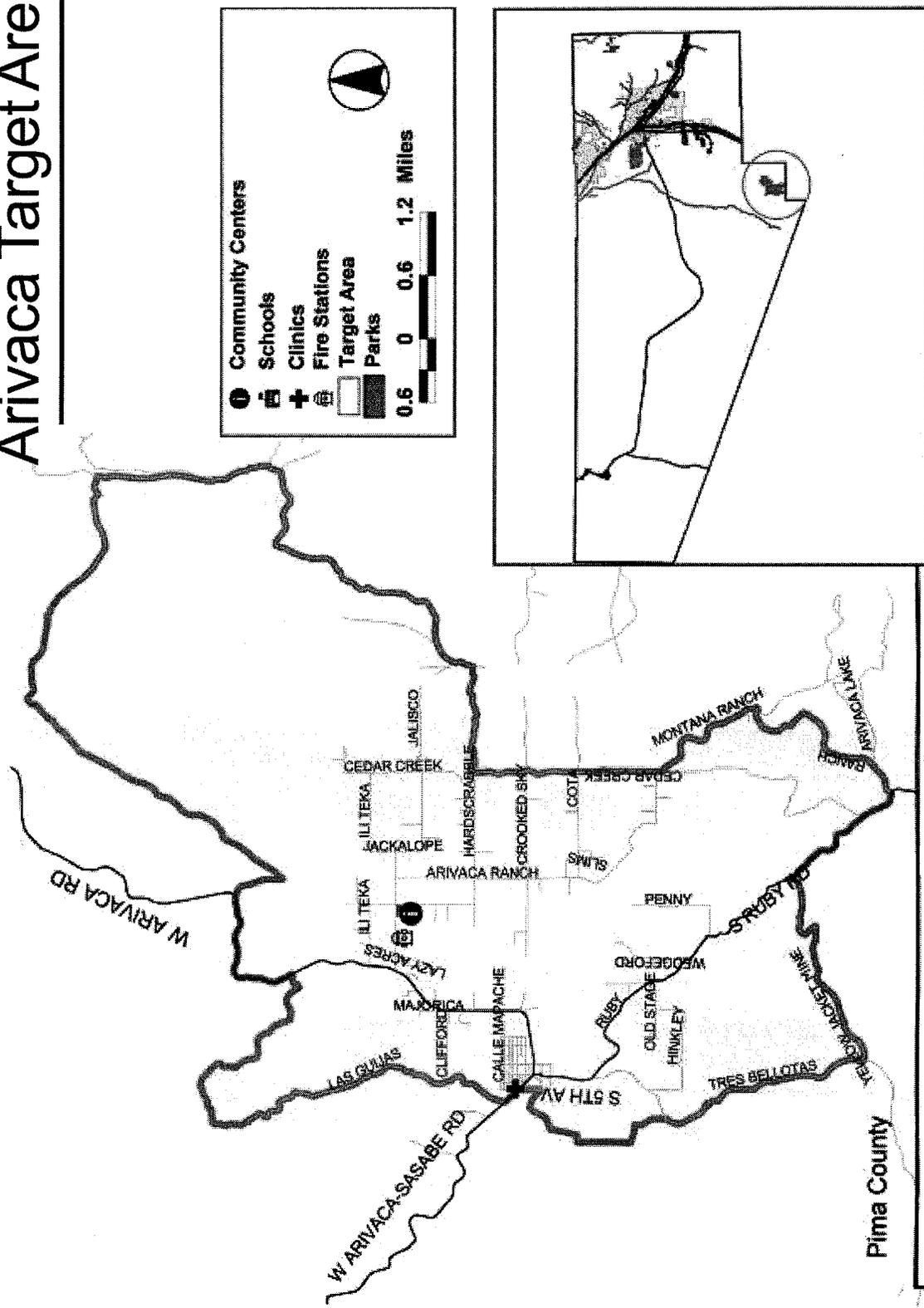
Local Newspapers

Green Valley News
The Arivaca Connection

Additional Sources of Information

Amado Community Food Bank
28720 S. Nogales Highway
PO Box 729
Amado, AZ 85645
520.398.2942

Arivaca Target Area



Pima County
Santa Cruz County

Arivaca (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 795
 Block Group Percent Low - Moderate
 Income: 59.90%
 US Congressional District: 7
 Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: The target area lies 56 miles south of Tucson at the junction of Arivaca and Ruby Roads and 11 miles north of the Mexican Border. Arivaca is located in high desert and adjacent to the Buenos Aires Wildlife Refuge. The target area lies within Census Tract 43.19 Block Group 3.
Size of Target Area: 28 sq. miles.

	Target Area	Census Tract 43.19 Block Group 3
Population:	795	1,247
Not Hispanic or Latino:	76.23%	72.81%
White alone	72.08%	68.16%
Black or African American alone	0.50%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.63%	1.52%
Asian alone	0.25%	0.40%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.25%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.88%	0.00%
Two or more races	1.64%	2.73%
Hispanic or Latino:	23.77%	27.19%
White alone	15.72%	19.33%
Black or African American alone	0.25%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.13%	0.40%
Asian alone	0.00%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	6.54%	5.61%
Two or more races	1.13%	1.84%
Female Heads of Household:	27.94%	32.20%
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income:	NA	59.90%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	20.85%
Median Household Income for the target area	NA	\$22,101
Housing		
Number of Households:	383	383
Persons per Household:	1.38	2.09
Total Housing Units:	482	759
Owner Occupied Homes:	85.12%	76.10%
Mobile Homes:	NA	45.98%

Arivaca

Principal Economic Activities

Arivaca is primarily a residential and retirement area. Many residents commute to Green Valley and Tucson for employment. There is some local retail and service sector employment. Tourism and agriculture are substantial contributors to the economy of the area. There are cattle ranches, vegetable farms, livestock producers, an apple and pear orchard and two beekeeping operations.

Community Resources and Services

Arivaca Human Resource Center hosts a variety of programs supporting the community including the food and clothing bank, senior / disabled hot meals, house cleaning, Lifeline Service, Senior Teatime, LIHEAP (low income energy assistance program), breakfast program for San Fernando Elementary School, an office for WIC, DES and the Pima County Nurse.

Arivaca Community Center hosts various programs including: Pima County Parks and Recreation Summer and After School Programs and T.O.T.S. – Teach Our Toddlers Skills Educational, and recreational programs.

Schools / School District

Sahuarita School District

The nearest public school is Sopori Elementary in Amado (25 miles).
Some children attend San Fernando Elementary School in Sasabe, Arizona

Fire Department

Arivaca Volunteer Fire Department

Community facilities

Caviglia Arivaca Library (branch of the Tucson Pima Public Library).
Arivaca Human Resource Center (office space and small dining facility).
Arivaca Community Center: two tennis courts / basketball court, baseball field, playground, restrooms, meeting rooms, kitchen, and a small theater.
Old Schoolhouse: meeting room and kitchen, tennis / basketball court, small park area with picnic tables and ball field.
Arivaca Cemetery

Arivaca (continued)

Financial Institutions

None. The nearest banking facilities are located in Green Valley (32 miles).

Medical

Arivaca Area Health Clinic.

Transportation

Arivaca Human Resources "El Burrito" bus once a week to Green Valley, monthly senior trips, and other community events.

Utilities

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944

Propane

AmeriGas 520.887.7120
Barnett's Propane 520.628.8525
Ferrell Gas 800.426.9185
Southern Arizona Gas 520.881.2028

Water

Arivaca Townsite Water Co-op (town site only)
Individual wells

Additional Sources of Information

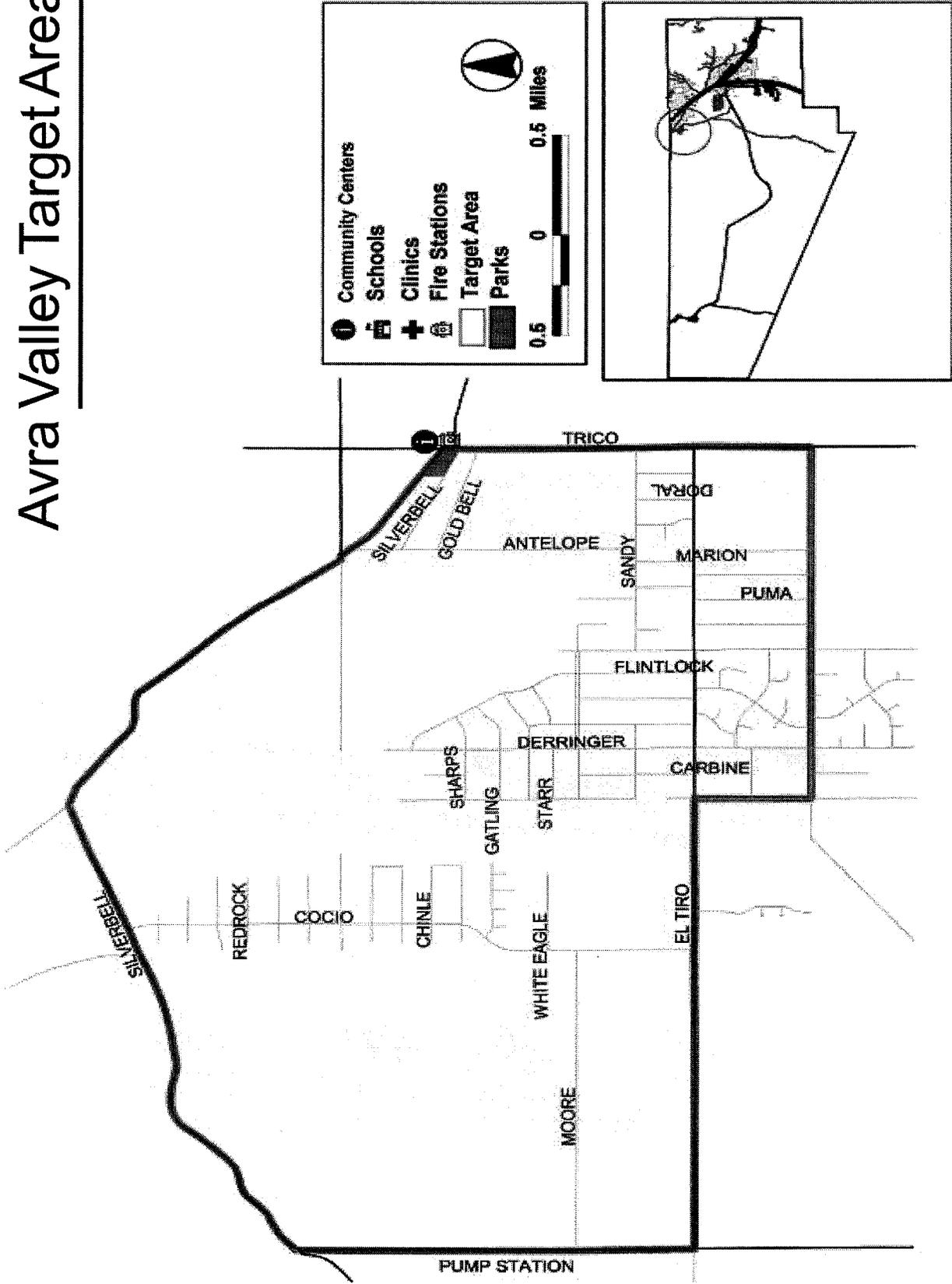
Arivaca Mercantile Company
P.O. Box 104
Arivaca, AZ 85601
520.398.2702

Caviglia Arivaca Library
520.298.2764

Arivaca Community Center
16012 Universal Ranch
Arivaca, AZ 85601
520.398.3010

Arivaca Human Resources Group
P.O. Box 93
Arivaca, AZ 85601
520.398.2771

Avra Valley Target Area



Avra Valley (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 2,695

Target Area Percent Low-Moderate

Income: 53.20%

Designated Colonia: A portion of the target area is located in the Marana Domestic Water District Colonia which was designated in 1999.

US Congressional District: 7

Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: The target area is located 25 miles northwest of Tucson and 60 miles north of the US-Mexico border. The target area includes Census Tract 44.19, Block Group 2 and Block Group 3 which lie within the Avra Valley Census Designated Place.

Size of Community: 46 sq. miles.

	Target Area	Census Tract 44.19 Block Groups 2 & 3
Population:	2,965	3,234
Not Hispanic or Latino:	80.17%	77.27%
White alone	75.68%	2.16%
Black or African American alone	1.75%	1.33%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.45%	0.83%
Asian alone	0.27%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.03%	0.59%
Two or more races	0.98%	17.81%
Hispanic or Latino:	19.83%	5.60%
White alone	8.20%	0.00%
Black or African American alone	0.00%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.20%	0.00%
Asian alone	0.00%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	11.47%
Some other race alone	10.22%	0.74%
Two or more races	1.21%	0.00%
Female Heads of Household:	22.31%	20.05%
Percent Low – Moderate Income:	53.20%	NA
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	13.17%
Median Household Income for the target area	NA	\$33,847
Housing		
Number of Households:	1,049	1,147
Persons per Household:	2.42	2.8
Total Housing Units:	1,166	1,294
Owner Occupied Homes:	80.93%	82.82%
Mobile Homes:	NA	74.19%

Avra Valley

Principal Economic Activities

Most workers commute to Tucson and Marana for employment opportunities.

Community Resources and Services

Avra Valley Halberg Community Center
Picture Rocks Community Center – food bank, clothing bank, social service and recreation programs.

Schools / School Districts

Marana Unified School District
Roadrunner Elementary School
Marana Middle School
Marana High School

Fire Department/ District

Avra Valley Fire District

Community Facilities

Avra Valley Halberg Community Center
Avra Valley Fire Station
Avra Valley Park

Financial Institutions

None.

Medical

None.

Transportation

None.

Utilities

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944
Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Gas

Several companies provide propane service in the area.
Southwest Gas provides natural gas.

Water

Marana Domestic Water Improvement District
520.682.5027
Tucson Water 520.791.3232

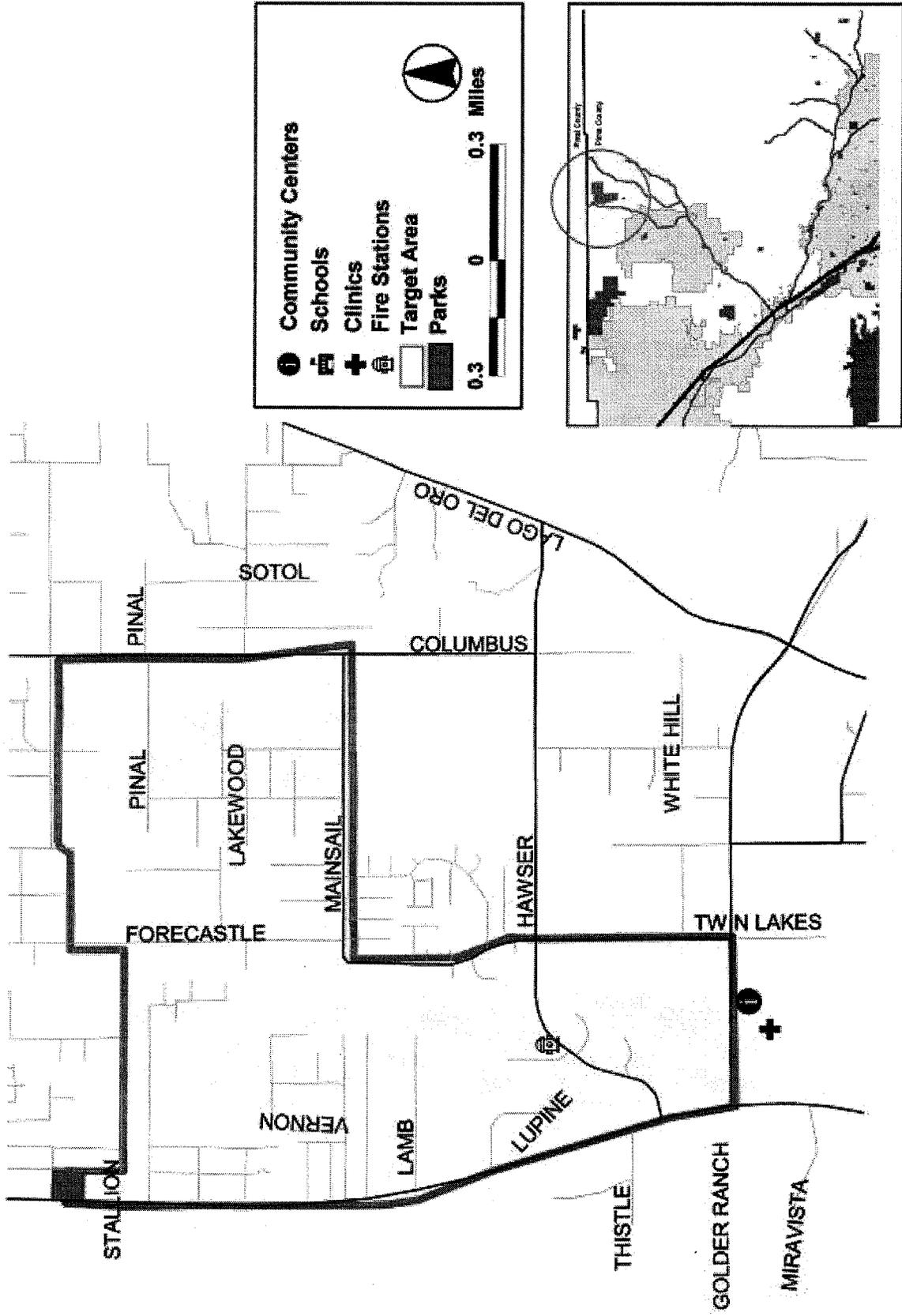
Local Newspapers

Monument News
Northwest Explorer

Additional Sources of Information

Avra Valley Fire District
520.682.3255

Catalina Target Area



Catalina

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 1,860
Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 51.0%
US Congressional District: 8
Board of Supervisors District: 3
Incorporated: No, but has Village Council of elected officers.

History and General Description

Location: The target area comprises Block Group 2 of Census Tract 47.15. All population and housing figures provided in this profile are for the target area. Additional Community information is for the larger Catalina Census Designated Place. Catalina is located 12 miles north of Tucson on Route 89.

Established: 1950

Size Target Area: 14 sq. miles.

Catalina Target Area Population:	1,860
Not Hispanic or Latino:	78.33%
White alone	74.30%
Black or African American alone	1.51%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.00%
Asian alone	1.40%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	1.13%
Hispanic or Latino:	21.67%
White alone	10.54%
Black or African American alone	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.00%
Asian alone	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	10.75%
Two or more races	0.38%
Female Heads of Household:	37.32%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	51.00%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	4.89%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$32,895
Housing	
Number of Households:	678
Persons per Household:	2.72
Total Housing Units:	764
Owner Occupied Homes:	88.20%
Mobile Homes:	60.21%

Catalina (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

There are small retail businesses including restaurants, a thrift store, convenience stores, car wash, video rental shops, car dealership, a ranch supply store, golf cart outlet, boat marina, hardware store and a flower store. There are also insurance, real estate, bank and a post office substation in Catalina. Most residents travel to Tucson for employment.

Community Resources and Services in the Catalina CDP

Catalina Community Services Inc. Provides transportation assistance to elderly; Clothing Bank; Food Bank; Pima County Health Department Mobile Clinic; Pima Youth Partnership - youth programs, after school and summer programs; WIC nutrition counseling and supplemental foods for women, infants and children up to 5 years of age, Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, which provides medical assistance eligibility screening twice each month, Santa Catalina Health Services, and a thrift store.

Catalina Recreation Center Programs for teens and seniors with seasonal swimming and after school activities.

Saddlebrooke Community Outreach - a nonprofit focused on improving the quality of life of school children in impoverished neighborhoods by assisting with clothing, tutoring, mentoring, scholarships, food bank assistance and aid to the Child Protection Agency, and a thrift store.

Schools

Amphitheater Unified School District
Coronado School (K-8)

Fire Department

Golder Ranch Fire Department

Community Facilities

Library

Catalina Neighborhood Park and Recreation Center: ADA accessible facilities, lighted basketball court, picnic areas, playground, ramadas, swimming pool, and restrooms.

Catalina Community Services Center.

Financial Institutions

Commerical Federal Bank (Saddlebrooke Business Center)
Bank One (Basha's Center on Rancho Vistosa Road / Oracle Highway)

Catalina

Medical Facilities

The Santa Catalina Health Center is located at the Catalina Community Resource Center at 3414 East Golder Ranch Road. The center has one physician, one nurse practitioner, and two support personnel. Services at Santa Catalina Health Center include family practice, limited lab tests including phlebotomy, well-women exams, and referrals to necessary specialists. Walk-ins are welcome and same day appointments available. Medicare and AHCCS patients are eligible.

Northwest Community Hospital Urgent Care Center lies immediately south of the Basha's center. There are also dentists and a chiropractor in the area.

Transportation

None.

Catalina Community Services provides transportation for senior citizens in need.

Utilities

Water

Tucson Water 520.791.3242
Lago del Oro Water Co. 520.825.3423
Los Cerros Water Co. 520.795.5500

Local Newspapers

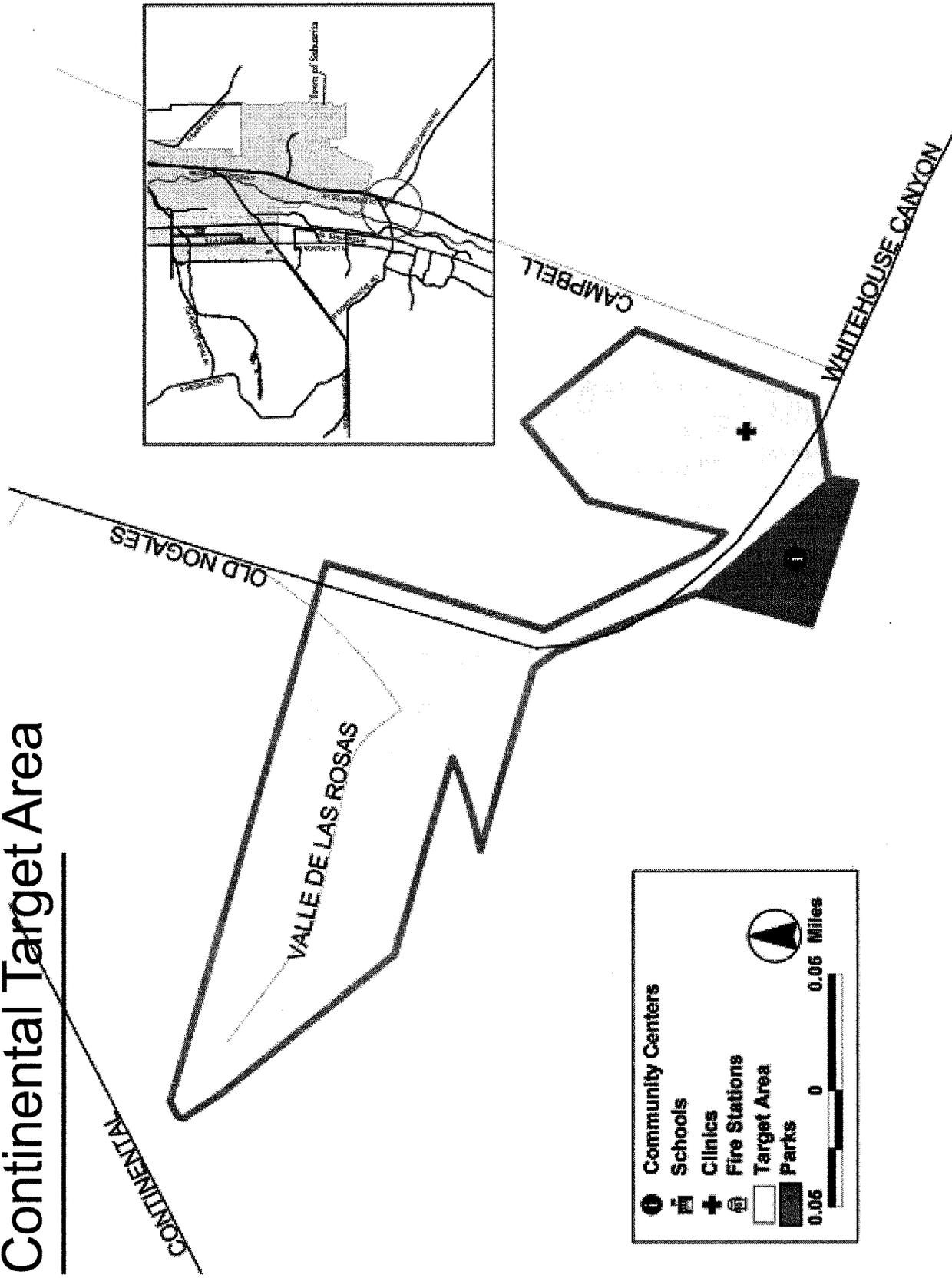
Catalina Village Voice (published quarterly)

Additional Sources of Information

Greater Catalina / Golder Ranch Village
Council
314 East Golder Ranch Road
Tucson, AZ 85739
<http://www.catalina-az.com>

Catalina Community Services
P.O. Box 8416
3414 E. Golder Ranch Road
Tucson, AZ 85739
520.825.0009

Continental Target Area



Continental

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 38
 Target Area Percent Low-Moderate
 Income: 85.17%
 US Congressional District: 8
 Board of Supervisors District: 4

History and General Description

Location: The target area lies in Block Group 4 of Census Tract 43.07. It is east of Green Valley in the area of U.S. 89 and Continental Road (Old Tucson-Nogales Highway). Primarily the Valle de las Rosas subdivision.

Size of Target Area: 40 acres.

Continental Target Area Population:	38
Not Hispanic or Latino:	0.00%
White alone	0.00%
Black or African American alone	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.00%
Asian alone	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	0.00%
Hispanic or Latino:	100%
White alone	5.00%
Black or African American alone	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.00%
Asian alone	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	0.00%
Female Heads of Household:	14.29%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	85.17%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	39.47%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$14,069
Housing	
Number of Households:	14
Persons per Household:	2.71
Total Housing Units:	14
Owner Occupied Homes:	100%
Mobile Homes:	0%

Continental (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

Many residents travel to Green Valley or Tucson for employment. The adjacent pecan orchards employ a small workforce year round and a larger workforce for the harvest.

Community Resources and Services

Continental Community Center: Casa de Esperanza / Matchmaker Program (facilitates youth 4th - 8th grade), the Young Artist Community Ballet Program, Madera Artists, Project PPEP, WIC and DES programs.
Casa de Esperanza / Los Niños del Valle childcare, after school and summer program for K-3, and senior citizen programs.

Schools / School District

Continental School District
Continental Elementary School

Transportation

None.

Fire Department / District

Green Valley Fire District

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Community Facilities

Continental Community Center: kitchen, multipurpose room, basketball court, and a playground.
Casa De Esperanza.

Water

FICO (Farmer's Investment Company)
520.791.2852

Financial Institutions

None.

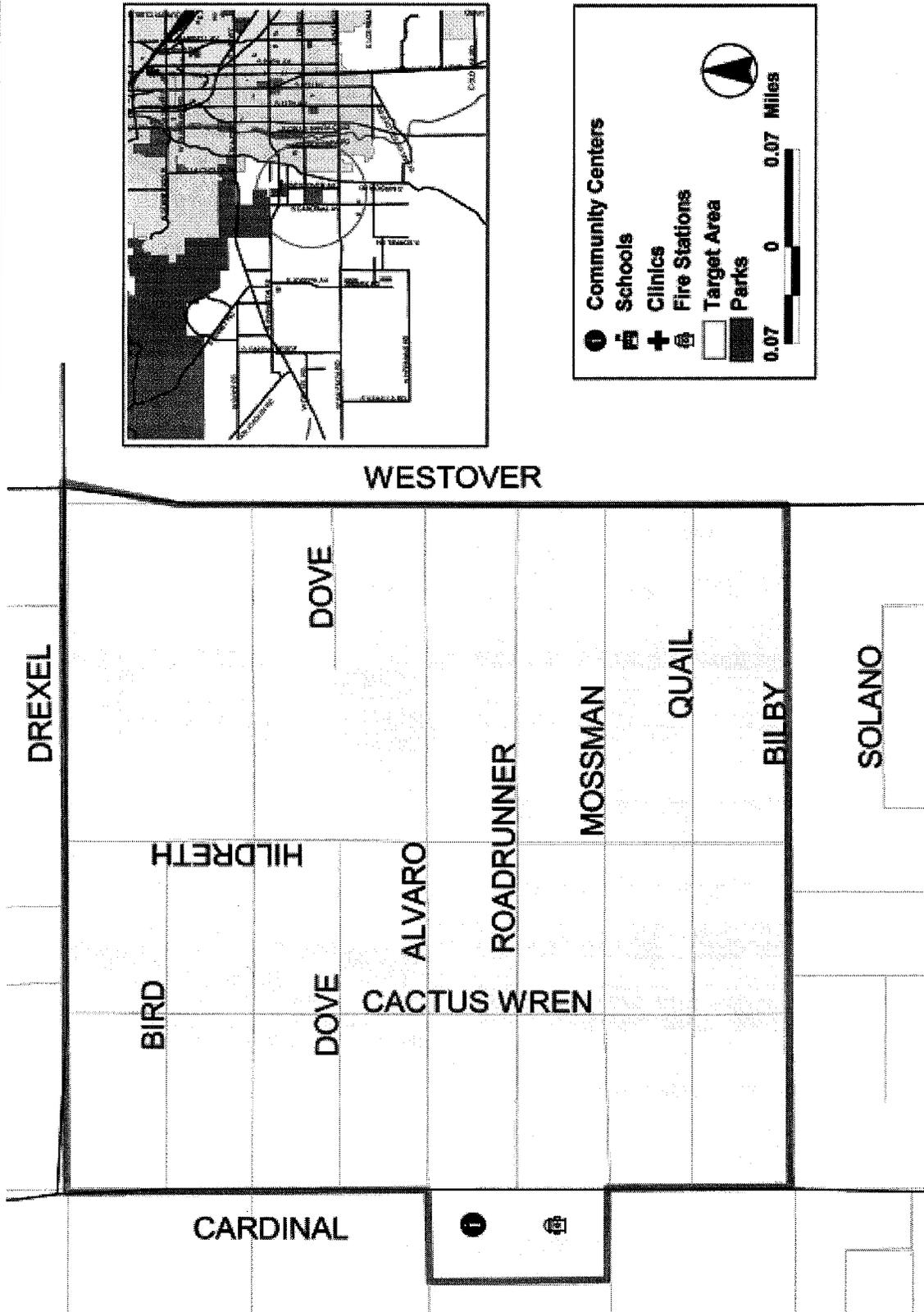
Medical Facilities

Continental Family Medical Center

Additional Sources of Information

Continental Community Center
1110 E. White Horse Canyon Rd.,
Tucson, AZ, 85629
520.877.6155

Drexel Heights Target Area



Drexel Heights (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 1,199
 Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 78%
 US Congressional District: 7
 Board of Supervisors: District 3

History and General Description

Location: Drexel Heights is a bordered by Drexel to the North, Westover to the East, Bilby on the South and Cardinal on the West. It is 60 miles from the US-Mexico border.
Established: Primarily developed in the early to mid 1950's.

Size of Target Area: 1/2 sq. mile.

Drexel Heights Target Area Population:	1,199
Not Hispanic or Latino:	49.79%
White alone	45.79%
Black or African American alone	0.83%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.08%
Asian alone	0.33%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.17%
Some other race alone	0.33%
Two or more races	1.25%
Hispanic or Latino:	50.21%
White alone	24.85%
Black or African American alone	0.25%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.08%
Asian alone	0.42%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	22.44%
Two or more races	1.17%
Female Heads of Household:	26.79%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	78%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$19,739*
Housing	
Number of Households:	418
Persons per Household:	2.71
Total Housing Units:	418
Owner Occupied Homes:	318
Mobile Homes:	NA

*based on FMR survey

Drexel Heights

Principal Economic Activities

Most people travel to Tucson for employment. There are some small retail establishments nearby.

Community Resources and Services

Southwest Community Center - Senior Lunch Program, Salvage Food Program and Weight Watchers.

Schools / School District

Tucson Unified School District
Warren Elementary
Pistor Middle School

Transportation

Sun Tran
Van Tran

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Fire Department

Drexel Heights Fire District (Station 3)

Community Facilities

Southwest Community Center
Manzanita Regional Park

Water

Tucson Water 520.791.3242

Gas

Southwest Gas 520.889.1888

Financial Institutions

There are two nearby banking facilities: Bank One and Wells Fargo.

Medical Facilities

None.

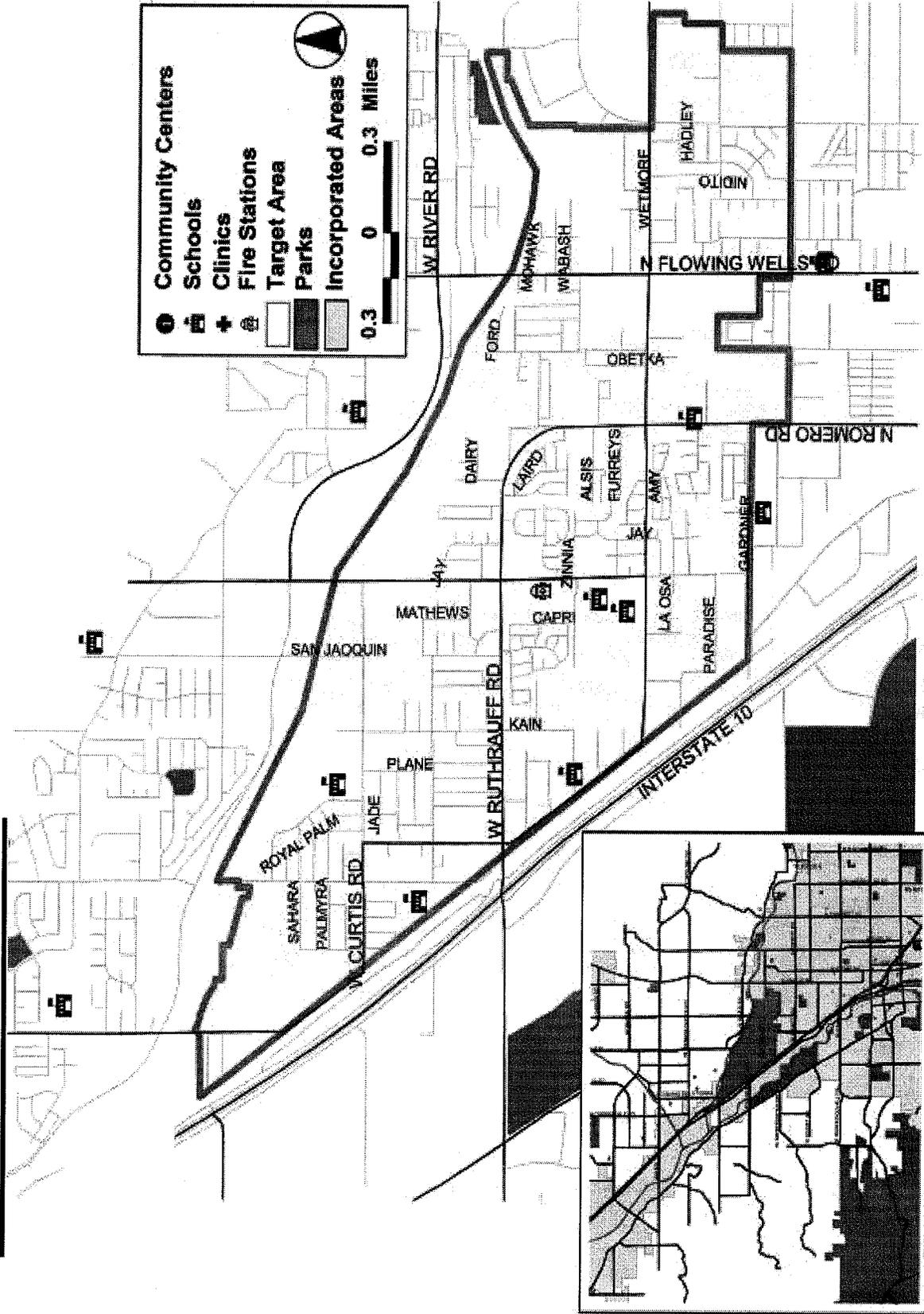
The closest non-profit clinic is the El Rio Clinic branch office on Valencia and I-19.

Additional Sources of Information

Southwest Community Center
5950 South Cardinal Road Tucson, AZ 85746
520.578.0922

Drexel Heights Fire Department
5030 S. Camino Verde Tucson, AZ 85735
520.883.4341

Flowing Wells Target Area



Flowing Wells

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 15,071
Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 58.30%
Designated HUD Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA)
US Congressional District: 8
Board of Supervisors District: 3

Flowing Wells CDP and Target Area Population: 15,071
Not Hispanic or Latino: 77.25%

White alone 72.29%
 Black or African American alone 0.21%
 American Indian and Alaska Native alone 1.50%
 Asian alone 1.21%
 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone 0.00%
 Some other race alone 0.00%
 Two or more races 2.04%

Hispanic or Latino: 22.75%

White alone 11.31%
 Black or African American alone 0.09%
 American Indian and Alaska Native alone 0.18%
 Asian alone 0.00%
 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone 0.00%
 Some other race alone 9.04%
 Two or more races 2.12%

Female Heads of Household: 36.96%
Percent Low – Moderate Income: 58.30%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level 17.11%
Median Income for the target area \$26,517

Housing

Number of Households: 6,240
Persons per Household: 2.41
Total Housing Units: 7,179
Owner Occupied Homes: 78.25%
Mobile Homes: 71.95%

History and General Description

Location: The Target Area includes the entire Census Designated Place of Flowing Wells located north of the Tucson city limits, east of I-10 and south of the Rillito River. The Eastern boundary is along Fairview and Wetmore Avenues.

Established: The local neighborhood association was formed in 1995. More than 69% of the housing has been constructed since 1970 and 88% of the housing was built since 1960.

Size of Community: 3.1 sq miles.

Flowing Wells (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

The area has flexible zoning and some industrial development near the frontage road along Interstate 10.

Community Resources and Services

Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association and Community Coalition
Laguna Neighborhood Community Group
Palmdale Area Neighborhood Watch #1064 & 1241 (There are four other watch groups in the area.)

Schools / School District

Flowing Wells Unified School District
Laguna Elementary School
Flowing Wells High School
Opportunity Alternative School
Flowing Wells Junior High School
Homer Davis Elementary School
Centennial Elementary School

Financial Institutions

None.

Medical

There are no medical facilities in the target area.

Carden of Tucson, Inc. (Charter School)

Fire Department / District

Northwest Fire District

Transportation

Sun Tran

Community Facilities

Flowing Wells Park & Flowing Wells District Park West
3 Family Resources Centers at local schools (Flowing Wells Junior High/Centennial Elementary, Homer Davis Elementary, Laguna Elementary), which provide the following services: clothing, emergency food boxes, rental assistance, utility assistance and referrals to other agencies.

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Water

Tucson Water 520.791.3242

Gas

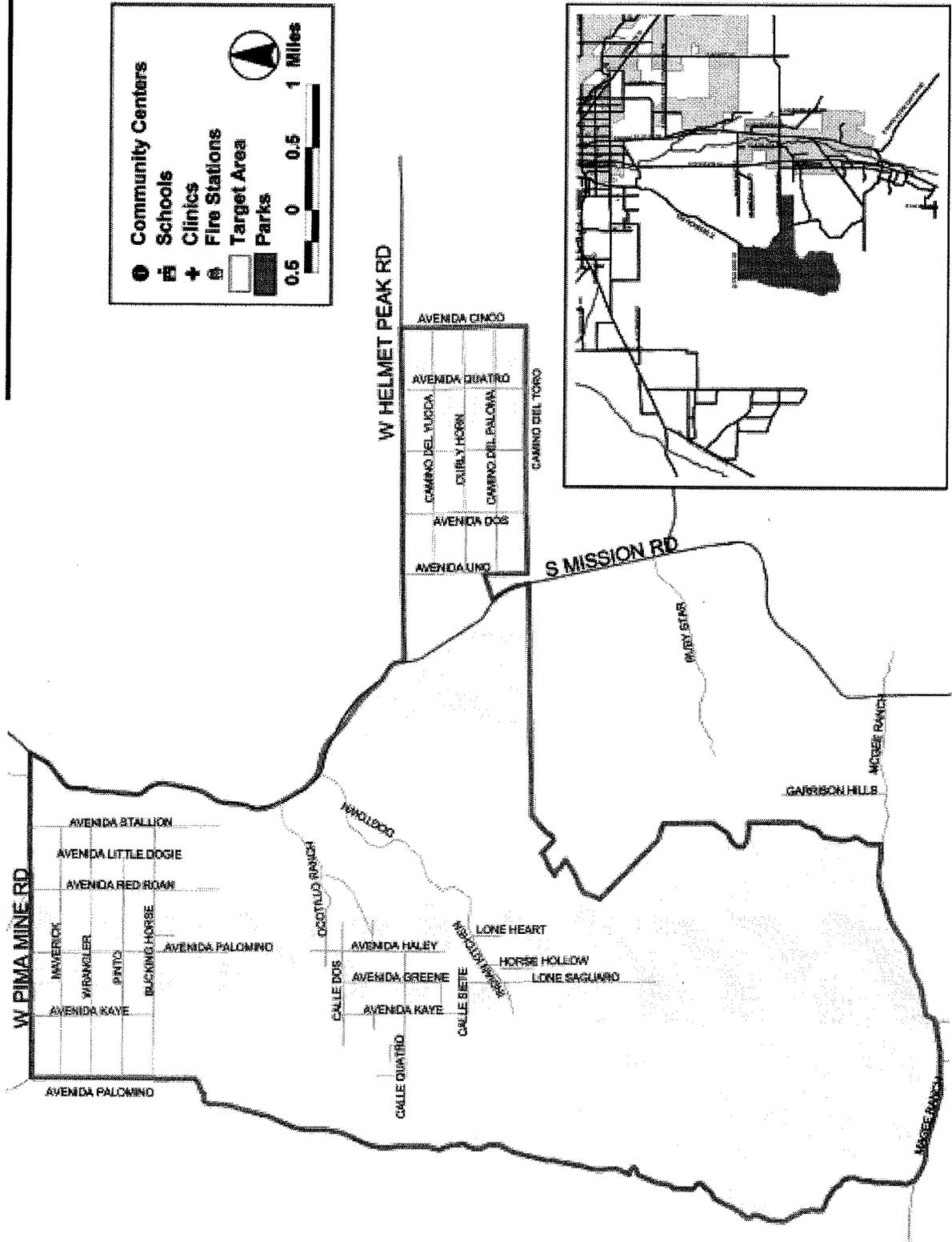
Southwest Gas 520.889.1888

Additional Sources of Information

Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association and Community Coalition
4545 N. LaCholla Blvd.
520.690.5624
<http://www.neighborhoodlink.com/tucson/fwnacc>

Flowing Wells School District
1556 W. Prince Road
520.690.2201

Helmet Peak Target Area



Helmet Peak (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 1,232
 Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 57%
 Designated Colonia: Part of the Helmet Peak Target Area is in the Sierrita Mountain Colonia.
 US Congressional District: 8
 Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: Helmet Peak is located between West Pima Mine Road to the North, Magee Ranch Road to the South. It is bounded by Avenida Cinco to the East and Avenida Palomina to the West. The Target Area comprises blocks in Census tract 43.14 block group 2 and blocks in census tract 43.16 block groups 1 and 2.

Established: Wrangler Ranch was established in 1953. Curly and Ocotillo were also established around the same time. In 1983 the area was named for the nearby peak.

Size of Target Area: 30 sq miles.

Helmet Peak Target Area Population:	1,232
Not Hispanic or Latino:	77.11%
White alone	74.11%
Black or African American alone	0.49%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.79%
Asian alone	0.16%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	0.57%
Hispanic or Latino:	22.89%
White alone	11.93%
Black or African American alone	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.49%
Asian alone	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.08%
Some other race alone	9.66%
Two or more races	0.73%
Female Heads of Household:	22.54%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	57%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$26,426*
Housing	
Number of Households:	448
Persons per Household:	1.65
Total Housing Units:	488
Owner Occupied Homes:	86.16%
Mobile Homes:	NA

*based on FMR survey

Helmet Peak

Principal Economic Activities

The mines were the major source of employment until their slow down in 1997. They have been completely closed since 2002. Sahuarita School is a major employer in the area. Other large employers located nearby include Bombardier, Raytheon and businesses in the Green Valley area.

Community Resources and Services

Helmet Peak Resource Association

Transportation

None.

Schools / School District

Sahuarita Unified School District

Children travel to Sahuarita for school.

Utilities

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944

Fire Department / District

Helmet Peak Volunteer Fire Department
Rural Metro provides backup fire services
Green Valley Fire provides mutual services
Rural Metro provides ambulatory services

Natural Gas

There is only natural gas along Mission Road.
Propane is supplied by several companies

Water

Helmet Peak Resource Association

Financial Institutions

None.

Medical

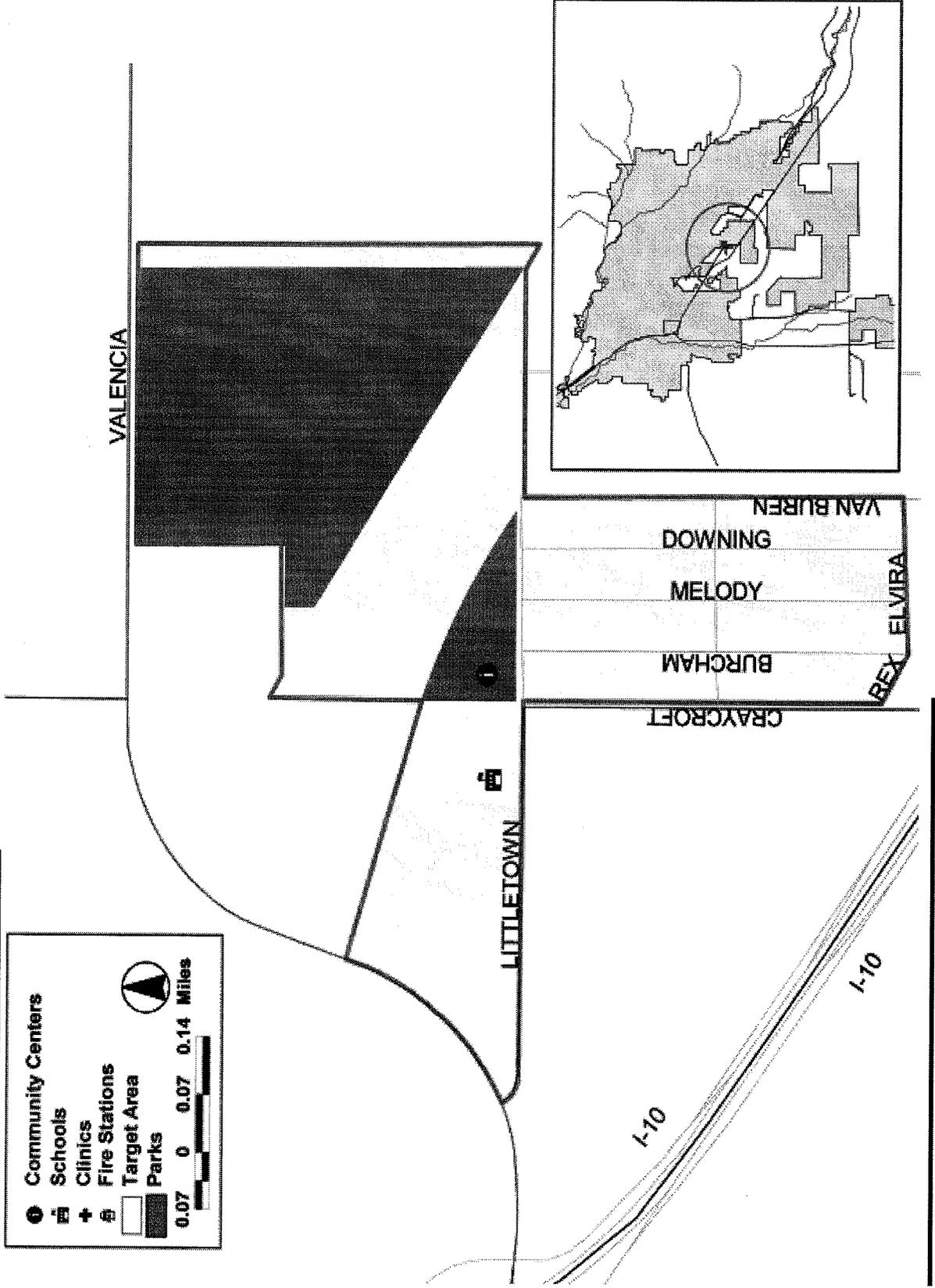
There are no services in Helmet Peak. People travel to Continental or Tucson for services.

Additional Sources of Information

Helmet Peak Resource Association
Contact: Ceceilia Laster
520.625.7357

Helmet Peak Volunteer Fire Department
P.O. Box 758
Sahuarita, AZ 85629
520.648.2706
520.625.9089

Littletown Target Area



Littletown

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 845
Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 72%
Designated Colonia: Most of the Littletown target area is also in the Littletown Colonia.
US Congressional District: 7 and 8
Board of Supervisors District: 2

History and General Description

Location: Blocks of Block Group 1 of Census Tract 41.05 located southeast of Tucson, north of I-10 at the intersection of Craycroft Road. Part of the community lies in the Tucson City Limits.

Established: 1952.

Size of Community: ½ sq mile.

Littletown Target Area Population:	845
Not Hispanic or Latino:	47.93%
White alone	41.54%
Black or African American alone	1.78%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.66%
Asian alone	0.24%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.24%
Two or more races	2.49%
Hispanic or Latino:	52.07%
White alone	22.72%
Black or African American alone	0.47%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.59%
Asian alone	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	24.73%
Two or more races	3.55%
Female Heads of Household:	25.39%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	72%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$25,441*
Housing	
Number of Households:	256
Persons per Household:	3.23
Total Housing Units:	265
Owner Occupied Homes:	90.23%
Mobile Homes:	NA

*based on FMR survey

Littletown

Principal Economic Activities

The TTT Truck Stop is a large local employer.

Community Resources and Services

Craycroft School Family Resource and Wellness Center assists those residents who do not have health insurance.
T.O.T.S. – Teach Our Toddlers Skills Educational.
Pima County Parks and Recreation Teen and Youth Programs.
Food bank – emergency food boxes and utility assistance.

Schools / School District

Sunnyside Unified School District
Craycroft Elementary School
Desert View High School

Fire Department / District

Rural Metro Fire Department
Tucson Fire Department

Community Facilities

Craycroft School Family Resource and Wellness Center
Thomas Jay Regional Park / Littletown Recreation Center : ADA accessible facilities, lighted baseball field and basketball court, concession building, volleyball court, t-ball field, lighted softball field, picnic area, ramadas, playground, restrooms, and meeting rooms.

Financial Institutions

There is an ATM facility in a convenient store.

Medical

There are no medical facilities in the target area.

Transportation

Sun Tran

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas

Water

Tucson Water

Additional Sources of Information

Littletown Recreation Center
6465 S. Craycroft Road, Tucson
520.574.1404

Marana (Continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 1,875

Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 57.20%

Designated Colonias: The target area contains most of the Town of Marana Colonia, Resolution # 1998-34.

US Congressional District: 8

Board of Supervisors District: 3

Incorporated: Yes

History and General Description

Location: The Target Area lies inside of the Marana Town designated Colonias. It encompasses parts of census tract 44.20 Block Groups 1 and 2, and Census Tract 44.19, Block Group 3. The area is 75 miles north of the US-Mexico Border, and just north of the City of Tucson. The information given in this profile is for the Town of Marana at the time of the 2000 census, with the exception of the percent low- mod income which is derived from HUD released data.

Established: Settled in 1881 with the arrival of the railroad, town incorporated in 1977.

Size of Community: the incorporated Town of Marana is 116 sq. miles

Size of Target Area: 40 sq. miles.

	Target Area	Marana Town
Population:	1,875	13,443
Not Hispanic or Latino:	62.45%	81.92%
White alone	48.21%	73.26%
Black or African American alone	4.91%	2.74%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6.99%	1.83%
Asian alone	0.64%	2.28%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.27%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%	0.00%
Two or more races	1.44%	1.82%
Hispanic or Latino:	37.55%	18.08%
White alone	15.52%	8.41%
Black or African American alone	0.11%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.87%	0.50%
Asian alone	0.05%	0.19%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	18.13%	7.86%
Two or more races	1.87%	1.12%
Female Heads of Household:	30.35%	16.74%
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income:	57.20%	NA
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	6.24%
Median Household Income for the target area	NA	\$52,870
Housing		
Number of Households:	514	4,892
Persons per Household:	1.81	2.66
Total Housing Units:	567	5,658
Owner Occupied Homes:	67.12%	83.48%
Mobile Homes:	NA	8.93%

Marana

Principal Economic Activities

Historically, the town has been a transportation center for farming communities. Northern Marana has been mostly agricultural (cotton, alfalfa and wheat) and ranching (cattle). The town is beginning to be converted to single family homes. Major employers include: Arizona Portland Cement, Costco, Evergreen Air Center, Home Depot, Tucson Ready Mix, Sergeant Controls & Aerospace, Marana Community Treatment Facility, Marana Unified School District and the Town of Marana.

Community Resources and Services

Community Food Bank
Marana Health Center
Marana Community Center
Service Clubs including: Marana Rotary Club and Desert Kiwanis Club
Marana Arts Council

Schools / School District

Marana Unified School District
Estes Elementary School
Marana Middle School
Marana High School

Fire Department / District

Northwest Fire District (Station No. 36)

Community Facilities

Library
Ora Mae Harn District Park: swimming pool, recreation center, senior center, tennis courts, lighted soccer and baseball fields, picnic areas with pavilions and grills, two playgrounds, and a one-mile paved walking trail.
Post Office
Chamber of Commerce

Financial Institutions

There are 3 banks in the Town of Marana. Stockmen's Bank is the only bank in the target area.

Medical

Marana Health Center

Transportation

None.

Utilities

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944
Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Water

Cortaro Water Users Association 520.682.3233
Marana Municipal Water 520.616.4908
Tucson Water 520.791.3242
Avra Water Coop 520.682.7331

Local Newspapers

Northwest Explorer
Monument News

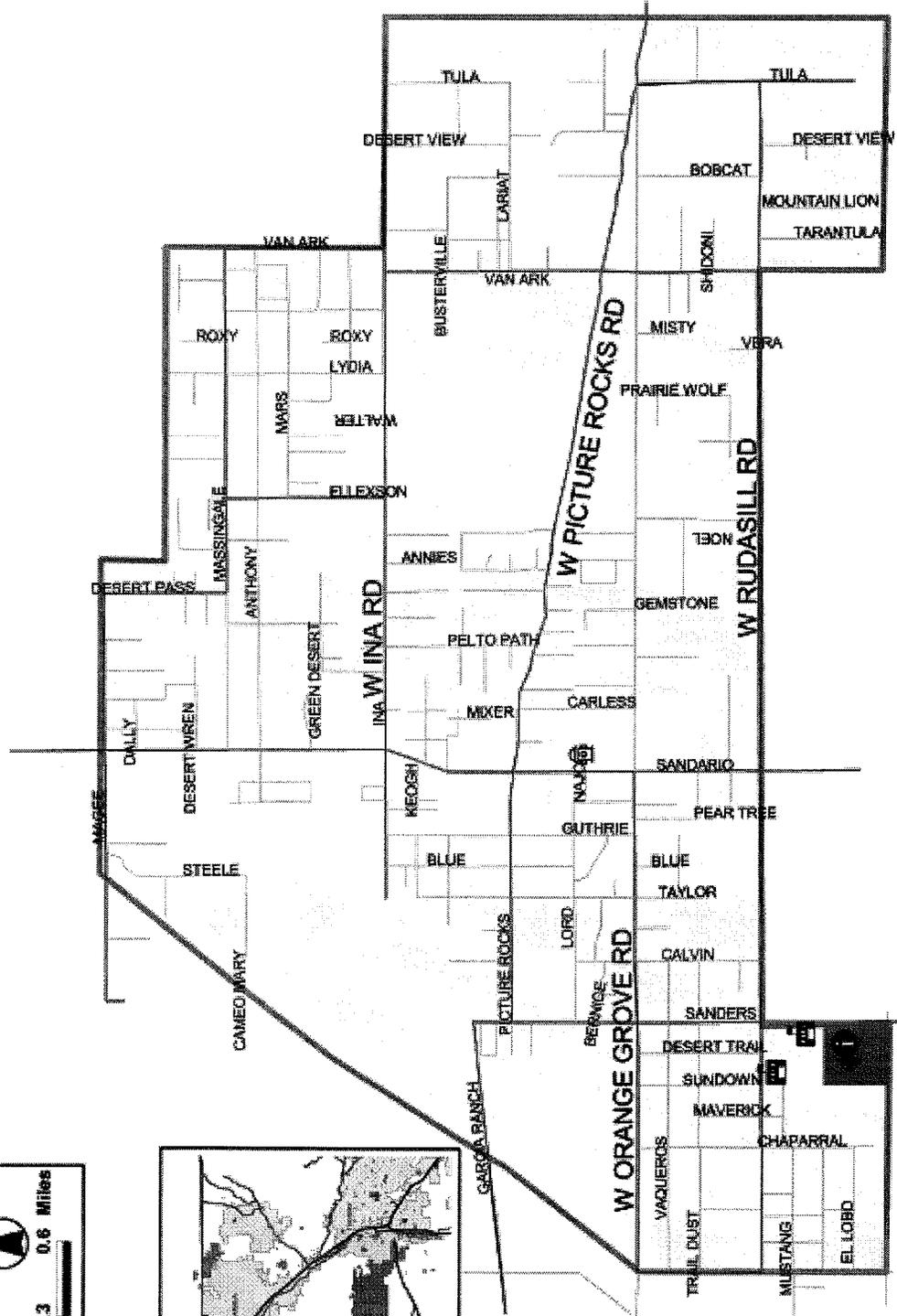
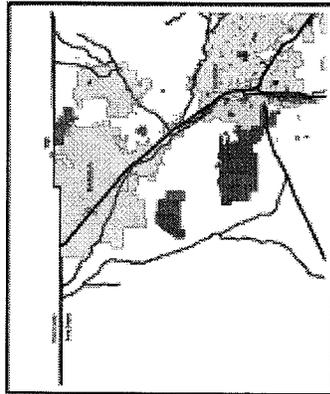
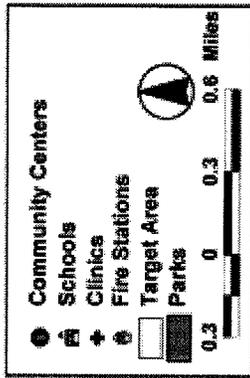
Additional Sources of Information

Marana Chamber of Commerce
13881 N. Casa Grande Highway
Marana, AZ 85653
520.682.4314
<http://www.maranachamber.com>

Town of Marana
13251 West Lon Adams Road
Marana, AZ 85653
520.682.3401

Marana Health Center
13644 N. Sandario Road
Marana, AZ 85653
520.623.2506

Picture Rocks Target Area



Picture Rocks

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 6,813

Target Area Percent Low-Moderate

Income: 68%

Designated Colonias: The target area includes part of two colonias, Avra Water Coop Service Area, Resolution # 1999-180 and Rancho del Conejo Colonia, Resolution # 1996-190.

US Congressional District: 7

Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: Part of the Census Designated Place, Picture Rocks is located in Block Group 2 of Census Tract 44.09. This area is Northwest of Tucson, bounded by Avra Road and the CAP to the West, the westernmost boundary of Saguaro National Park West on the East, Rudaasil Road to the South and Magee Road to the North. The area is 60 miles north of the US-Mexico Border.

Established: 1969

Size of Target Area: 13 sq miles.

	Target Area	Tract 44.09 Block Group 1
Population:	6,813	8,640
Not Hispanic or Latino:	86.94%	86.18%
White alone	83.27%	82.56%
Black or African American alone	0.53%	0.35%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.06%	1.69%
Asian alone	0.26%	0.15%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.07%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.09%	0.07%
Two or more races	1.66%	1.37%
Hispanic or Latino:	13.06%	13.82%
White alone	7.07%	6.31%
Black or African American alone	0.01%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.41%	0.12%
Asian alone	0.09%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.01%	0.10%
Some other race alone	4.43%	5.56%
Two or more races	1.03%	1.74%
Female Heads of Household:	20.79%	20.80%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	68%	*40.10%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	7.08%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$28,320*	\$41,047*
Housing		
Number of Households:	2,415	3,111
Persons per Household:	2.85	2.77
Total Housing Units:	2,579	3,371
Owner Occupied Homes:	88.53%	87.95%
Mobile Homes:	NA	73.84%

*Figure represents Block Group 1 in Tract 44.09 in the Picture Rocks Census Designated Place.

* based on FMR Survey

Picture Rocks

Principal Economic Activities

The majority of the employment opportunities are in Tucson and Marana.

Community Resources and Services

Picture Rocks Community Center provides T.O.T.S. – Teach Our Toddlers Skills Educational, Pima County Parks and Recreation Teen Programs, Pima Youth Partnership, Pima County Parks and Recreation Seniors Programs, Community Food Bank (Emergency food box, senior brown bag and TFAP Commodities Programs). Community Clothing Bank, Free Bread and Produce Program, Income Eligible Free Lunch Program, and LIHEAP - Energy Assistance Applications, Telephone Assistance Program (TAP), and WIC.

Schools / School District

Marana Unified School District
Desert Winds Elementary
Picture Rocks Intermediate
Marana High School

Fire Department / District

Picture Rocks Fire District

Community Facilities

Picture Rocks Community Center and District

Park: ADA accessible facilities, lighted basketball court, volleyball court, playground, restrooms, meeting rooms, preschool room and a book lending library.

Financial Institutions

There are no banks in the target area.

Medical

University of Arizona Rural Health Office
Mobile Clinic
Pima County Health Department Preventive Medicine Clinic
Marana Clinic

Utilities

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944

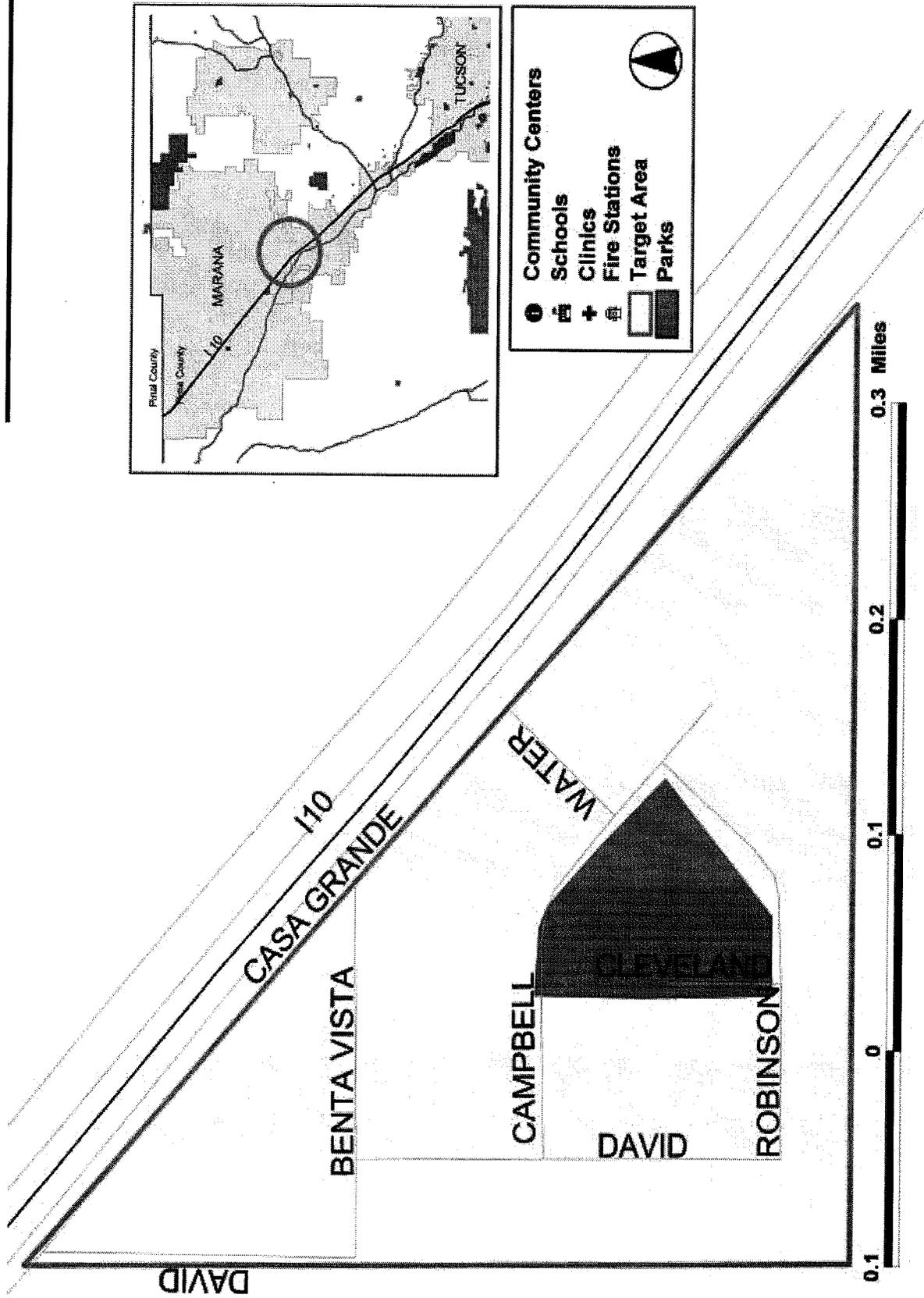
Water

Avra Water Coop 520.682.7331
Rancho del Conejo Water Coop 520.682.8335

Additional Sources of Information

Picture Rocks Community Center
5615 N. Sanders Road
Tucson, AZ 85743
520.682.7166

Rillito Target Area



Rillito (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 147
Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 82.90%
Designated Colonia: The entire target area lies within the Rillito Colonia, Resolution # 1997-142.
US Congressional District: 8
Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: The Rillito Target Area is approximately 12 miles north of Tucson, and west of I-10 between the Tangerine and Avra Valley exits. It is 70 miles north of the US-Mexico border.
Established: 1930's - 1940's
Size of Target Area: 1/2 sq. mile.

Rillito Target Area Population:	147
Not Hispanic or Latino:	73.47%
White alone	34.01%
Black or African American alone	31.97%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4.76%
Asian alone	0.68%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	2.04%
Hispanic or Latino:	26.53%
White alone	8.84%
Black or African American alone	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3.40%
Asian alone	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	13.61%
Two or more races	0.68%
Female Heads of Household:	41.94%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	82.90%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA
Median Household Income for the target area	NA
Housing	
Number of Households:	62
Persons per Household:	2.14
Total Housing Units:	79
Owner Occupied Homes:	61.25%
Mobile Homes:	NA

Rillito

Principal Economic Activities

Originally, the community was settled by migrant farm workers who worked the Marana area farms.

Community Resources and Services

Rillito Vista Neighborhood Park and Recreation Center: ADA accessible facilities, volleyball court, lighted basketball court, ramadas, picnic area, playground, restrooms, recreational rooms, and a vacant child care center.
Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Youth and Teen Programs
Headstart Program

Schools/ School District

Marana Unified School District

Transportation

There is no public transportation in the target area.

Fire Department / District

Picture Rocks Fire District

Utilities

Community Facilities

Rillito Vista Neighborhood Park and Recreation Center.
Rillito Post Office

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas 520.889.5600

Financial Institutions

There are no banks in the target area.

Water

Rillito Water Coop 520.682.3950

Medical

There are no medical facilities in Rillito.
The closest non-profit health facility is the Marana Health Clinic.

Additional Sources of Information

Rillito Vista Recreation Center
8820 W. Robinson, Rillito
520.682.4482

Robles Junction

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 5,248
Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 52.30%
Designated Colonia: The target area lies in the Three Points Designated Colonia as per Resolution # 1999-26.
US Congressional District: 7
Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: Robles Junction includes the area surrounding the junction of State Routes 86 and 286. The Robles Junction Target Area is identical to the boundaries of the Three Points Census Designated Place.

Established: 1882

Size of Target Area: 25 sq. miles.

Three Points CDP Population:

Not Hispanic or Latino:	5,248
White alone	59.26%
Black or African American alone	54.42%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.28%
Asian alone	1.30%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.38%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	0.10%
Hispanic or Latino:	40.74%
White alone	15.95%
Black or African American alone	0.08%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.30%
Asian alone	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	21.88%
Two or more races	2.53%

Female Heads of Household:

Percent Low - Moderate Income:	19.35%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	52.30%
Median Household Income for the target area	22.12%
	\$31,486

Housing

Number of Households:	1,752
Persons per Household:	3
Total Housing Units:	2,019
Owner Occupied Homes:	87.84%
Mobile Homes:	67.90%

Robles Junction (continued)

Principal Economic Activities

Major employers in the area include the Alter Valley School District, Ryan Field Airport, Kitt Peak Observatory, Government and Tribal jobs, and small stores and restaurants. Many residents travel to Tucson for employment.

Community Resources and Services

Three Points Clinic
Robles Junction Teen Program
VFW (Veterans of Foreign Wars)
Serenity Baptist Church: AA meetings and a Food Pantry
Robles Junction Community Council
Sierrita Mountain 4-H Club

Schools / School District

Alter Valley School District
Mary E Dill Primary School
Altair Valley Primary School
Altair Valley Middle School

Fire Department

Three Points Fire District

Community Facilities

Robles Ranch Community Center: meeting rooms, clothing bank, foodbank, and roping arena.
Three Points Veterans Park – ball fields, basketball and picnic areas

Financial Institutions

None.

Medical

Three Points Health Clinic

Transportation

None.

Utilities

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944

Water

Tucson Water
Worden Water Company
Thim Water Company 520.290.1255
Private wells

Local Newspapers

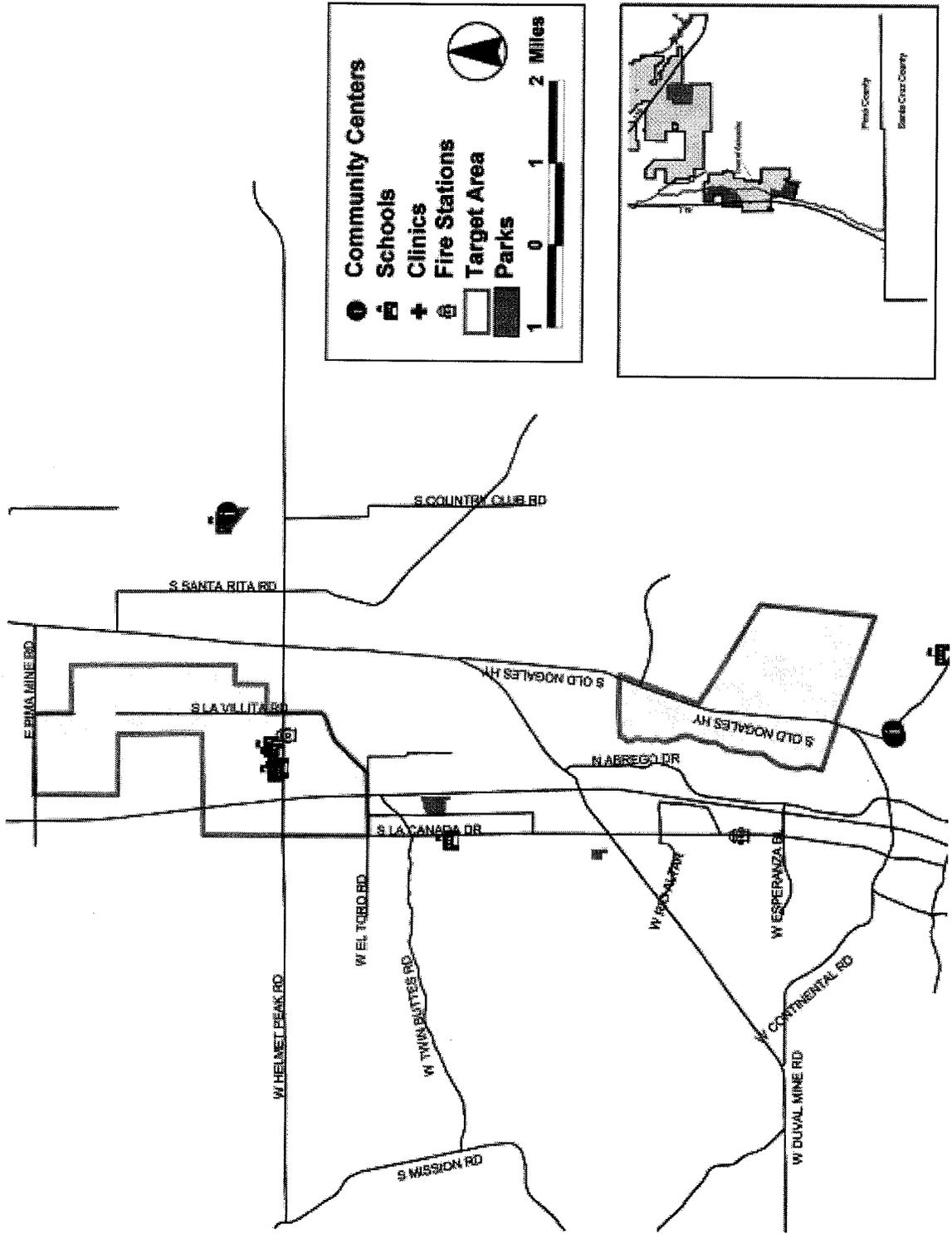
Desert Times
Our Neighborhood Community Newsletter (a publication of the Robles Junction Community Council)

Additional Sources of Information

Robles Ranch Community Center
16150 W. Ajo Way Tucson, AZ 85736
520.822.4408

Three Points Fire Department
P.M.B. 328
11200 S. Sierrita Mountain Road
Tucson, AZ 85736-1434
520.822.1086

Sahuarita Target Area



Sahuarita (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 180
Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 55.0%
Designated Colonias: The target area contains part of the Sahuarita Colonia, Resolution # 1997-21.
US Congressional District: 8
Board of Supervisors District: 2, 3 and 4
Incorporated: Yes

History and General Description

Location: There are two sections of the Sahuarita Target Area: Sahuarita North and Sahuarita South. The sections include part of the Census Designated Place of Sahuarita. Neither of the sections include areas of the Town of Sahuarita that has been annexed after 1999. Sahuarita North is located on both the east side of I-19 and west of the Santa Cruz River. Sahuarita South is to the east of both I-19 and the Santa Cruz River. All figures except the low-mod percentage are for Sahuarita Census Designated Place (CDP). The Sahuarita CDP lies 20 miles south of Tucson, 40 miles north of the US-Mexico border.

Established: 1854 with Sahuarita Ranch, incorporated in 1994.

Size of Community: 29 sq miles

	Target Area	Sahuarita CDP
Population:	180	3,242
Not Hispanic or Latino:	18.33%	76.06%
White alone	9.44%	74.43%
Black or African American alone	0.56%	0.12%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6.11%	0.06%
Asian alone	0.00%	0.77%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%	0.00%
Two or more races	2.22%	0.68%
Hispanic or Latino:	81.67%	23.94%
White alone	51.67%	16.07%
Black or African American alone	0.00%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.00%	0.15%
Asian alone	0.00%	0.06%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	25.56%	6.76%
Two or more races	4.44%	0.89%
Female Heads of Household:	20.41%	16.03%
Target Area Percent Low - Moderate Income:	55.00%	NA
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	5.65%
Median Household Income	NA	\$53,194
Housing		
Number of Households:	49	1,154
Persons per Household:	2.96	2.78
Total Housing Units:	51	1,242
Owner Occupied Homes:	85.71%	80.07%
Mobile Homes:	NA	15.38%

Sahuarita

Principal Economic Activities

The town was historically a stagecoach stop between Tucson and Nogales. It has employment in agriculture and retail. The major employers in Sahuarita include: Super Wal-Mart, Bashas, Farmer's Investment Company, the Town of Sahuarita and Sahuarita School District. Most residents are employed in Tucson or Green Valley. Land use in Sahuarita is roughly 1/3 residential, 1/3 agricultural and 1/3 industrial and commercial.

Community Resources and Services

Casa de Esperanza – social service agency primarily for senior citizens.

Pima Prevention Youth Partnership

STOP (Sahuarita Team Offers Prevention)

Kiwanis

Rotary Club

Lions Club

Optimist Club

American Legion

LINK (Learning Involves Nurturing Kids)

Schools / School District

Sahuarita Unified School District

Sahuarita Primary School

Sahuarita Intermediate School

Sahuarita Middle School

Sahuarita High School

Fire Department

Rural/ Metro has two stations, 79 and 81 in the area.

Community Facilities

Sahuarita High School has a swimming pool and an auditorium.

The American Legion has a meeting hall.

Financial Institutions

There are 2 banks in Sahuarita: Wells Fargo and World Savings.

Medical

Sahuarita Wellness Center

There are some private doctors offices located in Sahuarita. However, most people travel to the Continental Family Medical Center for medical care.

Transportation

None.

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944

Water

Farmer's Water Company 520.625.2345

Rancho Sahuarita Water Co. 520.399.1105

Las Quinas Serenas Water Co. 520.625.8040

Community Water 520.625.8409

Local Newspapers

Green Valley News

Sahuarita Times

Town of Sahuarita Newsletter

Additional Sources of Information

The Town of Sahuarita

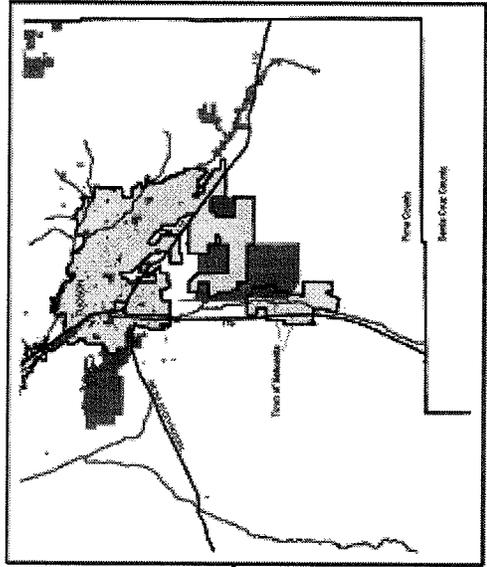
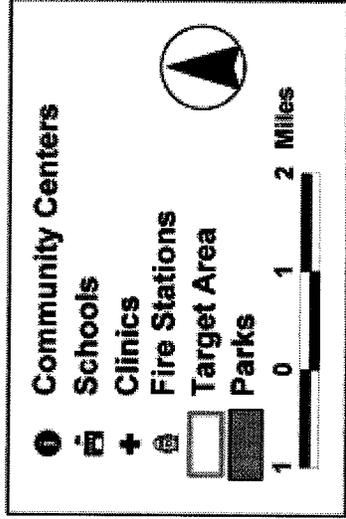
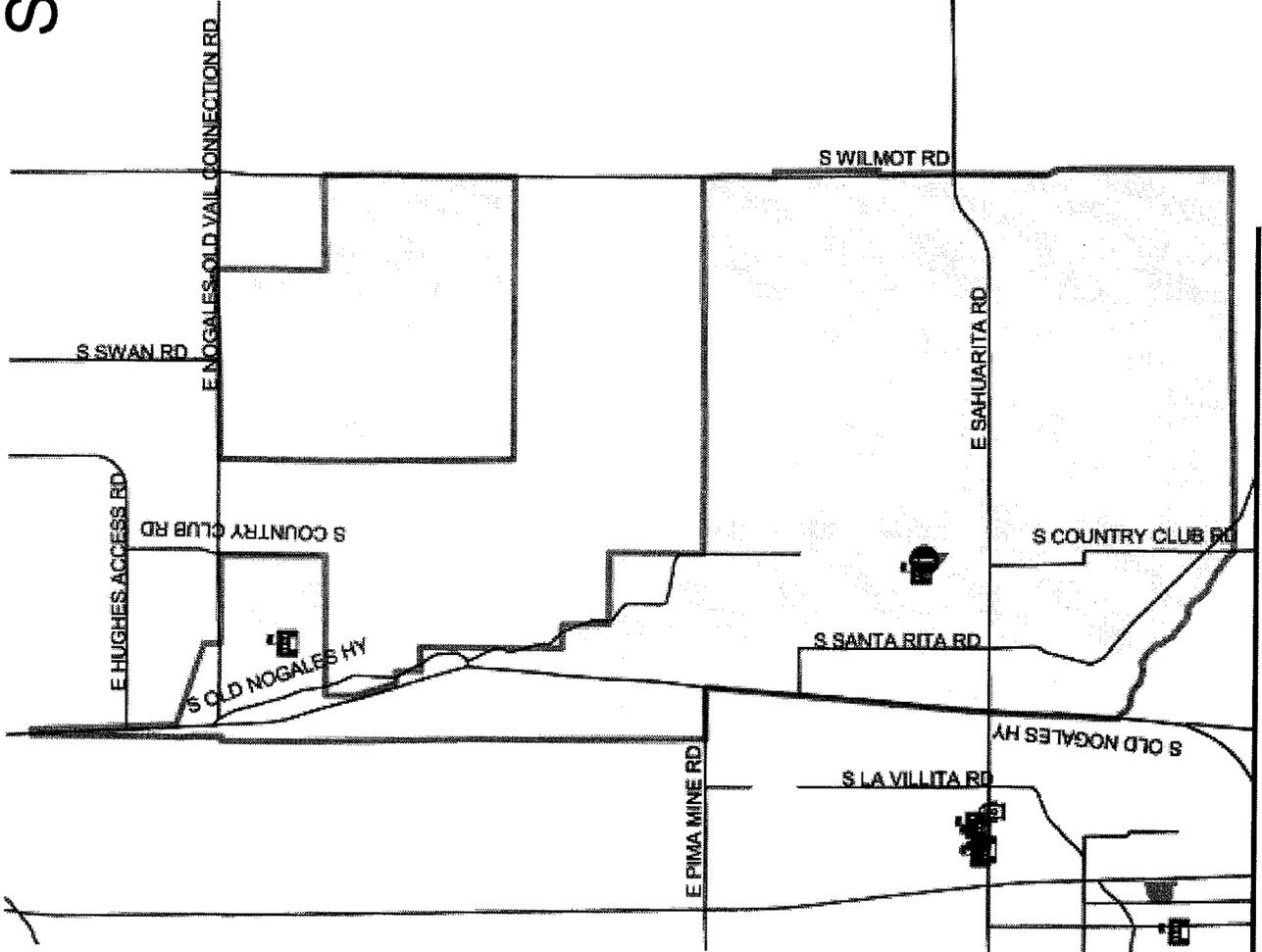
850B W. Sahuarita Rd. / P.O. Box 879

Sahuarita, AZ 85629

Phone: 520.648.1972

FAX: 520.625.9879

South Nogales Highway Target Area



South Nogales Highway

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 5,420
Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 55.90%
Designated Colonia: Portions for the target area lie within the Sahuarita Colonia and the Old Nogales Highway Colonia.
US Congressional District: 7 and 8
Board of Supervisors District: 2

History and General Description

Location: The South Nogales Highway Target Area lies approximately ten miles south of Tucson city limits an just east of I-19. It encompasses all unincorporated Pima County between Old Vail Road to the North, Wilmot Road to the East, 41.07, the southern most boundary of Block Group 1, Block 1050 to the South, along Santa Rita Road to the Southwest, and Santa Rita Road to the West as far North as Pima Mine Road, then further West along the Old Nogales Highway just beyond Old Vail Road.

Size of Community: 13 -14 sq. miles.

South Nogales Highway Target Area Population: 5,420
Not Hispanic or Latino: 41.59%

White alone	38.12%
Black or African American alone	0.70%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.25%
Asian alone	0.22%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.02%
Some other race alone	0.02%
Two or more races	1.25%
Hispanic or Latino:	58.41%
White alone	31.24%
Black or African American alone	0.04%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.03%
Asian alone	0.04%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	22.79%
Two or more races	3.28%

Female Heads of Household:	22.58%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	55.90%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA
Median Household Income for the target area	NA

Housing

Number of Households:	1,692
Persons per Household:	2.07
Total Housing Units:	1,857
Owner Occupied Homes:	79.67%
Mobile Homes:	NA

South Nogales Highway

Principal Economic Activities

Raytheon and Tucson International Airport are nearby. Most residents travel to Tucson for employment opportunities.

Community Resources and Services

Southside Food Production Network
Bookmobile
Summit View Family Resource and Wellness Center

Schools / School Districts

Sunnyside School District
Summit View Elementary School

Transportation

None.

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Fire Department / District

Metro Rural Fire Department

Community Facilities

Joan M. Swetland Regional Park

Natural Gas

Southwest Gas
Propane is supplied by several companies in the area

Financial Institutions

Hughes Credit Union
There are ATM machines available at local convenience stores

Water

Private wells

Medical

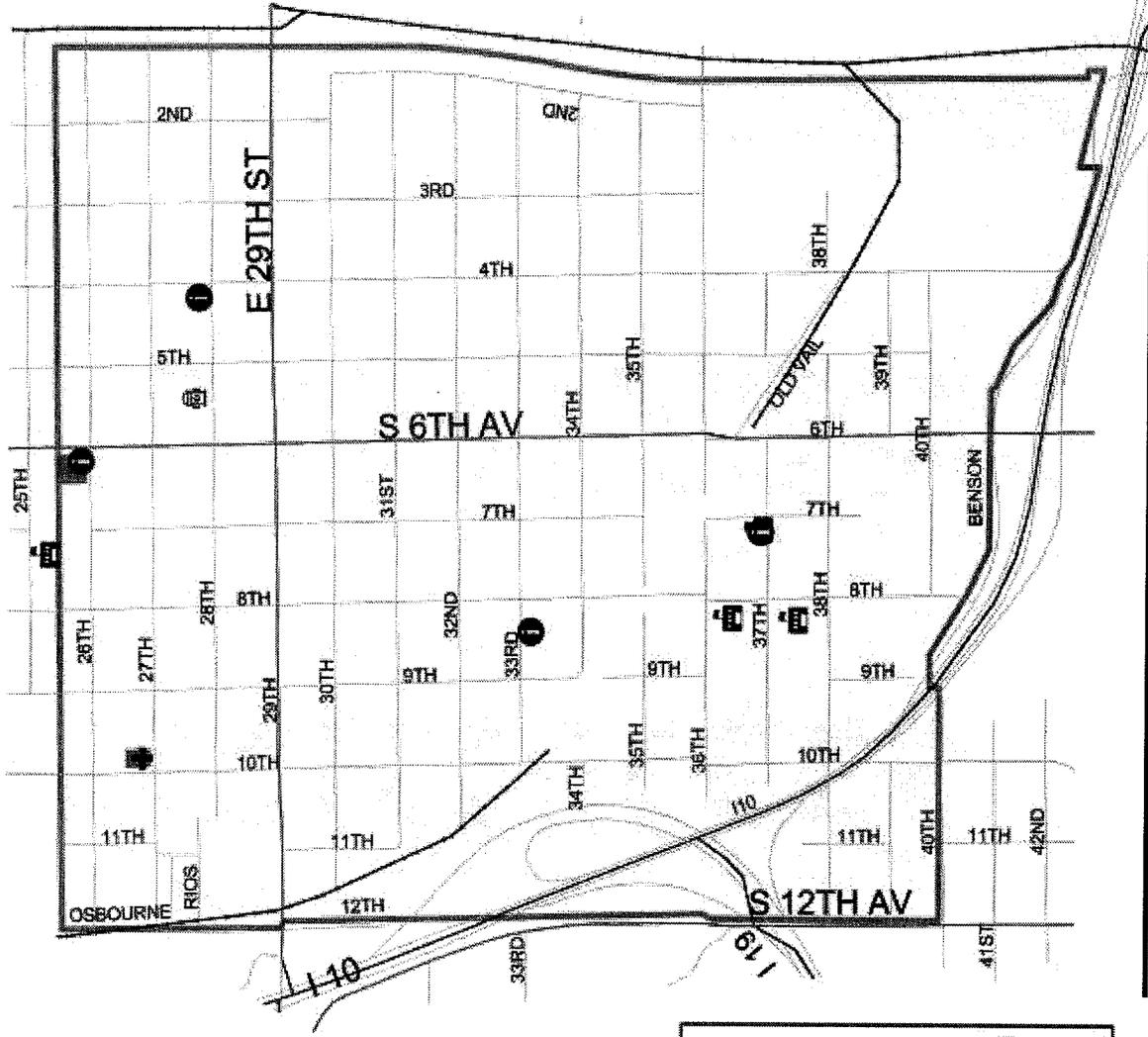
Rural Health Clinic and Wellness Center at the Summit View Elementary School

Additional Sources of Information

Summit View Elementary School
1900 E. Summit St.
Tucson, AZ 85706
520.545.3800

Summit View Family Resource and Wellness Center
1900 E. Summit St.
Tucson, Az 85706
520.545.3861

South Tucson Target Area



Community Centers

Schools

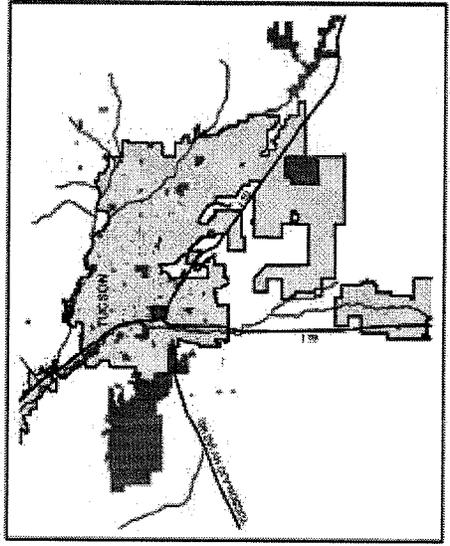
Clinics

Fire Stations

Target Area

Parks

1 0 1 2 Miles



South Tucson (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 5,490
Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 75.20%
Designated Colonia: The target area includes the South Tucson Colonia, Resolution # 1998-34
Empowerment Zone: The target area lies within the HUD designated Empowerment Zone for the City of South Tucson, the City of Tucson, and Pima County.
US Congressional District: 7
Board of Supervisors District: 2
Incorporated: Yes

History and General Description

Location: South Tucson is a one square mile incorporated area bordered roughly by 25th Street, the Southern Pacific Railroad line, 40th Street and I-10. It is 62 miles from the US-Mexico border.
Founded: Originally founded in 1936, unincorporated in 1938 and reincorporated in 1940.
Size of Community: 1 sq mile

City of South Tucson Population:	5,490
Not Hispanic or Latino:	19.82%
White alone	9.05%
Black or African American alone	1.44%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	6.92%
Asian alone	1.46%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	0.95%
Hispanic or Latino:	80.18%
White alone	32.30%
Black or African American alone	0.05%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3.10%
Asian alone	0.22%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	42.75%
Two or more races	1.77%
Female Heads of Household:	35.30%
Percent Low - Moderate Income:	75.20%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	46.52%
Median Household Income for the target area	\$14,587
Housing	
Number of Households:	1,810
Persons per Household:	2.94
Total Housing Units:	2,059
Owner Occupied Homes:	40.28%
Mobile Homes:	7.09%

South Tucson

Principal Economic Activities

Major employers in the city include: Tucson Greyhound Park, , Auto Zone, Food City and Walgreens. More than 300 businesses reside in South Tucson.

Community Resources and Services

Pio Decimo Center Youth Programs
Las Artes Program (Pima County Community Services)
Jackson Employment Center (Pima Community College)
Lindsey Learning Center (Pima Adult Education)
Project YES (Youth Enrichment Support)
South Tucson Weed and Seed Program (US Department of Justice)

House of the Neighborly Service
Salvation Army
Arizona Children's Home
Voz en el Desierto
Primavera Builders construction training program
Project SER
Casa Maria

Schools / School District

Tucson Unified School District
Ochoa Elementary School
Mission View Elementary School

Medical Facilities

WIC Program
Pima County Neighborhood Center clinic

Fire Department / District

City of South Tucson Fire Department

Transportation

SunTran

Community Facilities

Sam Lena Public Library
John Valenzuela Youth Center
Project YES Youth Center
House of Neighborly Service
Pio Decimo Center
Center del Sur Community Center
Yaqui Park

Utilities

Electricity

Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Water

Tucson Water 520.791.3242
Diablo Water a.k.a.
Thim Water Company
P.O. Box 13145
Tucson, AZ 85732
520.290.1255

Financial Institutions

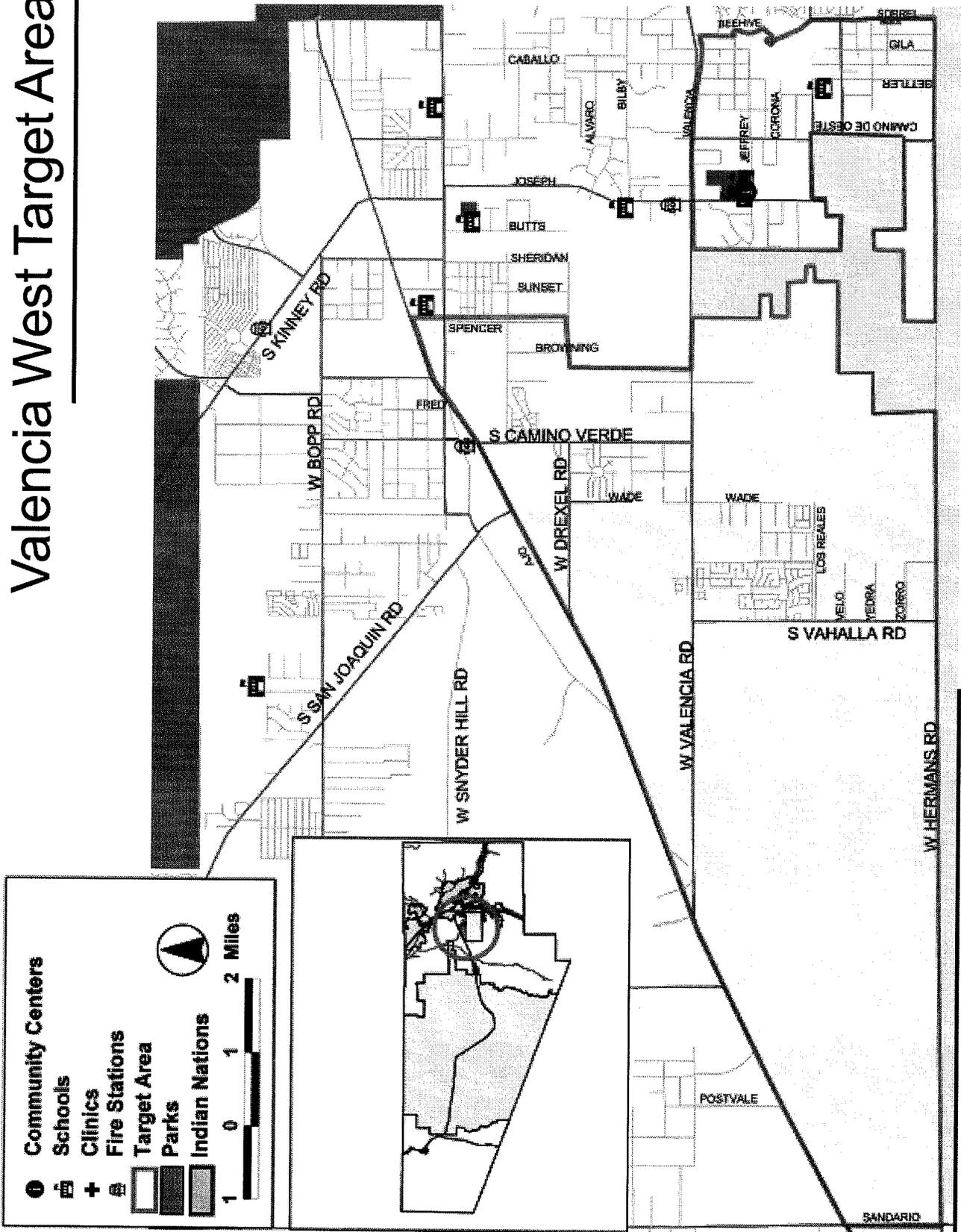
Bank One and Washington Federal Savings

Additional Sources of Information

City of South Tucson
1601 S 6th Ave
South Tucson, AZ 85713
520.792.2424

John A. Valenzuela Youth Center
1550 S. Sixth Avenue South Tucson, AZ
520.792.9251

Valencia West Target Area



Valencia West

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 5,153
 Target Area Percent Low-Moderate Income: 61.8%
 US Congressional District: 7
 Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: The target area includes the Valencia West Census Designated Place, census tract 43.20, block groups 1 and 2 that lie within the Drexel Heights Census Designated Place and census tract 43.19, block group 1 that lies in unincorporated Pima County.

Established: Late 1950's to early 1960's.

Size of Community: 20 sq. miles.

	Target Area	Valencia West CDP
Population:	5,153	2,451
Not Hispanic or Latino:	34.08%	37.01%
White alone	29.61%	30.35%
Black or African American alone	0.85%	0.57%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2.62%	3.10%
Asian alone	0.21%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.12%	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.04%	0.00%
Two or more races	0.62%	2.98%
Hispanic or Latino:	65.92%	62.99%
White alone	30.56%	26.64%
Black or African American alone	0.16%	0.00%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1.20%	0.24%
Asian alone	0.06%	0.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%	0.00%
Some other race alone	31.81%	33.37%
Two or more races	2.13%	2.73%
Female Heads of Household:	26.60%	26.04%
Target Area Percent Low – Moderate Income:	61.80%	NA
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	NA	27.42%
Median Household Income	NA	\$28,323
Housing		
Number of Households:	1519	676
Persons per Household:	2.96	3.63
Total Housing Units:	1648	734
Owner Occupied Homes:	80.32%	85.65%
Mobile Homes:	NA	58.45%

Valencia West

Community Resources and Services

Southwest Family Resource and Wellness Center – foodbank, clothing bank, education services (Pre-K through High School and adult), food commodities program, senior brown bag program and Head Start Program.
Salvation Army Family Services – emergency rental and utility assistance

Schools / School District

Tucson Unified School District
Johnson Primary School
Hohokam Middle School
Lawrence Intermediate School
Valencia Middle School
Southwest Alternative High School
Desert Mosaic Charter High School

Medical

There are no clinics or medical facilities in the target area.

Transportation

Van Tran

Utilities

Fire Department / District

Drexel Heights Fire District
Three Points Fire District

Electricity

Trico Electric Cooperative 520.744.2944
Tucson Electric Power 520.623.7711

Community Facilities

Southwest Family Resource and Wellness Center
Southwest Branch Tucson-Pima Public Library
Lawrence District Park

Water

Tucson Water 520.791.3242
Diablo Water 520.290.1255

Financial Institutions

None.

Local Newspapers

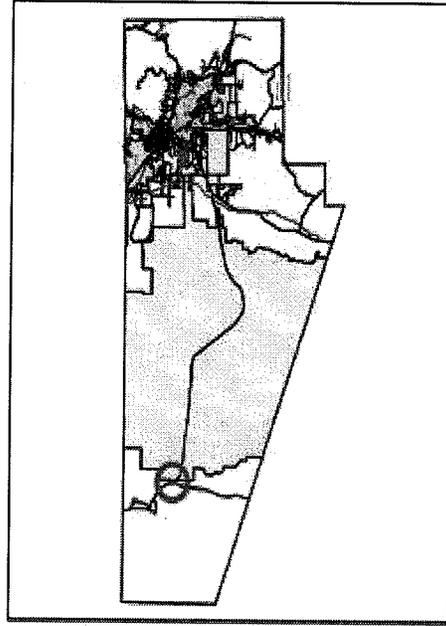
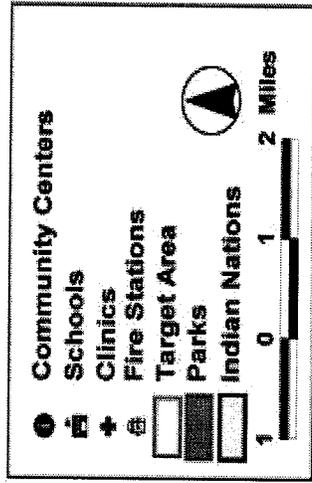
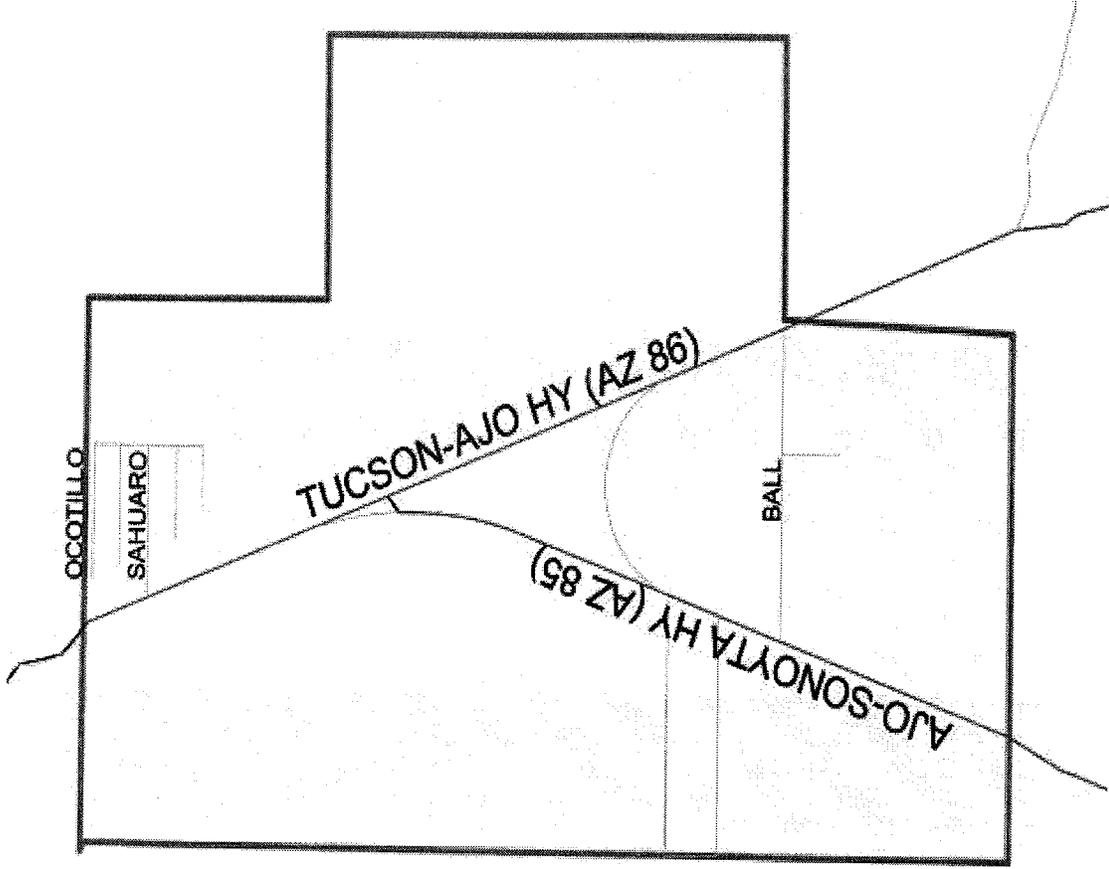
Desert Times
Monument News

Additional Sources of Information

Drexel Heights Fire District
5030 South Camino Verde
Tucson, AZ 85735
520.883.4341

Southwest Family Resource and Wellness Center
6855 S. Mark Road
Tucson, AZ 85746
520.908.3989

Why Target Area



Why (continued)

Quick Facts

Target Area Population: 187

Target Area Percent Low-Moderate

Income: 82.40%

USDA Designated Colonias: The target

area is also known as Why Colonia,

Resolution # 2001-188

US Congressional District: 7

Board of Supervisors District: 3

History and General Description

Location: Why consists of Block Group 1 of Census Tract 49. All demographic information in this profile is for the entire census tract. Why is located approximately 110 miles west of Tucson at the intersection of State Route 85 and 86. Why is West of the Tohono O'odham Nation, north of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and East of the Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Base and Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge.

Established: the first people started settling in the area in the 1940's.

Size of Target Area: ½ sq. miles.

Population in Census Tract 49:

Not Hispanic or Latino:	187
White alone	85.03%
Black or African American alone	71.12%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.00%
Asian alone	13.90%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	0.00%

Hispanic or Latino:

White alone	14.97%
Black or African American alone	4.81%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.00%
Asian alone	10.16%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.00%
Some other race alone	0.00%
Two or more races	0.00%

Female Heads of Household:

Percent Low – Moderate Income:	20.43%
Percent Individuals Below Poverty Level	82.40%
Median Household Income for the target area	6.95%
	\$23,182

Housing

Number of Households:	93
Persons per Household:	2.01
Total Housing Units:	133
Owner Occupied Homes:	62.41%
Mobile Homes:	34.59%

Why

Principal Economic Activities

Why is located at the junction of Arizona Route 85 and Route 86. Tourism from people traveling through provides revenue to the service stations and restaurants in the area. There is also a US Border Patrol office in Why that provides some employment.

Community Resources and Services

Why Senior Citizens Club

Schools / School District

Ajo School District

There is bus transportation between Ajo and Why.

Fire Department / District

Why Fire District has a reciprocal agreement with the Ajo-Gibson Volunteer Fire Department, the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and the Tohono O'odham Nation Fire Department.

Community Facilities

Community Center

Financial Institutions

None.

Medical

Closest Medical Facility is the Ajo Community Health Care Center

Transportation

Ajo Stageline provides daily transportation between Why and Ajo. They also travel to Tucson and the Mexican border.

Utilities

Electricity

Arizona Public Service 520.387.6741

Propane Gas

Local gas stations sell propane. Amerigas and Ferrell provide service in the area.

Water

Why Utility

Additional Sources of Information

Why Utility Board
Contact: Vern Denning
130 Ball Road Why, AZ 85321
520.387.6948

Contact George Hagen
101 East Higgins Road
Why, AZ 85321
520.387.7165

Design, layout, maps and text: Suzanna R. Randall and Edward Bove

Cover Art: Bill Singleton, Pima County Graphics Services

Special thank you to all the community members that helped provide information for the community profiles.

January 2004



Pima County Department of Transportation

Geographic Information Services Division



Pima County MapGuide Maps

Using Autodesk's MapGuide browser plug-in, you can view many of our GIS data layers online. Customize your online map viewing while seamlessly panning and zooming data layers of your choice.

- Read the [Disclaimer](#) and [Using Autodesk MapGuide](#). We also offer [MapGuide Classes](#).
- Select one of these **MapGuide** maps:

MapGuide Viewer Version 6.5 Maps	
Main MapGuide Map	The primary MapGuide map for most users. It has most data layers. Orthophotos are available, but they are off by default. Orthophotos are at the bottom of the legend.
Arizona MapGuide Map	The Arizona MapGuide Map features USGS Quad Maps (topo maps) and photo imagery for Pima County and the entire state of Arizona.
Orthophoto MapGuide Map	This map is optimized for viewing orthophotos which are visible by default. Many Main MapGuide Map layers are not included.
"Lite" MapGuide Map	This map is a trimmed-down version of the main MapGuide map. It has fewer layers and is optimized for modem and wireless users. The "Parcels - Pima" layer is off by default.

- See [more maps](#).

Search

- [Search for a parcel](#) by **taxpayer name**, **street name** or **parcel code** (Book, Map, Parcel).
- [Search for a street segment](#) by **street name** or a **street ID**.

Zoom to Latitude/Longitude on a MapGuide Map

Enter [latitude and longitude](#) and zoom to a [MapGuide map location](#). You can also use the page to convert between decimal degrees and degrees/minutes/seconds formats.

We want your feedback and comments. Please use our [MapGuide Feedback Form](#) or contact Jack.Lloyd@dot.pima.gov, John.Dickinson@dot.pima.gov or Vernon.Woods@dot.pima.gov.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
1520 W. Adams Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Telephone 602 771-1500
Fax 602 771-1520



Janet Napolitano
Governor

Herbert R. Guenther
Director

Geophysics/Surveying Unit
March 10, 2008

Robert Robuck

[REDACTED]
Sahuarita, Arizona 85629

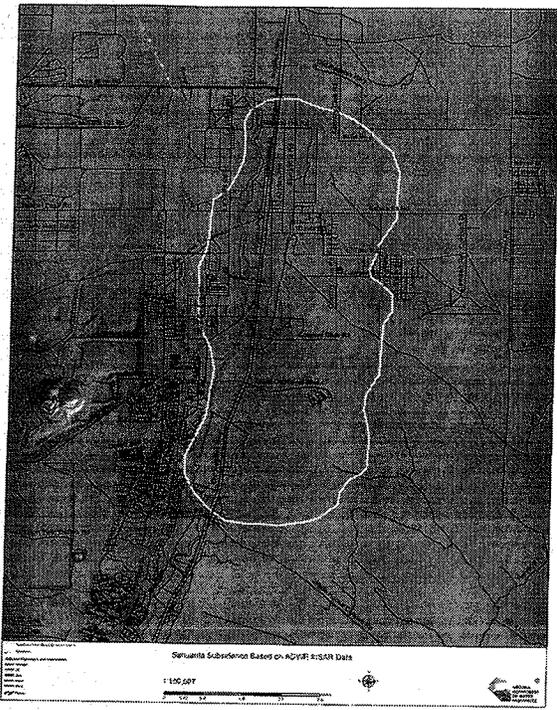
Dear Mr Robuck:

I have included a map of the Sahuarita Area that identifies the active subsidence areas (outlines in yellow) which you requested on March 10, 2008. This subsidence area is based on Synthetic Aperture Radar using interferometric time-series processing techniques. The subsidence feature was identified using multiple time-series pairs between 02/23/2007 and 10/26/2007. The highest subsidence rate within this subsidence feature was six centimeters. Any reproduction of this data needs to be accompanied by a statement that the subsidence data was identified from ADWR InSAR data. If you have any additional questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

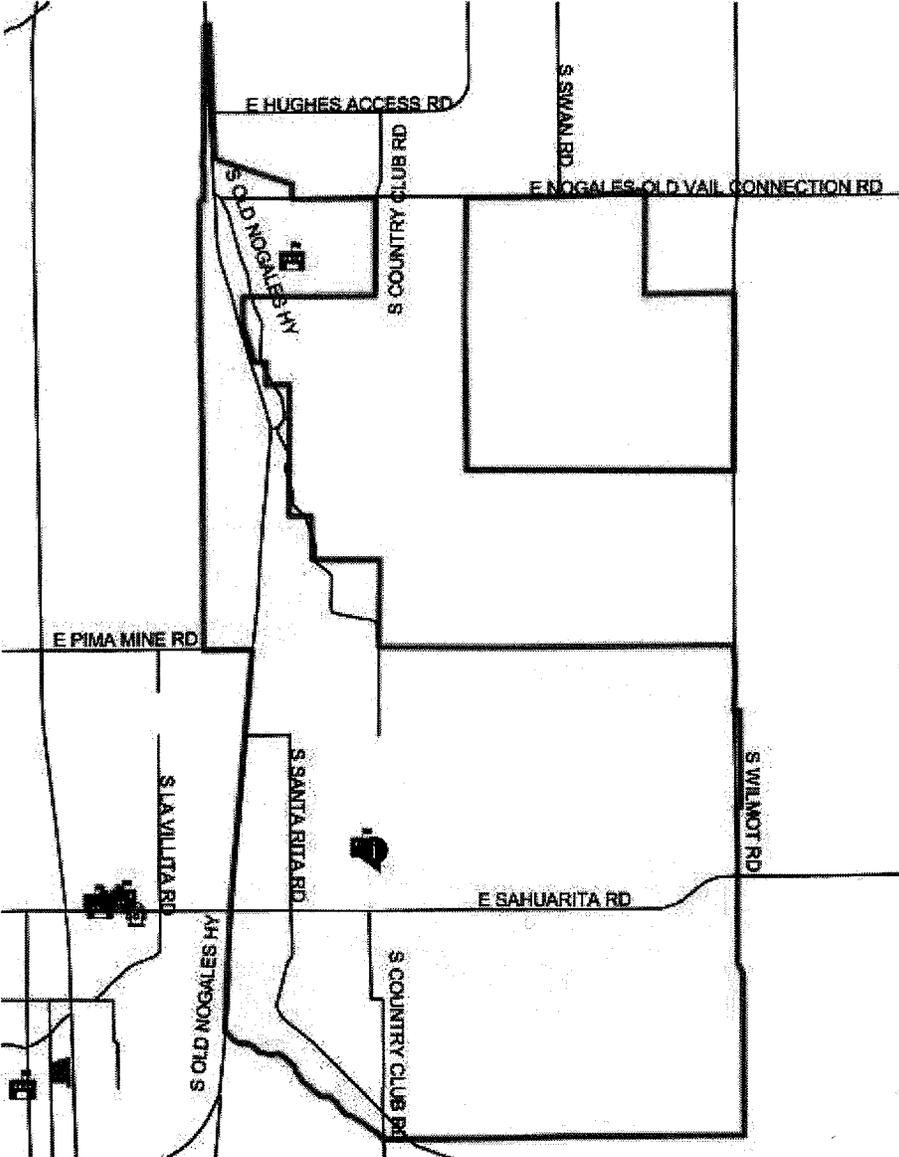
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brian D. Conway".

Brian D. Conway
Supervisor, Geophysics/Surveying Unit

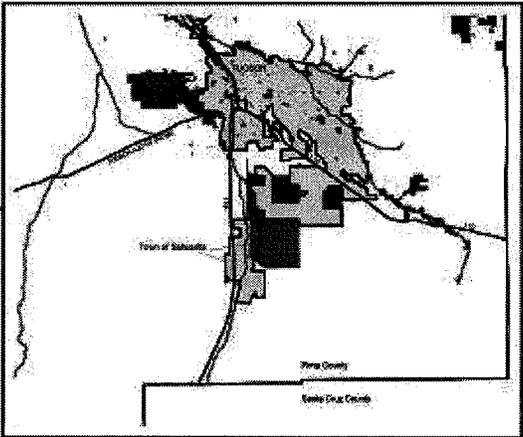


South Nogales Highway Target Area

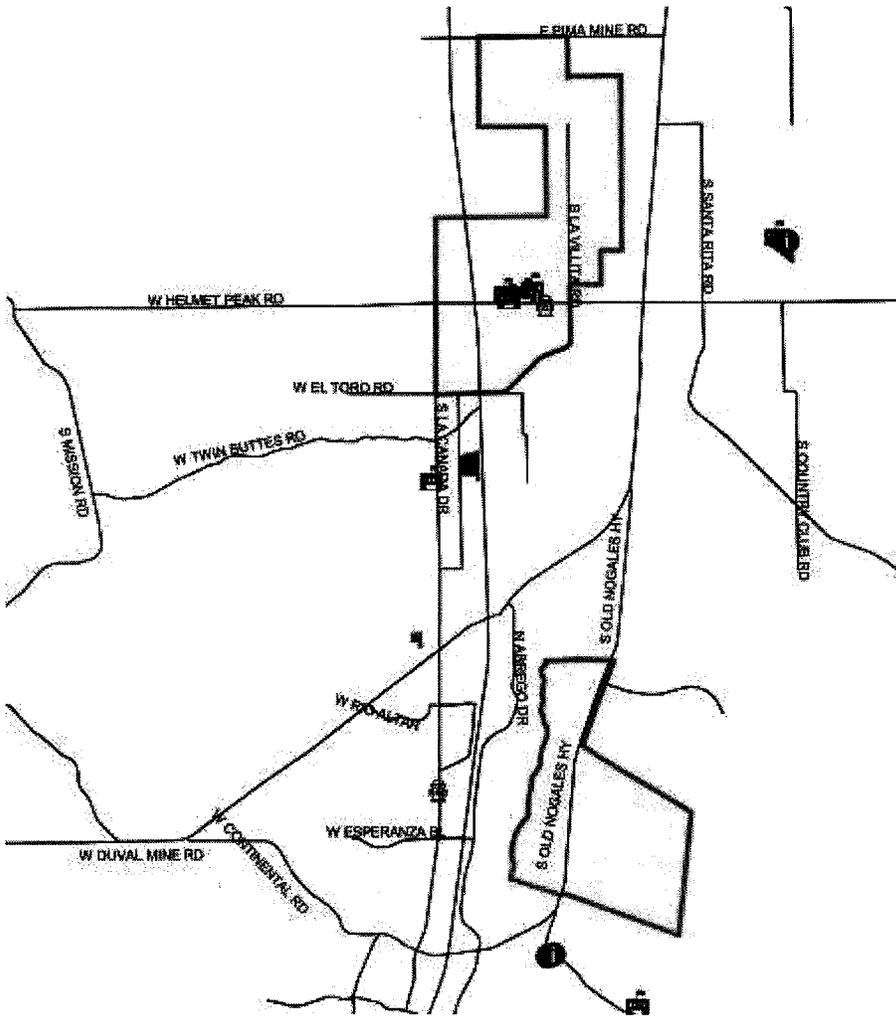


Community Centers
Schools
Clinics
Fire Stations
Target Area
Parks

1 0 1 2 Miles

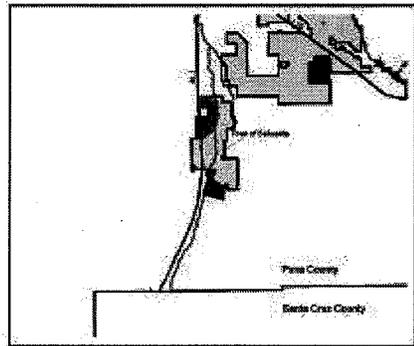


Sahuarita Target Area



	Community Centers
	Schools
	Clinics
	Fire Stations
	Target Area
	Parks

1 0 1 2 Miles

From: Ken Paul
To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
Subject: well and other concerns
Date: 04/22/2008 03:08 PM

I am very concerned about the proposed mining projects impact on my well and my life in general.

My water is pumped from well number 55-211822. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine would have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be?

I currently have water at a depth of 740' with a well total depth of 810'. The cost to drill my well was \$38,000 and I hope you can assure me that my well is protected from contamination or degradation in any way as a result of mining activity.

I thought that Hwy 83 was a scenic highway not a mining haul truck access road. What about Cieniga creek? I thought the forestry service had a responsibility to protect our nations dwindling open lands from damage.

My home has a scenic view from an elevation of 4780' and has a beautiful SW views of the national forest. Will I have bright lights, dust noise and sonic booms as a result of this mining activity? I also work nights and get home about 3:30AM. I wonder if the daytime noise will prevent me from being able to sleep.

Thank you for answering these questions and concerns

**Sincerely
Kenneth E Paul Jr**

**Name and address
Kenneth E Paul Jr.
16050 E Hillton ranch Rd.**

Tucson AZ 85641
520-747-1566

No virus found in this outgoing message.

Checked by AVG.

Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.2/1389 - Release Date: 4/21/2008 8:34 AM



"Ken Paul"
<kenanddeb@cox.net
>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Concerns about my well being impacted by mining

04/22/2008 12:41 PM

I am very concerned about the proposed mining projects impact on my well and my life in general.

My water is pumped from well number 55-599621. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine would have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be?

I currently have water at a depth of 740' with a well total depth of 810'. The cost to drill my well was \$38,000 and I hope you can assure me that my well is protected from contamination or degradation in any way as a result of mining activity.

I thought that Hwy 83 was a scenic highway not a mining haul truck access road. What about Cieniga creek? I thought the forestry service had a responsibility to protect our nations dwindling open lands from damage.

My home has a scenic elevation of 4780' and has a beautiful SW view of the national forest. Will I have bright lights, dust noise and sonic booms as a result of this mining activity.

Thank you for answering these questions

**Sincerely
Kenneth E Paul Jr**

**Name and address
Kenneth E Paul Jr.
16050 E Hillton ranch Rd.
Tucson AZ 85641
520-747-1566**

No virus found in this outgoing message.
Checked by AVG.

Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.2/1389 - Release Date: 4/21/2008 8:34 AM

From: Ken Paul
To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
Subject: Questions about the mine project
Date: 04/22/2008 12:29 PM

These are some questions that I would like Augusta to answer

1. 1. If Augusta pursues the Peach-Elgin, Broadtop Butte, and Copper World prospects in the future how could their development combined with the Rosemont mine not drastically impact the scenic views?
2. 2. If they don't plan to develop these mines in the future then will they donate the Peach-Elgin mine, Broadtop Butte mine, and Copper World mine properties to Pima County for conservation before the Rosemont mine proceeds?
3. 3. Augusta resources makes it clear that the people of Green Valley, Tucson, and Vail will not see the Rosemont Mine. If they have future plans for additional mines in the area shouldn't they be fair to the public and inform them of these plans and their impact? The Peach-Elgin mine will clearly be visible to residents of Green Valley.
4. 4. A group of us visited the area recently and were told by subcontractors of Augusta Resources that there is no trespassing, that it is private land. The road we were traveling was a national forest land road. Many of the roads providing access to national forest land pass through Augusta's property. Don't they have to provide access to the National forest land?
5. 5. Augusta claims that the water they use will come from CAP. Isn't it true that they are only allowed to purchase and store EXCESS CAP water and there is no guarantee of it. What if there is no excess CAP water available?
6. 6. Is there any guarantee that Rosemont mine will not pump groundwater from the East side of the Santa Rita's?
7. 7. What effect on the groundwater table will digging a mile wide

2500 foot deep pit have on the groundwater on the East side of the Santa Ritas. Many residents have wells that are 3 to 4 hundred feet deep. Will they require deeper wells, or will city water have to be provided? Who will pay for this?

8. 8. If the groundwater to the east of the Santa Rita's becomes polluted like the Green Valley water where, will the water for all of us living in the Sonoita/Patagonia corridor come from and will Augusta Resources guarantee they will pay all related expenses to get it piped directly to our homes?

9. 9. Many residents in this area are on fixed income. If their wells run dry many cannot afford to have them drilled deeper. Proving that the mines are responsible for lower groundwater tables is difficult. If this becomes a problem will Augusta guarantee that they will pay for well improvements necessary to provide water?

10. 10. In Augusta's water plan dated 5/2007 they claim that in 2007 they would recharge 15,000 acre feet in the Santa Cruz Basin. What is the status of this claim?

11. 11. Mine blasting creates sonic booms. What times of day would Rosemont blast? If it effects nearby homes by cracking foundations and stucco, will Augusta pay for improvements that are necessary?

12. 12. What will the mine do to assure the light pollution does not adversely impact the observatories on Mt Hopkins? If it is later discovered that the lights do interfere with the Mt Hopkins observatories will Augusta Resources guarantee in writing that they will either reduce the lighting to acceptable levels, or if that is not possible to stop mining during the night? According to Augusta's lighting plan "The project, although not required to do so, will make every attempt to comply with the Pima county Outdoor lighting code. It should be noted, however, that federal and state laws also require Rosemont operations to give utmost attention to the safety of its employees and the public"

13. 13. The School buses are on the road M-F from 6:00AM to 8:30AM, 11:00AM to 12:00PM and from 1:00PM to 6:00PM. Will trucks carrying ore or explosive supplies to the mine travel on the road during these

hours?

14. 14. Will the I-10 Marsh Station Bridge be updated to eliminate the oversized loads now routed through SR83, or will these loads share this dangerous winding road with Augusta's trucks?

15. 15. Will passing lanes be installed anywhere along SR83 to allow traffic to pass slower moving trucks?

16. 16. Wouldn't it be better and less intrusive on the current SR83 travelers to improve it before opening the mine so it can handle the additional volume of heavy trucks, perhaps make it a concrete highway in the sections supporting heavy trucks?

17. 17. The interchange from I-10 onto SR83 is not the safest. It consists of sharp curves, and an intersection of I-10 traffic, frontage road traffic, and old Sonoita highway traffic. It can be a very confusing intersection. Shouldn't this interchange be redesigned to handle the large increase in traffic volume before people die?

18. 18. What type of trust is being established for the land reclamation? When will it be funded in full?

19. 19. What criteria will be used to determine when the Rosemont mine is closed?

Thanks,
Ken & Deb Paul

No virus found in this outgoing message.

Checked by AVG.

Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.2/1389 - Release Date: 4/21/2008 8:34 AM

From: Ken Paul
To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
Subject: My concerns about the proposed mine
Date: 04/22/2008 12:27 PM

General Questions:

1. 1. What type of trust is being established for the land reclamation? When will it be funded in full?
2. 2. What criteria will be used to determine when the Rosemont mine is closed?
3. 3. Who in the forest service actually makes the final decision whether to grant the Rosemont mine the right to use National Forest Service land? What criteria is their decision based upon.

Water Resources;

Questions concerning water resources

1. 1. There are already strains on the water supply coming from the Colorado River to the Central Arizona Project. One look at lake levels along the damn system will verify this. If water allocations are reduced due to lack of water will Augusta Resources guarantee in writing that the reduction in water will be absorbed by them in their allocation and not the public of Green Valley and Sahurita even if that leads to the requirement of shutting down or slowing activity at the mine?
2. 2. If the groundwater in our area becomes polluted like the Green Valley water where, will the water for all of us living in the Sonoita/ Patagonia corridor come from and will Augusta Resources guarantee they will pay all related expenses to get it piped directly to our homes?
3. 3. Is there any guarantee that Rosemont mine will not pump groundwater from the East side of the Santa Rita's?
4. 4. What effect on the groundwater table will digging a mile wide 2500 foot deep pit have on the groundwater on the East side of the Santa Ritas. Many residents have wells that are 3 to 4 hundred feet deep. Will

they require deeper wells, or will city water have to be provided? Who will pay for this?

5. 5. Many residents in this area are on fixed income. If their wells run dry many cannot afford to have them drilled deeper. Proving that the mines are responsible for lower groundwater tables is difficult. If this becomes a problem will Augusta guarantee that they will pay for well improvements necessary to provide water?

6. 6. Is the Cumulative effect of all of the area mines water use and contamination problems being considered in the approval of these mines?

7. 7. In Augusta's water plan dated 5/2007 they claim that in 2007 they would recharge 15,000 acre feet in the Santa Cruz Basin. What is the status of this claim?

Noise Pollution

1. Mine blasting creates sonic booms. What times of day would Rosemont blast? If it effects nearby homes by cracking foundations and stucco, will Augusta pay for improvements that are necessary?

Light Pollution from night operations;

Questions concerning Light Pollution

1. 1. What will the mine do to assure the light pollution does not adversely impact the observatories on Mt Hopkins?

2. 2. If it is later discovered that the lights do interfere with the Mt Hopkins observatories will Augusta Resources guarantee in writing that they will either reduce the lighting to acceptable levels, or if that is not possible to stop mining during the night? According to Augusta's lighting plan "The project, although not required to do so, will make every attempt to comply with the Pima county Outdoor lighting code. It should be noted, however, that federal and state laws also require Rosemont operations to give utmost attention to the safety of its employees and the public"

Safety on Arizona State Road 83

Augusta Resources estimates approximately 4 trucks per hour 24 hours per day 7 days a week. They also claim that they will not transport material during peak travel times.

Questions concerning SR83 Safety:

1. 1. The School buses are on the road M-F from 6:00AM to 8:30AM, 11:00AM to 12:00PM and from 1:00PM to 6:00PM. Will trucks carrying ore or explosive supplies to the mine travel on the road during these hours?
2. 2. Will the I-10 Marsh Station Bridge be updated to eliminate the oversized loads now routed through SR83, or will these loads share this dangerous winding road with Augusta's trucks?
3. 3. Will passing lanes be installed anywhere along SR83 to allow traffic to pass slower moving trucks?
4. 4. How much more frequently will road maintenance be required on SR83 due to the volume of heavy trucks if the Rosemont mine is approved? **Since it is a two lane highway construction has a major impact on travel times and safety.**
5. 5. Can SR83 in its present state support the loads and volume that Augusta has presented?
6. 6. Wouldn't it be better and less intrusive on the current SR83 travelers to improve it before opening the mine so it can handle the additional volume of heavy trucks, perhaps make it a concrete highway in the sections supporting heavy trucks?
7. 7. The Portland Cement mine approved in the Empire Mountains will also be sending Trucks onto SR83. What will the cumulative effect of Rosemont traffic and Portland's traffic have on safety?
8. 8. The interchange from I-10 onto SR83 is not the safest. It

consists of sharp curves, and an intersection of I-10 traffic, frontage road traffic, and old Sonoita highway traffic. It can be a very confusing intersection. Shouldn't this interchange be redesigned to handle the large increase in traffic volume before people die?

9. 9. Is the Arizona Department of Transportation involved in the mine approval process to ensure proper planning to account for the increased SR83 use and safety issues?

10. 10. Has the Federal Highway Safety Administration information from the Arizona 2007 Five percent report which outlines the top 5 percent of its locations currently exhibiting the most severe highway safety needs be taken into account when determining SR83 safety?

Loss of Scenic Beauty and Public investment

Questions about scenic impact: I know they want to limit our questions to what they are doing today at Rosemont, but they were very clear in their desire to "explore" Peach-Elgin, Broadtop Butte, and Copper World prospects in the future.

1. 1. If Augusta pursues the Peach-Elgin, Broadtop Butte, and Copper World prospects in the future how could their development combined with the Rosemont mine not drastically impact the scenic views?

2. 2. If they don't plan to develop these mines in the future then will they donate the Peach-Elgin mine, Broadtop Butte mine, and Copper World mine properties to Pima County for conservation before the Rosemont mine proceeds?

Corridor management involves the preparation of a Corridor Management Plan (CMP) which must be completed as part of proposing a scenic byway for national designation. (SR83 was the second scenic road designation in Arizona) The CMP is an inventory of the corridor's existing conditions including the intrinsic qualities that attract visitors to the corridor. The plan outlines goals and strategies for preserving and enhancing the features of the scenic byway.

3. 3. The Arizona Department of Transportation has spent a great deal of taxpayer money to perform a Corridor Management Plan for the Sonoita/Patagonia Scenic route on SR83 and SR82. A vast amount of information is available in this report. Is the ADOT consulted during the approval process and the information they have compiled considered in the approval?

4. Augusta resources makes it clear that the people of Green Valley, Tucson, and Vail will not see the Rosemont Mine. If they have future plans for additional mines in the area shouldn't they be fair to the public and inform them of these plans and their impact? The Peach-Elgin mine will clearly be visible to residents of Green Valley.

5. A group of us visited the area recently and were told by subcontractors of Augusta Resources that there is no trespassing, that it is private land. The land they were on was clearly national forest land. Does August Resources have a right to stop the public from enjoying this land? Many people travel to Gunsight Pass daily. Augusta is already constructing new roads, putting up fences and other obstacles to prevent access. Is this legal? THIS IS OUR LAND!

Economic Impact

On 2/11 2007 the Sonoran Desert Institute released their Final mining study. The study says if the mines displaced only one percent of travel and tourism-related spending in the region, the economic loss would be greater than the entire annual payroll of the mine. Augusta Resources tries to gain public approval of the mine by advertising the jobs and tax revenue for both the state of Arizona and the Fed's. Does the study take into account the loss of tourism dollars and land values?

Thanks,
Ken & Deb Paul

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Version: 7.5.524 / Virus Database: 269.23.2/1389 - Release Date: 4/21/2008 8:34 AM

From: Vail Arizona
To: skellermeyer@cox.net; mfmccgee@msn.com; lurkinsbunch@myfam.com; hallsusd@wildblue.net; afpnp@cox.net; mvalenzuela@sahuarita.k12.az.us; lhuie@sahuarita.k12.az.us
Subject: Forest Service Open House in Sahuarita- setting up for the forest meeting
Date: 04/21/2008 02:37 PM

Members of the Sahuarita Governing Board, Superintendent and Asst. Superintendent,

As you are well aware, Rosemont mining is in the process of applying for the permits and approval to begin mining in the Santa Rita mountains for copper with an open pit mine.

My neighbors and I are one of several groups trying to distribute educational material concerning the impacts of the proposed Rosemont Copper mine and are attempting to obtain permission to have tables outside of the high school building tomorrow night (Tuesday April 22).

We have been informed by Joanne Harris (Sahuarita High School) that this is not possible under any circumstances.

This letter is an appeal to allow us the ability to bring our own tables and displays for the meeting and the permission to display information outside the building.

The Forest Service has given permission and has allowed this disciplined freedom of speech at 3 Open Houses in the the past. As a matter of fact, it worked very well at the last Open House in Vail, just down the street from you.

One of your citizens, Robert Robuck has worked tirelessly for this meeting to give the individuals of your community, especially those of the more modest and low income neighborhoods, an opportunity to learn a full spectrum of information about this proposed project. I am sure as educators and public servants you understand the need present all sides of an issue- especially to those who might not have another opportunity to attend other meetings given the rising cost of gasoline.

Thank you for your consideration and assistance
Elizabeth Webb
Vail/Cienega Corridor Volunteer

520-247-3838

Use video conversation to talk face-to-face with Windows Live Messenger. Get started!

From: Neal Hanna
To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc: [diane](#); Neal Hanna
Subject: Proposed Rosemont mine/ Impacts SR 83 And ALTERNATIVES
Date: 04/19/2008 07:48 PM

Neal Hanna
<neal790@yahoo.com>

wrote:

Date: Sat, 19 Apr 2008 18:55:07 -0700 (PDT)
From: Neal Hanna <neal790@yahoo.com>
Subject: Fwd: Letter Sat. Apr. 19,2008 2nd revision plus one
To: Neal Hanna neal790@yahoo

Subject: Impacts of using SR83 as primary access proposed Rosemont mine and ALTERNATIVES

Date: 4/19/08 Attn: Rosemont team leader
I am taking this opportunity to comment on one of the many Impacts the proposed Rosemont mine will have on the motoring public neighbors , my spouse Diane and myself. We reside on Hilton Ranch Rd. ,a short distance from the proposed mine. We use SR83 to commute and will be addressing the use of this highway by the mine , its employees , numerous vendors , dangerous HAZ-MAT and Ore shipments to a rail spur for shipment. I was quite surprised ,why the mine would use a narrow , windy two lane state highway with almost nonexistent highway shoulders as it's primary access.

The highway was redesigned in the early 1950's resulting in

it being widened, straighten and paved. The highway had its most significant improvement in early sixties where it was straighten out , creating the old sonoita highway and giving us the long straight portion of roadway, where Sahuarita Rd. intersects with the present day SR 83. Our SR 83 is already dangerous highway and add this to another two mines that are awaiting certification by state govt agencies to the north of the proposed Rosemont mine.

When you consider the impact of

Rosemont on SR83 , WE cannot not choose to ignore these additional mines and how they will IMPACT the motoring public as well! This highway is one of only two in the state.that have been designated SCENIC! (1985)
When Rosemont /Helvetia area was last mined ,early 1900.s the primary access was through Sahuarita through the Santa Rita Expiermental Range. on a wide level dirt road Helevetia that has existed since the early 1900's. The Santa Rita Expiermental Range Road has topograhly which is gradual until you get to the Patent and Unpatent mining claims, in "Helvetia". I am sure Augusta will mine here after , approval, to avoid more PUBLIC OUTCRY, after all these claims on US Forest number in excess of 14,000 + acres mostly on top and the west side of the Santa Ritas and have higher concentrations of ore. All mines have a rail spur to deliver and transport its goods and products, in order to substain the mining operation. The only reason why they haven't included it ,is because its their first mining venture. This spur would add to the motoring public SAFETY. by removing the ore trucks from the highway! The state govt.would the main obstacle and the state(gov.) is notoriously easier to deal than the federal govt.. Paving the road and adding a Spur running parallel to the Helvetia road after leaving the tracks in Sahuarita. This spur would remove ore

shipments from SR83, not to mention ACID and REAGENTS which are Extremely HAZARDOUS . A compounding a toxic spill , when a tanker truck overturns dumping its load in the drainage,Davidson Canyon, which is a major Tributary in the Ceineiga Creek Water Shed TUCSON ,VAIL AND OUR NEIGHBORS depend on this source . for Potable water!! It should be noted tha Davidson Canyon wash runs adjacent to SR83 by only "FEET".

In conclusion , SR 83 has an average of 1200 mtr. vehicles a day. Due to the hills, as it runs along side the Davidson drainage, the highway has numerous vision obstructions, intersections on blind curves{Hilton Rch. Rd}.and is already dangerous with numerous accidents. THE MOST DANGEROUS CONVOLUTED INTERSECTION on SR 83 is its jct to I-10. It has always existed. Increase of traffic in the last few years ,growth in the Vail area compounded by ADOT and AZDPS allowing OVERSIZE LOADS to stage and some being parked overnite in this area to Bypass Marsh Station interchange, that has been on hold for various reasons to numerous to mention!! You also have Old Sonoita hwy. ,I-10 e/b frontage rd.,intersecting and School bus stops, with a large amount of US mail boxes. This is why we need ADOT involved in this Process!The types of motorists that use this highway are varied. We have commuters driving to and from Tucson, RVs,Recreationalists pulling horse, ATV boat trailers. SCHOOL BUSES stopping , dropping off and picking up their precious cargo: at all different times due to Half day scheduled Kindergarten and Pre-Schoolers. In addition we also have wide loads , Bicyclists , motorcycles all sharing the road !! An added bonus to drivers on SR83, we have smugglers transporting Human cargo or Narcotics and the subsquent chases with Pedestrians , U.D.A.'s running to and from on our state highway. Oh I almost forgot, Medavac Helicopters need the highway to land on SR83 transporting medical emergencies due either to neighbors with life threatening conditions and injured motorists!! My spouse has been transported several times to area hospitals last year (2007). I have demonstrated that this highway are my neighbors and Our LIFELINE!!!! I was told by Jamie Strugress VP augusta corp. stating "WE CAN DRIVE OUR TRUCKS ANYWHERE WE WANT"

who am I to agrue. You can. But please
Don't

WE want to be good neighbors as well!
Sincerely Neal and Diane Hanna

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From: Bernard Malin
To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
Subject: comments
Date: 04/19/2008 04:40 PM

comments;

The Forest Service could grant Augusta the right to mine and dump waste onto as many as 850 un-patented mining claims that may ultimately total an area in excess of 25 square miles—more than **twice** the size of the entire communities of Green Valley and Quail Creek combined.

The mine would have an impact on the hydrology and water quality of the Davidson Canyon drainage system, important to the City of Tucson. If Augusta mines or dumps waste onto the northern tier of un-patented mining claims, this probably would alter the hydrology and water quality of the Sycamore Canyon drainage system too, thus affecting Corona de Tucson also.

The mine would use enormous amounts of water from the Santa Cruz River aquifers—an estimated 5,000 to 7,000 acre-feet per year, an amount equal to that used annually by 20,000 to nearly 30,000 household members. Augusta claims that the water they use will be replaced by CAP water, though they do not have a CAP guarantee for the full life of the mine. Furthermore, CAP water, with its very high content of dissolved solids, is not the same fresh, potable water that Augusta would pump from the Santa Cruz River aquifers. The trade-off of CAP water for ground water is a bad deal.

The nearly pristine beauty of the Santa Rita Mountains would be destroyed forever. Mine reclamation procedures, though promised by Augusta, can never restore such beauty. One simply needs to look at the mine dumps at Green Valley to see this. Will real estate values be the same if large mining operations are carried on at residents' back doors, with nighttime lights, rock blasting and truck noise?

Is it worth allowing Augusta to proceed when there are so many potentially devastating consequences? We Arizonans could be left with one or more huge holes in the ground, a ravaged and possibly contaminated countryside, and contaminated groundwater. Our tourists would certainly shun the areas they used to love for hiking, camping and other soul-enriching activities.

* The facts cited are from documents published by Augusta Resource or their consultants to satisfy information requests by the U. S. Forest Service or are from Augusta's reports to its stockholders, both written and verbal.

From: [leah](#)
To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
Subject: Rosemont Mine
Date: 04/19/2008 04:03 PM

NO WAY. Arizona is going to have enough problems with water and this mine would potentially be disastrous to the AZ residents

Leah Fileman



acecilia51@yahoo.com

04/18/2008 08:52 PM

Please respond to
acecilia51

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us.
cc:
Subject: Rosemont copper project

Thank you for your letter. We are glad to be given the opportunity to comment on the project. We think that this is a great opportunity for a new begging for a lot of people. Many jobs are greatly needed in the tucson areas and surrounding towns. And the many things you will be doing for the environment. The money will you be putting in to the community.

Thank you. Cecilia Aguilar.
Marty Badilla.

Sent via BlackBerry from T-Mobile



"Sharon Antonick "
<sleepyk9@gmail.com>

04/18/2008 04:26 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine

Dear Sir or Madam;

I would like to let you know how concerned I am. I am anxious for my family, the wildlife, the environment, the water, the birds, the scenery, not to mention, the damage to our roadways, our property, and our safety.

The devastation left behind, after the damage is done, sickens me. I feel helpless. Arizona has so little left to be proud of from the damage caused by the other mines working and closed. Just take a look at Green Valley. Nothing grows. The land is toxic. Highway 83 is one of our last scenic routes. And, this company (not even from the United States) wants to profit from our loss.

Please help. Do not let this happen. The impact we will feel is beyond comprehension. Please reconsider. Can there be a price put on the irreplaceable? We won't know the devastation until after the fact. Profiting whom? Another country. Where are our priorities?

Sincerely,

Sharon Antonick



"HARRISON
GRATHWOHL "
<hgrathwohl6448@msn
.com>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject:

04/18/2008 01:22 PM

Rosemont Team leader:

Has the Forest Service ever denied a mining application? Try this one.

The Rosemont mine will be bad for people, water, air, animals and the environment in general. We don't want it; don't let the mine happen.

**Harrison Grathwohl
787 S. La Huerta
Green Valley, AZ 85514**



dslaschiava@comcast .
net

04/18/2008 12:33 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us,
<comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc: RDTuggle@fws.gov, <RDTuggle@fws.gov>
Subject: Proposed Rosemont Copper Mine's Impact On Threatened Species
Chiricahua leopard frog (Rana chiricahuensis)

Good Afternoon;

I am contacting your department today to call attention to the fact that the Chiricahua leopard frogs' habitat happens to be located in the cienegas within the Coronado National Forest which is a critical area that will be impacted by the proposed mining project. It is my understanding that the Chiricahua leopard frog was listed by the EPA on June 13, 2002 (67 FR 40790) as a Threatened Species and is afforded Federal protection which involves the requirement of the USFS to complete an assessment via the NEPA process to determine if any current or proposed actions by any individual or business entity relative to land use could pose a threat to the Chiricahua's strategic Recovery Plan outlined by the EPA in March, 2007 (document U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2007. Chiricahua Leopard Frog (Rana Chiricahuensis) Recovery Plan. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southwest Region, Albuquerque, NM 149 pp. + Appendices A-M).

After reviewing the Chiricahua Leopard Frog (Rana Chiricahuensis) Recovery Plan it appears to me that the proposed Rosemont Mine is in direct conflict with what the Recovery Plan is trying to achieve as a primary goal -- the protection of this species habitat. Based on published literature, field notes, and museum records, Chiricahua leopard frogs in southeastern Arizona were most abundant under natural conditions in lowland cienegas and marshy streams. Specifically a Hale and Jarchow 1988 report states that "arsenic and or cadmium poisoning have been reported to be contributing factors in frog die-offs as arsenic often occurs at high levels near sulfidic mine tailings and may be leached by rainfall containing elevated levels of sulfate". "Cadmium originating from airborne emissions from copper smelters in southern Arizona and northern Sonora was identified as another possible cause of mortality".

In summary one can only conclude that this issue warrants further investigation, research, and evaluation as a means by which to comply with the EPA guidelines set forth regarding "REASONABLE ACTIONS that are believed to BE REQUIRED to recover and or protect listed species".

Sincerely,

Dona LaSchiava
4511 West Rockwood Drive



Tucson, AZ 85741 Fish and Wildlife Service.mht



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Regional Contact Information:

The Southwest Regional Office is located at 500 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

The mailing address is:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 1306
Albuquerque, NM 87103-1306

The FedEx/UPS address is:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
500 Gold Avenue SW, Rm #
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Submit your concerns to **Dr. Benjamin Tuggle**, Regional Director at RDTuggle@fws.gov.

For general questions, contact the **External Affairs Office** at 505-248-6911.

For technical problems with the web site please contact **Lisa Whittle**, Southwest Regional Web Manager at 505-248-6931 or lisa_whittle@fws.gov.

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Frank Walter
<f_walt@hotmail.com>

04/30/2008 01:00 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Concerning the Rosemont mine

To Whom it may concern:

As an informed citizen of Tucson I believe I speak for many who would express: Please don't build this mine. The arguments against it are endless and effective, major ones are particularly air, water, and noise pollution. All of which are enormous factors that contribute to the devastation of the amazing South West. To add to the argument this is such a particularly beautiful place to pollute, it is not destined for horrendous strip mining complemented with loud machines, polluted skies, destroyed soil, crowded highways, and irreplaceable wildlife. This mine would be such a horrible thing for all of these reasons but mainly for the fact that we cannot destroy or last bits of beautiful accessible lands in southern Arizona! We must save the wilderness of this beautiful land, our (humane citizens) wilderness is being eaten up little by little and 30 years of marginal mining is not worth giving up these piece of amazing, crucial, recreational, and magnificent land. Please have compassion and don't destroy the peoples, plants, and animals land. If you're not convinced of the harm take a look at strip mining pictures or read Abbey's "Desert Solitare". Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Frank Walter

Express yourself wherever you are. Mobilize!

http://www.gowindowslive.com/Mobile/Landing/Messenger/Default.aspx?Locale=en-US?ocid=TAG_APRIL

From: James Kramp
To: comments-southwestern-coronado
Subject: Rosemont mine project comment
Date: 04/29/2008 11:52 PM

Water is precious in the Tucson area. Currently many golf courses are required to use effluent for their water source. I would like to propose that Rosemont mine use effluent (refined sewer water) as an alternative to groundwater, or in combination with the groundwater. Pima County is already studying the use of effluent by the public to meet future water needs, it would make more sense to use it for mining operations than our limited groundwater supplies.

Thank you

James R. Kramp
15560 E. Hillton Ranch Rd
Vail, AZ 85641



Randy Oberhoff
<oberhoff2@yahoo.com
>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont mine water usage

04/29/2008 12:25 PM

My water is pumped from well number #55-211142. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine would have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be? Will a bond be setup with funds to cover any potential direct or indirect impact the mine may have on my well, now and in the future? If a new source of water is required will its quality and purity be consistent with my current groundwater? Will my groundwater be monitored for any potential contamination from the mine?

Thank you for answering these questions

Sincerely

Randy Oberhoff
20301 S. Sonoita Hwy
Vail AZ 85641

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"Willem @ Johanna Van
Kempen" <wvkaz
04/29/2008 10:52 AM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Public Comments for the proposed Rosemont project

Comments were sent to:

USDA Forest Service, Beverly Everson
Pima B Board of Supervisors, Ray Carroll.
US Representative, Gabrielle Giffords

PUBLIC COMMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED ROSEMONT COPPER PROJECT

April 29, 2008

Questions concerning the current status of affairs.

1. Subcontractors are current drilling a well at the very eastern site of the Rosemont property. Did they obtain a permit and was removal of water from that site not excluded from their operation?
2. New cattle guards and gates were installed at all road entrances into their property. What will be done to assure that there will be no infringement onto the existing right of way?
3. Mining and removal of natural features has started at their property. Signs leading into the site state "access prohibited work area 24/7". A retaining pond was dug and a dam erected clearly containing mineral oxide polluted water. Already now threatening the Cienega Creek watershed. What was done to prevent this toxic water from draining into the groundwater? If no mining permit was issued will you stop this illegal activity?
4. This work area is located at the very west site of the property and goes into the crest of the mountain ridge. What safeguards are in place that the ridge will not tumble down into this work area?
5. As all roads are narrow dirt roads leading out of the private property, what has been, or what was agreed to be done to avoid accidents from happening as many outdoors enthusiasts are using the area?
6. As Augusta also owns the Helvetia mine will they be held to the same standards as the proposed for the Rosemont site? Currently the Helvetia site is an example of mining of the old days. Daily the mine is a source of air pollution and a dust bowl. The dirt road leading from and into the site is always visible from the valley and heavy trucks are driving at reckless speeds spreading the dust all over.
7. While Augusta obtained water rights, at this time this water may be replenished into the Avra-Valley aquifer or Sahuarita. However the wells being drilled are well above these replenishing sites and therefore will affect the status of the local ground water level and with this the existing wells in and around these new industrial deep wells. What will or has been done to counteract the negative effects?
8. With regard to point seven. As the proposal includes the construction of a CAP water line from Avra Valley to Sahuarita as well pipe lines from the new wells to the Rosemont property why would Augusta not propose to connect these two projects and use the CAP

- water for their operation?
9. Mining trucks and school buses on State Road 83. Current observations are showing incompatibility of these two forms of transportation. At the currently allowed speed of 55 miles school bus and mining truck have almost no room to spare. The logic would be to reduce the speed was it not that the mining trucks tend to drive at speeds well in excess of 55 miles an hour already. What will be done to take care of this current concern?

Comments with regards to the proposal.

1. As Rosemont Copper until this day has not completed the studies and documentation requested when the Forest Service rejected the second mining plan of operation, why is the Forest service in such a hurry to start the public review process?
2. Is the Forest Service familiar with all the plans of Augusta and if so will it consider the total impact of all mining plans in the area?
3. Will the Forest Service disclose all agreements currently in study or contemplated between Augusta and the Forest Service?
4. As the Santa Rita mountains of which the Rosemont area is an integral part is one of the internationally famous mountain islands with its own eco system, what will be the effect of an open pit mine on the area? Please detail the effects on plant and animal life especially birds. The Rosemont area is known to contain protected plant and animal species, also pre historic sites will consideration be given to this as well?
5. Madera Canyon an internationally famous birding area in the Santa Rita Mountains may be directly affected by any disturbance. Will an impact study be completed and published?
6. Currently the Santa Rita Mountains are drawing thousands of visitors into the area. Diminution of the Santa Rita's natural values could greatly reduce this number of visitors and have a big negative economical impact. Will you complete and publish an impact study?
7. Water usage and water pollution are a great concern as mentioned under point 7 above. So far there has been no mine on record that did not pollute the ground water. What will the Forest Service do to ascertain that this will be the first one that will not pollute? Will a report be published that details any and all actions and will this report be subject to public comment?
8. If and when this mine project, after much physical damage to the environment, sizzles out by lack of mineral deposits that are claimed to exist but so far are unproven, will the mining company be required to restore the land to original contours? Will a source fund be required to ascertain that this work can be completed?
9. Will the Forest Service make sure that the current ridgeline, behind which the Rosemont mine would be hidden from the Santa Cruz valley view, will be protected and not destroyed by any work on the eastern side?
10. Traffic on State Road 83 is a great concern. As mentioned currently it is dangerous as is. Will this road be widened to allow for mining traffic? Will a traffic study be completed and be subject to public comments?
11. Sahuarita road is local road connecting route 83 with Interstate 19. This road is by no means able to accommodate mining traffic. Will this road be used for mining-traffic and

if so will a study be completed detailing the impact and will it be subject to public comments?

12. Will the Forest Service wait making any decisions until all impact studies are completed and have been subject to proper public input?
13. Volunteer organizations working with the Forest Service in many different capacities have expressed their concern about the Rosemont mine project. Will their concern be considered and no pressure be exercised when voicing their opinion?

Respectfully submitted,

Willem Van Kempen
16810 S Sycamore Ridge Trail

Vail AZ 85641



"Sarah Phillips "
<phillipserling@cox .net
>

04/29/2008 07:15 AM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Attn: Rosemont Team Leader: Proposed Rosemont Copper Project

A Quote from the US Forest Service Website:

American tradition of conservation dates to the 19th century. For more than a hundred years, the Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has built on that tradition by caring for the land and serving people.

Care for the land and serve the people; STOP AUGUSTA RESOURCE CORPORATION

- **Studies and documentation have not been completed**
- **Do not revise the Forest Plan to accommodate Augusta Resource Corporation**
- **Make the plans easily available to the general public**
- **Include Pima County, AZ Dept of Environmental Quality, AZ Game and Fish, AZ Historic Preservation as cooperating agencies in the EIS process**
- **Conduct a validity exam on all mining claims--waste, tailings and other facilities**

Don't let our precious Santa Rita Mountains and desert be destroyed: Save our ground water, protect the wildlife, prevent the addition of 700 trucks/week on our roads, preserve our right to bike, hike, camp and bird watch.

Sarah Phillips
313 N Calle Del Chancero
Green Valley, AZ 85614



dslaschiava@comcast .
net
04/28/2008 06:57 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us (USFS)
cc:
Subject: Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Rosemont Mine On Water Supply

To Whom It May Concern;

As a newcomer to Tucson and having a dear friend who owns a well in the area of the proposed mine, not to mention the dozens of articles I have read regarding the dire need for water conservation in the Southwest - I have personally made it a point to attend several of the "scoping" meetings.

I have spoken to homeowners, ranchers, farmers, and small business owners, all of whom are concerned about the Cumulative Effects negatively impacting the source of water supply to not only said homeowners, ranchers, farmers, and small business owners but also to the wildlife that so graciously also inhabit the lands in question.. With the Asarco mine to begin ramping up to 100% capacity in addition to the Rosemont Mine - it becomes mind boggling to think about the amount of water that will so rapidly be sucked out of the earth - I strongly believe there is no room for another mine and is a horrific accident just waiting to happen. I agree that a hydrologic study is definitely warranted, but an IMPARTIAL study, not one obtained by Augusta Resources as this most definitely represents a conflict of interest.

In summary even a lay person can clearly conclude in a very short time frame that there simply is not enough existing water to supply all of these needs. The residents, business', and wildlife were there first and should be afforded protection for their future survival and not sold out to the highest bidder in exchange for a short term gain vs long term devastating pain. The internet is just loaded with REAL horror stories depicting life or rather lack of life after a mining company leaves a town.

Yours Truly,

Dona LaSchiava
4511 West Rockwood Drive
Tucson, AZ 85741

From: Eneedave1996@aol.com
To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
Subject: Mining the Santa Ritas
Date: 04/28/2008 01:38 PM

Comments, about the mining in the Santa Rita's. The Miller family are against the mining in our area. The water, air, and wildlife habitat should not be destroyed just because a FORIEGN country wants to mine copper. We as Americans should have some say in this.... DO NOT ALLOW THIS THIS TO HAPPEN!!!! PLEASE, PLEASE,PLEASE.

AGRICULTURE RETORES AND BEAUTIFIES, MINING DESTROYS AND DEVASTATES, TURNING THE EARTH INSIDE OUT, MAKING IT HIDEOUS, AND BLIGHTING EVERY GREEN THING. AS IT USUALLY BLIGHTS MAN'S HEART AND SOUL. Isabella Bird.

Thank your for listening to the People of this Great Country....
David and Eileen Miller

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"Larry Lohman "
<viewpt1@cox.net>
04/28/2008 10:18 AM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Re: Rosemont Mine Proposal

We all know that this proposed mine is a bad thing for the environment as well as for the residents of this area. We also know the will of the people will be ridden over by the greed of the mining company (and not even a US company at that)

That being said we are vehemently against the project and at least want to go on record as such. We have long since learned that what the majority of the US population wants and what big business wants are two different things in most cases and the Companies always do as they please ignoring the good of the people.

Marie Drummond
Larry Lohman
461 W. Camino Del Poso
Green Valley, AZ 85614



Ken Paul
<ken1deb1@yahoo.com>
m>

04/27/2008 05:31 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Even Canadians knows we are in trouble with water shortages .

Everyone else knows (even Canada knows) we are in trouble with water shortages, prolonged droughts and a rapidly declining water table. Why can't the people who have the power and responsibility to stop the mine get a clue that this mine is bad on every aspect of its concept.
Ken and Deb Paul

<http://thespec.com/News/CanadaWorld/article/359108>

Here is a pdf of full newspaper article right side mid way down.

<http://www.hamiltonspectator.com/pdfs/20080424/A6.pdf>

'Water wars' with U.S. in our future: experts

April 24, 2008

The Canadian Press

Toronto (Apr 24, 2008)

Parched U.S. states could start "water wars" in the years ahead and fight for access to Great Lakes resources as they become more desperate to meet growing needs, Canadian and American experts said yesterday at a water conference.

Southwestern U.S. states are already concerned about dwindling water resources, and the impacts of climate change are exacerbating their problems, said Environment Canada's Linda Mortsch, who worked on the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports.

Water issues that are currently emerging will develop into bitter conflicts in the not too distant future when those dry states become increasingly desperate, said Milton Clark, a senior health and science adviser for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

"We will, in fact, get into major water wars," Clark said. "You will see water wars coming in every way, shape or form. In the U.S., there are some leading politicians who have said the Great Lakes do, in fact, belong (to everyone) and all water should be nationalized -- and this certainly is a concern."

Earlier this month, Ohio Lt.-Gov. Lee Fisher made headlines when he told an economic development summit the Great Lakes region may be less than a decade away from selling water to other U.S. states in need.

"I think it's fair to say that we're going to see in the next decade states and other countries looking for ways to get access to our fresh water supply, and we're going to have to make some tough decisions about whether we want that to happen and, if so, how," Fisher said.

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<http://thespec.com/News/CanadaWorld/article/359108>

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[Canadian Centre for Inland Waters](#)

[Detailed Map of the Great Lakes-St Lawrence River system](#)

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CANADA & WORLD

B.C. dad officially charged with killing kids

KAMILOOPS, B.C. — The fugitive B.C. father captured in the woods after more than a week on the run has been officially charged with three counts of first-degree murder in the slayings of his children.

The Crown prosecutor announced the charges against Allan Schoenborn yesterday.

Schoenborn hid out for 10 days after 10-year-old Kaitlynn, eight-year-old Max and five-year-old Cordon were found slain in their home in nearby Merritt, B.C., on April 6.

The 40-year-old roofer was found in the woods just outside Merritt a week ago by a local resident walking his dog.

Schoenborn was transferred from RCMP cells to hospital for treatment of frostbite and dehydration after his arrest.

He's scheduled to return to court May 2 on charges of luring threats, stemming from an incident at his children's school a few days before the murders. He is also charged with escaping custody. RCMP have come under fire for not warning the public Schoenborn was on the loose until the day after the bodies were discovered.

— The Canadian Press

Media balk at seizure of Habs riot videos

MONTREAL — Some media are challenging the police seizure of recorded images of the rioting that erupted after the Montreal Canadiens won their series against the Boston Bruins.

A police spokesperson said that, when first contacted, the media initially indicated they would refuse to hand over videotapes and photos taken after Monday's game.

But Sgt. Ian Lafreniere said yesterday they co-operated when investigators arrived in newsrooms with search warrants.

"Watching TV, we saw footage where it was so evident to see people committing crimes. That's the reason why we decided to do that," he told reporters.

Police officers visited the Montreal affiliate of CTV and a sealed envelope containing two DVDs with riot footage was handed over.

But the TV station also filed a letter of protest that said the material should remain sealed until a judge rules on the validity of the seizure. The DVDs contained copies of original footage that was broadcast along with visuals that were not aired.

— The Canadian Press

McGuinty open to Baltovich inquiry

TORONTO — Premier Dalton McGuinty says he's sympathetic to calls for an inquiry into Robert Baltovich's murder conviction and subsequent acquittal.

In common with many other people familiar with the case, McGuinty says he wonders what went wrong.

Baltovich, who was found not guilty Tuesday in the 1990 murder of his girlfriend Elizabeth Bain, spent eight years in jail after a jury convicted him in 1992.

McGuinty says he'll be looking to Attorney General Chris Bentley for advice on an inquiry.

But Bentley seems less than enthusiastic about revisiting the issue, saying his first instinct is to say no to a probe.

Police, meanwhile, say they have no plans to launch any new investigation into the murder of the 22-year-old Bain whose body has never been found.

McGuinty also said he's open to considering compensation.

"When I hear this story and learn a little bit more about it, I think it affects all of us, and we ask ourselves well, 'How did we go wrong?'" McGuinty said.

— The Canadian Press

ALL MY CHILDREN



JOHANNA HAYWARD, THE CANADIAN PRESS

Premier Gordon Campbell says the polygamist community of Bountiful, B.C., poses a "vexing problem." "I'm as upset by what I understand is happening in Bountiful as I think most British Columbians are." Campbell noted the government has to move carefully to not make matters worse. Winston Blackmore, leader of the community, is pictured Monday with six of his daughters and some of his grandchildren.

Home care boost expected

Province moves to get chronically ill out of hospitals

BY ROB FERGUSON

TORONTO — In an effort to ease long emergency room waits, the government will soon help more chronically ill patients get out of hospitals, Health Minister George Smitherman says.

New supports to be announced in the coming weeks will pave the way for chronic patients — who no longer require the acute care hospitals provide — to return home or get into nursing homes.

That will open beds for seriously ill emergency patients, who often stay in the ER too long and also lead to backups with ambulances, Smitherman said yesterday.

"You'll see substantive effort on that," he said, hinting that more home care is in the works, likely by easing restrictions on how much patients can get after leaving hospital.

"You cannot have a good performing emergency room so long as an emergency room doesn't have beds to admit people," Smitherman told reporters after speaking to a health-care conference.

Patients can currently get a maximum of 80 hours of home care in the first 30 days after they leave hospital, and 60 hours for any subsequent 30-day period, which critics complain is not enough in many cases.

By some estimates, up to 20 per

cent of hospital patients are chronic and could be moved to their home or other facilities if space was available. But nursing homes are crowded and Smitherman has come under fire lately over concerns residents are waiting too long for help.

Progressive Conservative health critic Elizabeth Whiner said Smitherman's pledges are "re-hashed" election promises.

"People continue to suffer," she charged in the Legislature's daily question period, calling Smitherman's pledges "a lot of puffery and a lot of empty rhetoric" because he did not set a firm target for lowering emergency room waits.

Smitherman said the government has committed \$1.1 billion to help seniors stay in their homes longer over the next four years, instead of nursing homes and hospitals where it's more expensive to look after them.

"Care in the home is what seniors want and care in the home is what the health-care system will be best able to deliver because the number of seniors ... is going to double in the next 10 years," he told reporters.

That means more personal support, such as help with bathing and household chores, along with nursing, he suggested.

Toronto Star

'Water wars' with U.S. in our future: experts

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The Canadian Press

Water fees more than a drop in the bucket?

TORONTO — Ontario is considering charging bottled water companies more than a "token" fee for the water they take from the province's lakes, streams and aquifers, Premier Dalton McGuinty said yesterday.

Nestlé Canada Inc. was recently given the green light by the environment ministry to take 1.3 billion litres of groundwater a year from an area near Guelph for only the cost of a \$3,000 application fee.

Starting next year, Ontario will charge \$3.71 for every one million litres of water taken by companies as a "conservation fee."

But McGuinty called that a "floor" price, and said the province is looking at more appropriate fees for bottling companies.

The Liberal government has promised for years to take action to deal with bottled water companies, pledging in its 2003 election platform to "stop allowing companies to raid our precious water supplies" and accusing previous Conservative governments of giving water away for free.

Environment Minister John Gerretsen said yesterday he's not prepared yet to put an actual price on water the companies take.

The Canadian Press

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jeanne thompson
<grandcanyonjeanne@
yahoo.com>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine

04/14/2008 09:31 PM

The Santa Rita Mts are some of the most beautiful in the world. The mine would destroy this, possibly forever.

Water shortages are predicted for the near future in this drought-prone area. It was recently allowed to become overdeveloped. The copper mine would greatly exaggerate this problem with its water demands.

The issue of Global Warming is becoming a great concern. Which would be better for Global Warming? A copper mine or the current forest?

Thank-you
Jeanne Thompson

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"Barbara"
<bdarlin@earthlink.net>

04/14/2008 03:42 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>,
<marjorie.e.blaine@usace.army.mil>, <linda_marianito@blm.gov>,
<ggentsch@azdot.gov>, <card.joan@azdeq.gov>

cc:

Subject: Environmental impact statements to USDA on Rosemont Mine
proposal.doc

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Regarding Rosemont Mine & Davidson Canyon Portland Cement 4/13/08

HEALTH: Too many issues to discuss in this small format provided...

WATER: There is a **great potentiality** that toxic heavy metals and other chemicals into ground and surface waters draining into Tucson area water supplies, and impacting nearby riparian areas such as Davidson Canyon. This would also imperil important wildlife habitat and future drinking water sources for residential use. **More health issues here also...for us all!**

AIR: Air quality in the National Forest and surrounding residential areas will be degraded by both dust and truck exhaust associated with mine operations. **Again, health issues.**

NOISE: Daily blasting is required to remove rock (or overburden) covering the ore body. The impact to nearby residences, wildlife and recreational users in our National Forest will be equivalent to daily sonic booms....**and HEALTH?**

LIGHT POLLUTION: We no longer have the peaceful black skies our ancestors so enjoyed, due to the light wasted up into the night sky. It provides no useful lighting, wastes significant amounts energy, and threatens astronomical research. All of our observatories will suffer with another 24/7 mining operation!

SCENIC VIEW: Travelers along Scenic Hwy 83 are currently treated to a sweeping panoramic view of the Rosemont Valley at an overlook spot. The mine site dominates this view which currently consists of rolling hills of grasslands, dotted with oak trees and backed by a rugged ridge line. **Mental health?**

TRAFFIC: Mine traffic, including ore trucks and vehicles carrying heavy construction equipment and explosives for blasting, will share the narrow, winding Highway 83 with school buses, commuters, motorcyclists, bicyclists, and tourist traffic. **Dangers to health!**

PROPERTY VALUES: The areas south of the mine site have developed into high-end rural residential ranches and gorgeous homes. An open pit mine will severely impact the quality of life and reduce property values in those areas, **financial health...**

RECREATION: The Rosemont Valley is heavily used by mountain bikers, hikers, off-highway vehicles, bicyclists, hunters, camping families, beautiful trees and places for our children to run and know nature. Would you take YOUR family to camp and hike by an open pit mine?
Mental health here???

WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT:

The Santa Ritas are recognized for the biological values and are an Important Birding Area (IBA). In addition, the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan lists part of the area around Rosemont as part of the Biological Core. And what about our priority vulnerable species including two Endangered Species: the Lesser Long-nosed bat, & the Pima Pineapple Cactus? In addition species are known to occur there: Chiricahua Leopard Frog, listed as threatened, and the Yellow-billed Cuckoo also a candidate for listing.

According to the AZ Game and Fish Department , also the Mexican Long-tongued Bat, Western Red Bat, Lowland Leopard Frog, the Giant Spotted Whiptail Lizard, Rufous-winged Sparrow and Bell's Vireo, are all in danger. The Mexican Spotted Owl may also occur there, based on its habitat requirements. **Health again...**

ECONOMICS: A recent study by the Sonoran Institute shows that a mine at Rosemont would have serious economic impacts to the surrounding communities. **Mental, physical and financial HEALTH!**

The report found: "...if the proposed Rosemont mine operations displaced only one percent of travel and tourism-related spending in the region, the economic loss would be greater than the entire annual payroll of the mine," Joe Marlow, senior economist with the Sonoran Institute. Most of the benefits would go to the Tucson area, while most of the **costs**, such as decreased tourism revenue, would be borne by communities near the mine" **Once again, Mental, physical and financial HEALTH!**



"Mitch Stevens "
<mitchstevens@qwest .
net>

04/14/2008 02:00 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc: "Fran STEVENS" <cornerstone-25@msn.com>, "Jamie Stevens"
<dancedance13@q.com>
Subject: Proposed Rosemont Mine

Dear Sir/Madam,

My family and I are strongly opposed to the proposed Rosemont Mine. As environmentalists and appreciators of unspoiled landscapes, we are concerned that the mine will impact water availability and water quality in the area, tourist and recreation-centered economies of small communities like Elgin, Sonoita and Patagonia and are concerned about the noise, dust and light pollution that the mine would create. In essence, the mine would deface a large chunk of mountainside in the Santa Rita's and in our opinion and a view shared by many others, this is the wrong place and the wrong time for a copper mine.

Sincerely,

Mitch, Fran and Jamie Stevens



Hugh Wilson
<htwlsn1530@yahoo.com>
m>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Environmental impact study for the proposed Rosemont Mine.

04/14/2008 10:13 AM

To: Team Leader
Rosemont Copper Project, Coronado National Forest
300 W. Congress St.
Tucson, Arizona 85701

From: Hugh T. Wilson
4150 SW Hewett Blvd.
Portland, OR 97221

Dear Sirs;

I am writing to you in regard to the environmental impact study (EIS) that you are conducting for the proposed Rosemont Copper Mine near Sonoita, Arizona.

Considering that the ore deposit has an estimated usefulness of 19 years for mining, it makes sense to me to place it in a strategic reserve of some sort. If it is put into production soon, the product will probably be exported to China, or some other developing country, rather than find use in the US economy. There may come a time when the product will be needed here. Chances are that in the future, advanced mining and refining techniques will be developed that have less impact on the environment of the surrounding area.

Secondly, the proposed mine is right in one of the most important international flyways for birds and butterflies. Madera Canyon is to the SW, Ramsey Canyon is to the SE, and the grasslands and hills north of Sonoita are important stopovers in the flyway. You should be including your Canadian and Mexican counterparts in your deliberations for the EIS.

You may wish to know why I have interest in your work. I am a 78 year old retired electronic engineer. I have been passing through and visiting the Tucson area since the early 1960's. I currently have friends and family that live and work there, and I visit 4 to 5 times yearly. Based on what I have observed during the last 40 years, I think that future development needs to be carefully controlled in the Tucson regional area.

Sincerely,

Hugh T. Wilson



"Philip R. Merkle"
<wanderlust555@gmail.
com>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine

04/14/2008 08:53 AM

I am absolutely against the development of the Rosemont Mine. It's an incerdibly short-sighted project that will have a short period of benefit for a very few people, & with consequences that will be horribly negative, and unimaginably long-lasting. The company that stands to profit is clearly not local, since it's Canadian. The project will use an enormous amount of water that we no longer can afford to such a project. It will scar the land and ultimately decrease the reason most people come to our area to spend their tourist dollars - the beauty of our surroundings. Please refuse to allow this project for our future, and the future of our kids, grandkids, etc. Phil Merkle & Kim Igou

--

No animals were harmed in the making of this e-mail. Phil



"The Smiths"
<thesmiths126@comcast.net>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Re: Rosemont mine

04/13/2008 08:35 AM

To Whom it May Concern:

I am writing to express my concerns for the building and opening of the Rosemont mine. I realize the impact would greatly improve the Tucson and S.E. Arizona economy. That is always a HUGE issue. As a returning community member, my concern is the environmental impact on the area. We have recently purchased our dream home in the foothills of the Santa Ritas. We do not want to have our view obstructed by mine tailings. More importantly, we do not want to have the air and water tainted by this mine. I understand that Augusta is trying to be a "good corporate citizen" by reducing its environmental impact on the area, however, they have acknowledged that "mining is a dirty business." Truthfully, the economical impact is not equal to the damage that will be done. This area cannot be replaced. The mine will eventually run out of quality ore, and the jobs will be lost. Look at the history of mining, and mining in S.E. Arizona in particular. I also understand that this area is not pristine, but it should be kept for public use. I do plan on attending the upcoming meetings and continue my opposition to the opening of this mine. This mine should be stopped.

Thank-you,
Barbara L. Smith
Future Vail resident



"ALAN & ANNE
MANEVAL"
<mtearney@msn.com>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: RE: Rosemont Mine

04/12/2008 08:25 AM

Gentlemen/Ladies

I am totally against allowing Rosemont Mining Company to develop their site

in Southeast Arizona. I have lived in and around Tucson since 1951, and in that timeframe I watched Southern Arizona go through some frightening water experiences. Things like water shortages, chemical contamination, and storm drainage problems. I moved to Vail in 2005 because I felt that Tucson's water problems would only get worse. I am now faced with having to move once again because of the prospect of a couple of major mining companies coming to SE Tucson to devour the precious water supply that hundreds of thousands of Southern Arizona residents depend on for their very livelihood. Is it fair to have an outside company come into our community and rob us of millions of gallons of our fresh drinking water for profit without consideration of the lives of people who plan to live and retire here?

I lived in Green Valley a few years ago and discovered that it is slowly sinking from the current water usage. With mining companies removing more water from that area, it is certain to sink more quickly. Additionally, I am in fear of the contaminants (tailings) that the Rosemont Mine and other mines planning to locate in SE Arizona, will adversely affect my drinking water in the same way that Hughes Aircraft (Raytheon) did in the past. This same contaminated water will enter Tucson's water table in the coming years. I am not a Geophysist or a Hydrogeologist, but I do recognize that this would be a travesty.

In Summation: It would be a shame to see a thriving community get destroyed because of a few selfish and greedy people. Speaking on behalf of my family, I am totally against any kind of mining in Southeast Arizona

in which our water supply is affected. It would be putting a burden on the good citizens of this community.

Sincerely

**Alan Maneval
12913 E. Buchman Canyon Drive
Vail, AZ 85641
(520) 298-3646**

-3646



"CHARLES
WOODFORD"
<carwell@wildblue.net>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosement Copper Project

04/11/2008 02:20 PM



YOUR COMMENTS ARE IMPORTANT!

**PUBLIC COMMENTS
FOR THE
PROPOSED ROSEMONT COPPER PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

If you would like to make a comment or be added to our mailing list, please fill out this form and hand it to any of our staff or mail it to the address provided. You are also welcome to write a letter or send e-mail to: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us. Thank you!

COMMENT:

1. The School buses are on the road M-F from 6:00AM to 8:30AM, 11:00AM to 12:00PM and from 1:00PM to 6:00PM. Will trucks carrying ore or explosive supplies to the mine travel on the road during these hours?
2. Will the I-10 Marsh Station Bridge be updated to eliminate the oversized loads now routed through SR83, or will these loads share this dangerous winding road with Augusta's trucks?
3. Will passing lanes be installed anywhere along SR83 to allow traffic to pass slower moving trucks?
4. How much more frequently will road maintenance be required on SR83 due to the volume of heavy trucks if the Rosemont mine is approved?
Since it is a two lane highway construction has a major impact on travel times and safety.
5. Can SR83 in its present state support the loads and volume that Augusta has presented?
6. Wouldn't it be better and less intrusive on the current SR83 travelers to improve it before opening the mine so it can handle the additional volume of heavy trucks, perhaps make it a concrete highway in the sections supporting heavy trucks?

NAME: _____

EMAIL: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PLEASE ADD ME TO THE MAILING LIST (circle one): YES NO

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Thank you

Chuck Woodford
Vail, AZ 85641
carwell@wildblue.net



"CHARLES
WOODFORD"
<carwell@wildblue.net>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosement Copper Project

04/11/2008 02:17 PM



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COMMENT:

1. There are already strains on the water supply coming from the Colorado River to the Central Arizona Project. One look at lake levels along the damn system will verify this. If water allocations are reduced due to lack of water will Augusta Resources guarantee in writing that the reduction in water will be absorbed by them in their allocation and not the public of Green Valley and Sahurita even if that leads to the requirement of shutting down or slowing activity at the mine?
2. If the groundwater in our area becomes polluted like the Green Valley water where, will the water for all of us living in the Sonoita/Patagonia corridor come from and will Augusta Resources guarantee they will pay all related expenses to get it piped directly to our homes?
3. Many residents in this area are on fixed income. If their wells run dry many cannot afford to have them drilled deeper. Proving that the mines are responsible for lower groundwater tables is difficult. If this becomes a problem will Augusta guarantee that they will pay for well improvements necessary to provide water?
4. Is the Cumulative effect of all of the area mines water use and contamination problems being considered in the approval of these mines?

NAME: _____

EMAIL: _____

ADDRESS: _____

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Thank you

Chuck Woodford
Vail, AZ 85641
carwell@wildblue.net



"CHARLES
WOODFORD"
<carwell@wildblue.net>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Copper Project

04/11/2008 02:15 PM



YOUR COMMENTS ARE IMPORTANT!

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PROPOSED ROSEMONT COPPER PROJECT
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COMMENT:

1. The Portland Cement mine approved in the Empire Mountains will also be sending Trucks onto SR83. What will the cumulative effect of Rosemont traffic and Portland's traffic have on safety?
2. The interchange from I-10 onto SR83 is not the safest. It consists of sharp curves, and an intersection of I-10 traffic, frontage road traffic, and old Sonoita highway traffic. It can be a very confusing intersection. Shouldn't this interchange be redesigned to handle the large increase in traffic volume before people die?
3. Is the Arizona Department of Transportation involved in the mine approval process to ensure proper planning to account for the increased SR83 use and safety issues?
4. In Augusta's water plan dated 5/2007 they claim that in 2007 they would recharge 15,000 acre feet in the Santa Cruz Basin. What is the status of this claim?

NAME: _____

EMAIL: _____

ADDRESS: _____

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Thank you

Chuck Woodford

Vail, AZ 85641

Carwell@wildblue.net



"CHARLES
WOODFORD"
<carwell@wildblue.net>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Copper Project

04/11/2008 02:13 PM



YOUR COMMENTS ARE IMPORTANT!

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FOR THE
PROPOSED ROSEMONT COPPER PROJECT
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COMMENT:

1. If Augusta pursues the Peach-Elgin, Broadtop Butte, and Copper World prospects in the future how could their development combined with the Rosemont mine not drastically impact the scenic views?
2. If they don't plan to develop these mines in the future then will they donate the Peach-Elgin mine, Broadtop Butte mine, and Copper World mine properties to Pima County for conservation before the Rosemont mine proceeds?
3. The Arizona Department of Transportation has spent a great deal of taxpayer money to perform a Corridor Management Plan for the Sonoita/Patagonia Scenic route on SR83 and SR82. A vast amount of information is available in this report. Is the ADOT consulted during the approval process and the information they have compiled considered in the approval?
4. Augusta resources makes it clear that the people of Green Valley, Tucson, and Vail will not see the Rosemont Mine. If they have future plans for additional mines in the area shouldn't they be fair to the public and inform them of these plans and their impact? The Peach-Elgin mine will clearly be visible to residents of Green Valley.

NAME: _____

EMAIL: _____

ADDRESS: _____

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Thank you

Chuck Woodford
Vail, AZ 85641



"CHARLES
WOODFORD"
<carwell@wildblue.net>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont copper project

04/11/2008 02:12 PM



YOUR COMMENTS ARE IMPORTANT!

**PUBLIC COMMENTS
FOR THE
PROPOSED ROSEMONT COPPER PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

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COMMENT:

1. A group of us visited the area recently and were told by subcontractors of Augusta Resources that there is no trespassing, that it is private land. The land they were on was clearly national forest land. Does Augusta Resources have a right to stop the public from enjoying this land? Many people travel to Gunsight Pass daily. Augusta is already constructing new roads, putting up fences and other obstacles to prevent access. Is this legal? **THIS IS OUR LAND!**
2. Augusta Resources tries to gain public approval of the mine by advertising the jobs and tax revenue for both the state of Arizona and the Fed's. Does the study take into account the loss of tourism dollars and land values?
3. Mine blasting creates sonic booms. What times of day would Rosemont blast? If it effects nearby homes by cracking foundations and stucco, will Augusta pay for improvements that are necessary?

NAME: _____
EMAIL: _____
ADDRESS: _____

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Thank you

Chuck Woodford
Vail AZ 85941



WizzLizzy@aol.com
04/11/2008 02:03 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Mine Project

Attention: Team Leader Rosemont Copper Project,

Pease add to your Enviromental Impact Statement.

AN EMERGENCY PLAN OF OPERATIONS IN THE ADDVENT OF;

1. Southern Arizona is about out of Water, what are you going to do?
Are you going to stop the mines usage of Water, or are you going to let the mine continue to use Water even when we know there is little WATER left?
2. THERE IS NO WATER,! What are you going to do?
3. WATER CONTAMINATION : Where are you going to get water from for the people?
How will you get the water to the people?
3. Vehicular accident on Highway 83
The accident is a School Bus filled with many children,
How are you going to get emergency vehicles to the scene of the accident when the Highway is filled with many Trucks, and all the other traffic going in BOTH Directions?

4. Their is a Hugh Fault Line that runs along the West side of The Santa Rita's, What if the culmative blasting from all the mines, causes an Earthquate. What is your Emergency Plan?

Whose in charge of these Emergencies?

THIS ALL NEEDS TO BE ADRESSED AS TO THE FACT THAT THE MINES ARE LOCATED RIGHT SMACK IN THE MIDDLE OF A GROWING COMMUNITY, AND THEIR IS NOT ONE MINE, BUT MULTIPLE MINES!!!!!!!!!!!!

Elizabeth Nichols



"CHARLES
WOODFORD"
<carwell@wildblue.net>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont Copper Project

04/11/2008 01:56 PM

Augusta has no intentions of stopping with the Rosemont Mine

According to an article in **World Mining Stocks** from Sept 2007, issue 11 Gil Clausen, president and CEO of **Augusta Resource** noted that although developing Rosemont is the companies primary focus, three other properties in Augusta's land holdings offered opportunities for **further exploration**. These properties are the **Peach-Elgin, Broadtop Butte, and Copper World prospects**. The article makes it clear that **Augusta has no intentions of stopping with the Rosemont Mine**. Rosemont may be where they plan to start but it looks like they intend on pursuing several future mines along the Sonoita-Patagonia Scenic route, and one on the west side of the Santa Rita's, which will be visible from Green Valley. Augusta is not making it clear to the public what their future intentions are in the Santa Rita's.

These are our concerns and some questions we would like answered by the ROSEMONT representatives

And the National Forest Service representatives:

Water Resources;

Questions concerning water resources

1. There are already strains on the water supply coming from the Colorado River to the Central Arizona Project. One look at lake levels along the damn system will verify this. If water allocations are reduced due to lack of water will Augusta Resources guarantee in writing that the reduction in water will be absorbed by them in their allocation and not the public of Green Valley and Sahurita even if that leads to the requirement of shutting down or slowing activity at the mine?
2. If the groundwater in our area becomes polluted like the Green Valley water where,

will the water for all of us living in the Sonoita/Patagonia corridor come from and will Augusta Resources guarantee they will pay all related expenses to get it piped directly to our homes?

3. Many residents in this area are on fixed income. If their wells run dry many cannot afford to have them drilled deeper. Proving that the mines are responsible for lower groundwater tables is difficult. If this becomes a problem will Augusta guarantee that they will pay for well improvements necessary to provide water?

4. Is the Cumulative effect of all of the area mines water use and contamination problems being considered in the approval of these mines?

5. In Augusta's water plan dated 5/2007 they claim that in 2007 they would recharge 15,000 acre feet in the Santa Cruz Basin. What is the status of this claim?

Noise Pollution

1. Mine blasting creates sonic booms. What times of day would Rosemont blast? If it effects nearby homes by cracking foundations and stucco, will Augusta pay for improvements that are necessary?

Light Pollution from night operations;

Questions concerning Light Pollution

1. What will the mine do to assure the light pollution does not adversely impact the observatories on Mt Hopkins?

2. If it is later discovered that the lights do interfere with the Mt Hopkins observatories will Augusta Resources guarantee in writing that they will either reduce the lighting to acceptable levels, or if that is not possible to stop mining during the night? According to Augusta's lighting plan "The project, although not required to do so, will make every attempt to comply with the Pima county Outdoor lighting code. It should be noted, however, that federal and state laws also require Rosemont operations to give utmost attention to the safety of its employees and the public"

Safety on Arizona State Road 83

Augusta Resources estimates approximately 4 trucks per hour 24 hours per day 7 days a week. They also claim that they will not transport material during peak travel times.

Questions concerning SR83 Safety:

1. The School buses are on the road M-F from 6:00AM to 8:30AM, 11:00AM to 12:00PM and from 1:00PM to 6:00PM. Will trucks carrying ore or explosive supplies to the mine travel on the road during these hours?
2. Will the I-10 Marsh Station Bridge be updated to eliminate the oversized loads now routed through SR83, or will these loads share this dangerous winding road with Augusta's trucks?
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7. The Portland Cement mine approved in the Empire Mountains will also be sending Trucks onto SR83. What will the cumulative effect of Rosemont traffic and Portland's traffic have on safety?
8. The interchange from I-10 onto SR83 is not the safest. It consists of sharp curves, and an intersection of I-10 traffic, frontage road traffic, and old Sonoita highway traffic. It can be a very confusing intersection. Shouldn't this interchange be redesigned to handle the large increase in traffic volume before people die?
9. Is the Arizona Department of Transportation involved in the mine approval process to ensure proper planning to account for the increased SR83 use and safety issues?
10. Has the Federal Highway Safety Administration information from the Arizona 2007 Five percent report which outlines the top 5 percent of its locations currently exhibiting the most severe highway safety needs be taken into account when determining SR83 safety?

Loss of Scenic Beauty and Public investment

Questions about scenic impact: I know they want to limit our questions to what they are doing today at Rosemont, but they were very clear in their desire to "explore" Peach-Elgin, Broadtop Butte, and Copper World prospects in the future.

1. If Augusta pursues the Peach-Elgin, Broadtop Butte, and Copper World prospects in the future how could their development combined with the Rosemont mine not drastically impact the scenic views?
2. If they don't plan to develop these mines in the future then will they donate the Peach-Elgin mine, Broadtop Butte mine, and Copper World mine properties to Pima County for conservation before the Rosemont mine proceeds?

Corridor management involves the preparation of a Corridor Management Plan (CMP) which must be completed as part of proposing a scenic byway for national designation . (SR83 was the second scenic road designation in Arizona) The CMP is an inventory of the corridor's existing conditions including the intrinsic qualities that attract visitors to the corridor. The plan outlines goals and strategies for preserving and enhancing the features of the scenic byway.

3. The Arizona Department of Transportation has spent a great deal of taxpayer money to perform a Corridor Management Plan for the Sonoita/Patagonia Scenic route on SR83 and SR82. A vast amount of information is available in this report. Is the ADOT consulted during the approval process and the information they have compiled considered in the approval?
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5. A group of us visited the area recently and were told by subcontractors of Augusta Resources that there is no trespassing, that it is private land. The land they were on was clearly national forest land. Does August Resources have a right to stop the public from enjoying this land? Many people travel to Gunsight Pass daily. Augusta is already constructing new roads, putting up fences and other obstacles to prevent access. Is this legal? THIS IS OUR LAND!

Economic Impact

On 2/11 2007 the Sonoran Desert Institute released their Final mining study. The study says if the mines displaced only one percent of travel and tourism-related spending in the region, the economic loss would be greater than the entire annual payroll of the mine. Augusta Resources tries to gain public approval of the mine by advertising the jobs and tax revenue for both the state of Arizona and the Fed's. Does the study take into account the loss of tourism dollars and land

Thank You

Chuck Woodford
Vail AZ 85641



Stacy Laetsch
<sandsranch@theriver .
com>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Rosemont mine

04/11/2008 12:32 PM

to whom it concerns

my family and I - as well as my neighbors all around - will be adversely affected if the Rosemont mine is allowed to continue - Rosemont has drilled several "test" wells in our area to date and are already in the process of depleting the water table - they have no concern for people who have been living here or how their operation will affect our lives - it isn't right for industry to be prioritized over people just because they have money to line pockets - the government should support the people not the industry because if industry wins and there are no more people who is going to be in the future government? government should be responsible and accountable for creating and promoting sustainable solutions that benefit the people AND the land not a mine

please take responsibility and see that this operation is not allowed to continue

thank you



"David Carter"
<Dave@clearcanyontec
h.com>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Rosemont mine

04/11/2008 10:35 AM

To whom it concerns,

While the location is reason enough to be against this mine (I am not against mining in general), the main reason is water. If the plaque at Glen Canyon Dam is correct, mines and agriculture use 85% or more of all the water used in Arizona. The proposed mine site is a sensitive area and an enormous amount of water will be needed to accommodate the processing of the ore. The water must come from somewhere. This is a desert, we are in a long-term drought, and this is just a poor choice for any new mine, much less an open-pit mine.

Pima County and other entities have been buying up land in the area to preserve the San Pedro Cienega Creek environment, not just so we have a pretty area set aside for future generations, but to help protect a valuable water source and riparian habitat. The mine is very close to this fragile area. This is the wrong mine in the wrong place. Just look at the following statement from the BLM's own site on the Las Cienegas Conservation Area;

"Location: These lands are located about 50 miles southeast of Tucson. Combined, the NCA and Acquisition Planning District total 142,800 acres of public, private, county, and state trust lands. They form a scenic landscape of vast desert grasslands and rolling oak-studded hills connecting several "sky island" mountain ranges. **Cienega Creek, with its perennial flow and lush riparian corridor, forms the lifeblood of the NCA.** The area is home to a great diversity of plant and animal life, including several threatened or endangered species."

Thank you!
Dave Carter



"Ed Jones"
<edx15@hotmail.com>

04/11/2008 01:14 AM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Rosemont copper mine in Santa Rita mountains

Dear Forest Service:

I am opposed to the project.

I think it is more important to preserve the groundwater and natural beauty of the Santa Rita mountains than it is to allow the mine project to proceed.

I am also concerned about the amount of particulates which will be put into the air, which will cause an increase in respiratory problems.

Thank you for your attention to my comments.

Sincerely,
Ed Sloup
10080 E Domenic Lane
Tucson, AZ 85730



Tsincorona@aol.com

04/10/2008 08:44 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us

cc:

Subject: Comments re: Rosemont Copper Project EIS

I would like to offer the following observations and comments RE: the Rosemont Copper Project MPO and EIS:

- After reading, and being briefed on the plan for providing water for the mine operation by Augusta's consultant, it is still unclear who will be deprived of the approx. 5000 ac .ft./yr of water that will be purchased from CAP. Obviously someone in the Colorado River chain will not have access to that quantity of water. When I asked the consultant, he dismissed the question with a reference to "Nevada being the ones that will do without" (paraphrased). When I asked about a report that Lake Mead may be dry in 15 years (less than the life span of the mine), my comment was dismissed as being based on an "unreliable report". I was told that "there are better reports available on that subject". No doubt, reports more favorable to Augusta's agenda. Despite the recharge effort, clearly there will be net consumption of 100,000 ac .ft. of water over 20 years. The fact that it comes from CAP does not make the consumption go away. The way the plan as advertised is misleading.
- If CAP water is to be recharged into the Santa Cruz watershed, it seems as though there is some uncertainty where the water will end up and what aquifers will be recharged. It is common knowledge that underground water moves much like a river. It appears that the impact on local wells, in the area where Augusta plans to pump, is not well understood. The consultant I spoke to did not address this with enough confidence or clarity to convince me that there isn't a substantial amount of guess work going on.
- I was advised by the consultant that Rosemont Copper would be purchasing "surplus water" from CAP. Given the fact that we live in the Sonoran Desert, with too many private interests already pursuing projects that will require large amounts of water, I find it hard to believe that there are not many large scale projects and developments that feel threatened by the prospect of unavailable water at a later date. The concept of purchasing CAP water and the overall impact is not well understood or explained.
- The MPO indicates that the Rosemont Copper Project will make an effort to follow the Pima County OLC, but that they are not obligated to follow it. Given the proximity of Mt. Hopkins, it appears that their commitment to follow the OLC is vague, unenforceable and puts the work done at the observatory at risk.
- The transportation/trip data listed in Table 6 of the MPO was incorrect. The consultant admitted that an errata was to be issued. Depending on how you do the math, there will be large mine truck on Hwy 83 averaging every 3.33 minutes. Depending on the column used, this figure could be 1 vehicle every 17.34 minutes. This does not take into account the estimated 124 daily van pool trips by employees. When I asked the consultant whether there was any plan to mitigate the congestion or damage done by the traffic load, I was told simply "NO". Quite obviously this road was not constructed to accommodate this activity and presents risks to current recreational users and local traffic. Hwy is a significant recreational and scenic corridor. Regardless of the promised obscurity of the mine itself, the route will become barely tolerable to local residents and useless as a recreational/scenic corridor.
- With respect to employee trips, the MPO states "At times the traffic will be under 10 trips per hour". This statement is vague and provides no context. It's useless and misleading. If there is a point to be made, it needs to be better explained.

General Comments:

- Current mining laws are outdated and no longer relevant in the context of 2008 values and priorities. Referencing past activity as precedent is irrelevant and misleading.
- The USFS should not modify the Forest Plan to accommodate Augusta. My understanding is that they are under no obligation to do so.
- It is my understanding that the public comment period is underway before Augusta Resources has completed and submitted information requested by the USFS when the last MPO was rejected. What information are we not privy to at this point?
- The Rosemont Mine is in direct conflict with local residential and commercial development

(Passages of Tucson and residential development along Hwy 83 being a prime examples).

- The Rosemont Copper Mine is in direct conflict with local and recreational traffic on Hwy 83. Mine traffic is not compatible with current and other planned usage.
- The Rosemont Copper Mine is in direct conflict with the Pima County Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan.
- The Rosemont Copper Mine is in direct conflict with local astronomical observatories.
- The Rosemont Copper Mine will have a logistical impact that seems out of proportion to the 494 jobs it is estimated to provide. This will not be a major employer.
- The Rosemont Copper MPO addresses the impact of Augusta's activities exclusive of other proposed mining activity along the same corridor. (e.g., Davidson Canyon). **No mining activity should be permitted until the cumulative effects of all proposed mines are evaluated in aggregate.**

Respectfully submitted by,
Tom Schmidt
Corona De Tucson Resident

Planning your summer road trip? Check out [AOL Travel Guides](#).



"Roger Tanner"
<rogertanner@cox.net>

04/10/2008 08:21 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:

Subject: Improve the Rosemont Mining Plan

One of the drawbacks of the Rosemont Mining Plan is the use of a relatively small 2 lane highway (highway 83) to transport ore concentrate from the mine and explosives, fuels and other materials to the mine. These will average 1 load every 3 minutes per the mining plan. This is 20 trucks/hour or 240 trucks per day. This is too much traffic for this small highway. The mine should put in a railroad spur from the line along I-19 traveling over to as close to the mine as possible and then truck the supplies over the mountain via the secondary road. This way all the traffic will be off the roads and only a few trains a day will handle all the traffic at a much lower fuel cost. Every 4 trucks will fill one hopper and so a train of 60 cars will take 240 trucks to fill. This is 12 hours of operation for the mine. So there would be two trains a day or so. This would not add the traffic load to Highway 83 nor to I10 or I19. The mine could get either the UP to run the line or have the Port of Tucson run it. Trains are 10 times more efficient for moving this high volume of material, saving a large amount of diesel fuel, and they would not clog up the Highway with the trucks. This would also eliminate the noise impact of the mine traffic on the highway.

Roger Tanner
15393 E. Hillton Ranch Rd.
Vail AZ 85641



"John Jensen "
<jsjactus@cox.net>
04/10/2008 07:31 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>
cc:
Subject: Opposition to Rosemont Mine

I'm writing to ask you consider my opposition to the proposed Rosemont copper mine in the Santa Rita mountains.

After seeing a news piece on KUAT, I'm even more opposed to it. I urge you to consider the potential negative impacts and lack of benefit of the mine to the residents of southern Arizona and take any action you can to oppose this mining effort.

Reasons for opposing this mine:

1. The natural beauty of the Santa Rita's will be ruined. This area is a rich in natural diversity and needs to be preserved for our children and grandchildren and for nature itself.
2. This mine will be an utter eye sore to the wonderful Santa Rita mountains and an absolute waste of the National Forest area that adjoins it. The mine will be visible from a scenic road route, trucks and heavy equipment will flood the area. Tourism could very well be negatively impacted in the Senoita/Patagonia area.
3. The Madera Canyon area is heavily supported by bird watchers every weekend, what will the impact be when blasting and heavy trucks enter the area? My guess is, there will be a negative impact to birds, not to mention the noise and dust.
4. Most of the copper will be exported to other countries and not used/sold in the U.S. How is this a benefit?
5. The number of jobs and economic stimulus is not worth it.
6. I see this as corporate well fare to en-richen a company and provide little benefit to us.
7. The roads in the area will be used heavily by mining trucks; dust, road deterioration. Who will pay for this infrastructure maintenance?- probably taxpayers
8. The mine company says it will attempt to use or obtain CAP water to support the 1.5 billion plus gallons of water usage per year. If the CAP isn't available it will tap the ground water and recharge the Green Valley water supply w/ CAP water. As we all know there were concerns with using CAP water for consumption years ago in AZ. The concern was contaminants. These concerns lead to a policy of not using it for consumption, only agriculture.
9. We all ready have a huge mine (ASARCO) mine in Sahuarita/Green Valley. The argument the company is making, that the copper is needed, is false and by itself not a justification for ruining such a precious area.

I see this mine as a self serving act of a company that is obviously only concerned with quickly cashing in on fast rising copper and commodity prices/demand.

Please, I urge you to help in any way you can. I've been a resident in Arizona for only 8 years, but from day one upon moving to Arizona I've appreciated and been amazed at the beauty the state holds. The Augusta Resource Corporation certainly does not have our citizens best interest in mind and certainly doesn't see the area for it's true value.

Sincerely,

John Jensen



Ccook520@aol.com
04/10/2008 07:09 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us
cc:
Subject: Stop the Rosemont mine - Save the Davidson Canyon

PLEASE STOP THE MINE --
CHARLOTTE COOK
16755 S. OLD SONOITA HWY
VAIL,AZ 85641
520-777-4877
CCOOK520@AOL.COM

HEALTH: Too many issues to discuss in this small format provided...

WATER: There is a **great potentiality** that toxic heavy metals and other chemicals into ground and surface waters draining into Tucson area water supplies, and impacting nearby riparian areas such as Davidson Canyon. This would also imperil important wildlife habitat and future drinking water sources for residential use. **More health issues here also...for us all!**

AIR: Air quality in the National Forest and surrounding residential areas will be degraded by both dust and truck exhaust associated with mine operations. **Again, health issues.**

NOISE: Daily blasting is required to remove rock (or overburden) covering the ore body. The impact to nearby residences, wildlife and recreational users in our National Forest will be equivalent to daily sonic booms....**and HEALTH?**

LIGHT POLLUTION: We no longer have the peaceful black skies our ancestors so enjoyed, due to the light wasted up into the night sky. It provides no useful lighting, wastes significant amounts energy, and threatens astronomical research. All of our observatories will suffer with another 24/7 mining operation!

SCENIC VIEW: Travelers along Scenic Hwy 83 are currently treated to a sweeping panoramic view of the Rosemont Valley at an overlook spot. The mine site dominates this view which currently consists of rolling hills of grasslands, dotted with oak trees and backed by a rugged ridge line. **Mental health?**

TRAFFIC: Mine traffic, including ore trucks and vehicles carrying heavy construction equipment and explosives for blasting, will share the narrow, winding Highway 83 with school buses, commuters, motorcyclists, bicyclists, and tourist traffic. **Dangers to health!**

PROPERTY VALUES: The areas south of the mine site have developed into high-end rural residential ranches and gorgeous homes. An open pit mine will severely impact the quality of life and reduce property values in those areas, **financial health...**

RECREATION: The Rosemont Valley is heavily used by mountain bikers, hikers, off-highway vehicles, bicyclists, hunters, camping families, beautiful trees and places for our children to run and know nature. Would you take YOUR family to camp and hike by an open pit mine?
Mental health here???

WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT:

The Santa Ritas are recognized for the biological values and are an Important Birding Area (IBA). In addition, the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan lists part of the area around Rosemont as part of the Biological Core. And what about our priority vulnerable species including two Endangered Species: the Lesser Long-nosed bat, & the Pima Pineapple Cactus? In addition species are known to occur there: Chiricahua Leopard Frog, listed as threatened, and the Yellow-billed Cuckoo also a candidate for listing.

According to the AZ Game and Fish Department, also the Mexican Long-tongued Bat, Western Red Bat, Lowland Leopard Frog, the Giant Spotted Whiptail Lizard, Rufous-winged Sparrow and Bell's Vireo, are all in danger. The Mexican Spotted Owl may also occur there, based on its habitat requirements. **Health again...**

ECONOMICS: A recent study by the Sonoran Institute shows that a mine at Rosemont would have serious economic impacts to the surrounding communities. **Mental, physical and financial HEALTH!**

The report found: "...if the proposed Rosemont mine operations displaced only one percent of travel and tourism-related spending in the region, the economic loss would be greater than the entire annual payroll of the mine," Joe Marlow, senior economist with the Sonoran Institute. Most of the benefits would go to the Tucson area, while most of the **costs**, such as decreased tourism revenue, **would be borne by communities near the mine**" **Once again, Mental, physical and financial HEALTH!**

~~~~~  
In the past three years, our community has fought for the protection of biologically sensitive Davidson Canyon, under threat from mining interests that would deplete water and replace our canyon with a 700x400x200 foot pit. Protecting Davidson Canyon, which feeds Las Cienegas preserve, has been the focus of numerous unanimous resolutions by our Pima County supervisors, led by our own Ray Carroll, and most recently championed by Supervisor Sharon Bronson.

All of these efforts are desperate, uphill attempts to preserve this gem, as ultimately the decision to grant mineral leases on these lands falls squarely with our State government. The State Land Commissioner and the Governor's Environmental Policy Director have repeatedly contended that their "hands are tied", and there has been no provisions for public comment. (Contrast this with the Rosemont mining controversy, which involves federal processes containing stringent guidelines for public comment and

environmental reviews).

A recent development, however, has afforded the Governor's administration an opportunity to show environmental leadership in an area where their hands are presumably not tied. Davidson Canyon has been nominated for protection as one of the "Outstanding Waters" of Arizona. All indications are that this designation is on track, and will be formalized in the next few months by the State's Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). Assuming that no backroom politics derail this process, Davidson Canyon will finally receive a modest set of well-deserved protections.

All arcane jurisdictional and bureaucratic technicalities aside, there is a simple message here. Our Governor would be well served to use the resources of her ADEQ and heed the will of this community: Protect Davidson Canyon now!

~~~~~

[1] Mining as a Driver to Our Local Economy

Copper mining is an absurd and abominable use of our precious federal lands. I challenge Rosemont Copper to go against any eight-grader with a spreadsheet and show a net gain to the local economy for a period greater than fifteen years. I believe that when all factors are taken into account, the only parties which will accrue any significant earnings from this audacious rape of the Santa Ritas are Rosemont executives, their highly-paid PR consultants, and their media buyers. Certainly not the surrounding community (which you may have noticed has opposed mining in the Santa Ritas for two decades now.)

[2] The Strategic Value of Copper

Whale oil was once indispensable -- now replaced by petroleum, soon to be replaced by hydrogen. As masters of speculative buying, I am surprised the the Rosemont team has so little faith in Adam Smith's "invisible hand" which guides market forces, determines prices on a scarcity-based model, and provides market incentives for substitutes. We heard the same drivel from AZ Cal Portland (who is trying to mine limestone in Davidson Canyon), but it turns out that the limestone scarcity that they bemoaned was completely offset by -- oops! -- their undisclosed 6,000 acre mineral leaseholdings in Yavapai County. This is a bogus, fear-based model, and we do not buy it. Copper is a global commodity, and Rosemont copper is more likely bound for Shanghai rather than Show Low.

[3] Water: Outstanding and Otherwise

Tailings from this ridiculous project would eventually pollute Davidson Canyon and Las Cienegas, both of which qualify or are currently registered with ADEQ as "Outstanding Waters" of Arizona. Any activity which threatens the quality of these perennial desert streams is categorically illegal. Therefore Rosemont is illegal. We and or the state will sue the EPA and other jurisdictional bodies under these provisions if this project goes forward.

[4] Intent and Accountability

There is a real possibility that Rosemont does not actually intend to mine, but is acting as a speculative holder of these assets. Meanwhile, millions of dollars of public money are being spent on this bizarre charade. As taxpayers, we insist that an accurate and complete accounting of the costs related to Rosemont be made public on a quarterly basis and that these costs are rolled into the cost of

the lease applications.

~~~~~  
I write today as a parent, resident and constituent in Southeastern Pima county who is dismayed and literally outraged at the State Land Department's decision to tender mineral leases in Davidson Canyon (renewal of the Seel and Cal-Portland leases) against the will of the community. I would request/demand transparency at the State Land Department level. Our position here in the Empire-Fagan Valley, your constituents; WE OPPOSE ALL MINING IN OUR COMMUNITY !!!

How many environmental polluters can be crammed into our district? Do you understand that there could be 4 operating mines within 15/20 miles of our home. 3 on state land, Seel, Cal-Portland, and Andrada, 1 shared on federal lands, Rosemont.

We are all privileged to have our quality of life here on "STATE SCENIC ROUTE 83". What is so "Scenic" about the noise, pollution and destroying wild life habitat for so many species? We would certainly hope that the State would protect, NOT SELL OUT, one of their own designated scenic routes.

We moved to back to Arizona to retire here. Took our hard earned money and paid cash to buy land and build a home.

--What happens to my home values when I have NO WATER?

--Our permit fees alone were about \$9,000. to build here.

--We have performance horses, who will pay for our horses when it go's through the fence, from the blasting?

--Even more important, when my daughter get hurt working her horses and they spook from blasting !!!

--What will this do to our water and the water that runs down the Davidson Canyon to feed the Vail area?

**Economics:** The economy of Southern Arizona/Pima Co. is dependent upon the continued attractiveness of this part of the State as a good place to live. Arizona led the nation last year as one of the fastest growing state in the nation and residential home building has been a top producer of tax revenue for the State. The area surrounding the proposed quarry site has been identified by the Arizona Daily Star as one of the fastest growing high value residential areas in the Tucson valley. Property value in the area have rapidly appreciated over the past ten years and the property tax levies increased accordingly. An open-pit limestone quarry at the

proposed site will damage this area. Substantially diminishing property values. The blasting, dust, noise and heavy truck traffic will reduce current values substantially.

**Environment:** The Davidson Canyon is designated a Natural Preserve and has been studied extensively over the past 10 years, with the consensus that this area be protected. The highway serving the area is designated as an Arizona scenic highway and leads to major tourist attractions, Elgin, Sonoita, and Patagonia, from there on to Nogales and Tombstone. Pima County just purchased the Bar V Ranch in order to preserve open/scenic attractiveness in the area.

**Wildlife:** Davidson Canyon is a wildlife corridor connecting the Empire Mountains in the south to the Rincon Mountains in the North. And with its perennial water flow this riparian is vital to native wildlife along with the needle-spined Pineapple Cactus and Whiptail Lizard. The Davidson Canyon is widely recognized as a major contributor to the continued health of the water aquifer in the Tucson Basin. With the proposed mining operations sitting directly on top of water fault lines and leaching minerals, many of them toxic going into our water. Wells used by local home owners have a high probability of being impacted. Noise, blasting, dust and truck traffic will diminish the quality of life in the area. Blasting and the resulting earth tremors will spook my horses/cows, domestic pets and wildlife.

Respectfully,  
Charlotte Cook  
16755 S. Old Sonoita Hwy  
Vail, AZ 85641  
520-777-4877

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# Arizona Daily Star®

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Published: 04.06.2008

## This time, mine-plan meeting is orderly

**By Josh Brodesky**

ARIZONA DAILY STAR

VAIL — This go-around there were no walkouts or demands to be heard about the proposed Rosemont Copper Mine.

For Saturday's forum at Cienega High School on the proposed mine, the crowd kept the peace and played by the rules, which was a step up from a few weeks ago when U.S. Forest Service officials walked out of a similar forum after it dissolved into chaos.

But just because things were copacetic doesn't mean anything has changed. Almost all of the several hundred people who attended the meeting were against the proposed mine.

Rosemont Copper wants to develop an open-pit copper mine on a combination of public and private land in the Santa Rita Mountains, southeast of Tucson.

But a coalition of environmental and community groups has rallied against the plan, and Saturday afternoon they manned booths outside the forum.

Volunteers armed themselves with handouts and a PowerPoint presentation showing their interpretation of how the pit will look nestled into the heart of the Santa Ritas.

For the most part, though, the volunteers were preaching to the choir. "I'm against it, that's for sure," said Dieter Schaefer, a resident of Green Valley. "I love the Santa Ritas. I love to hike there. I don't want to look at another copper mine."

"I'm generally opposed to drilling a mine in a location like this," said Steven Rooke, of Vail. "It's pristine national Forest Service terrain."

The Forest Service has plans for two additional open houses and will follow those with three meetings across Southern Arizona. The agency will then take the public comments to shape an environmental impact statement, which will probably take at least a year.

### **Water use the chief concern**

Chief among the public concerns is water use. The mine's plans call for 100,000 acre-feet of water over the next 20 years. But there are also concerns about traffic, environmental contamination, dust, noise and destruction of a pristine environment.

"There are a lot of pretty places," said Jamie Sturgess, vice president for Rosemont Copper. "But there are only 14 other places in the country that have this much copper."

Copper is in demand, Sturgess said, and it has to come from somewhere. To ease concerns of those who live near the proposed mine site, Sturgess said he is willing to give tours.

And the mine is designed in a way to shield it largely from the view of nearby residents. As for water, he said the company plans to pipe in 105,000 acre-feet over the 20 years. And he highlighted the potential for jobs.

"My take is that people fear change," he said. "What people are afraid of, most of the people are afraid we are going to build a new mine that looks like it was from 50 years ago."

He bristled at the statement that nearly everyone at the forum was against the mine. That wasn't so, he said, and to prove his point he called over Karl Weiss, a Tucson resident, who said he supports the jobs.

Weiss referred to the crowd as a mixture of "yuppies," "college kids" and "senior citizens" who have time to come to such a forum. Anyone working, and presumably supporting the mine, would be with their family, he said.

He then acknowledged that he was biased for the mine because he works for the firm. "I do some work as a consultant for Rosemont," he said. "Obviously, I have a vested interest in seeing the mine go in."

- *Contact reporter Josh Brodesky at 807-7789 or at [jbrodesky@azstarnet.com](mailto:jbrodesky@azstarnet.com).*

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"Cary Awbrey"  
<gator9111@gmail.com  
>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Mines

04/18/2008 09:31 AM

Dear Sir or Madam;

I would like to restate the concerns of my neighbors and friends, such as: water its availability and toxicity, visual obliteration to one of the few scenic highways around Tucson, and increased traffic on an already narrow deadly road.

I would also like to state that it is the residents that will be assuming the burden for a company purely motivated by profit. We as residents, without any choice in the matter, take on many financial burdens with the introduction of these mines, beginning with the water. These issues become financial when we have to purchase every ounce because water is not available or it is too toxic to consume. We will again face another financial burden with the decrease of our property value. Yet again, we assume more financial responsibility with the increase in vehicle maintenance caused by the decrease in road quality from over use and the damage from the debris left behind or flying off of the heavy equipment. Other traffic problems we face are safety issues. As the traffic increases so does our risk. Our narrow twisted road becomes a deadly game of chance as we come and go.

Last but not least, I would like to bring up the area's precious wildlife. Already with the unfortunate urban sprawl the wildlife has been forced to survive on a fraction of the land that they need to survive. With this mine, they will be forced to forage in populated areas. Again, this increases the risk to residents as well as the risk of injury or death to the animals. The Santa Ritas are home to several threatened and/or endangered species. If the U.S. Forest Service won't protect them who will? With the tainted water supply that is sure to follow, and the impact upon their environment they will be the hardest hit.

Is any of this really necessary?

I hope my comments help make a difference.

Respectfully,

Cary Awbrey



"Joyce Catalfamo "  
<jcatalfamo@cox.net>

04/17/2008 05:52 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine

I am greatly concerned that an enterprise such as the Rosemont Mine will use already scarce water resources. Ground water in Tucson and surrounding areas is being pumped faster than it can be replenished. A pipeline to Green Valley to capture CAP water is unrealistic given the fact that CAP water is also becoming scarce because of drought and increased population along the Colorado River. Green Valley Water District already provides water to the mines in the area as well as the pecan groves, which are water guzzlers.

A secondary issue is the scarring of beautiful pristine land. Current attempts to reclaim the land that have been used by mines in Green Valley are totally unsuccessful. What is visible to everyone who lives here is the tailings and soil mounds left by the mines. In addition, the wind blown dust from the tailings is unhealthy and a nuisance. How can reclamation attempts by Rosemont have any greater success than those pitiful efforts in Green Valley?

Joyce Catalfamo  
Green Valley, AZ



altamyron@aol.com  
04/17/2008 12:05 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Proposed Rosemont Copper Project

We are unable to attend your Hearings and Open Houses concerning the copper mining project in the Rosemont area, but we did attend an earlier meeting at the Green Valley Community church and wish to again send our urgent request that you keep our Santa Rita forest lands free of copper tailings and roads. It has been our joy to view the mountains from the road driving to Sonoita, and hiking throughout the Helvia and Rosemont area with the Green Valley Hiking Club many times during each year. Our birds and wildlife are being threatened from all sides in this wonderful Sky Island. Keep this land green and filled with a multitude of biodiverse creatures for our grandchildren. We hope you will honor the wishes of the residents of Green Valley and Sahuarita. Sincerely, Alta and Myron Sailer, 1529 W. Calle Hacienda, Green Valley, Arizona 85614. Members of the Green Valley Hiking Club, Tucson Audubon, and the Friends of Madera.

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mandy vernalia  
<mandy@nhvt.net>  
04/17/2008 08:55 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I live in Green Valley, but cannot attend the meeting in Sahuarita next week, nor the hearings that are scheduled for next month, but I wanted to voice my opinion. As a local person I am very concerned about having yet another mining eyesore on the horizon.

First off, I am concerned that the proposed Rosemont Mine will not comply with the updated mining regulations that are due shortly from Congress. If mine approval could be postponed until the new regulations came out, at least we would have a mine that was truly above minimum environmental standards.

Also I just realized that the mine will be a tremendous eyesore when viewed from magnificent Gunsight Pass, which the proposed operation will be quite close to. This is a beautiful area and undoubtedly will not be quite as scenic once we have the huge pit and the even more huge tailings pile. On a Proposed Rosemont Mine map I saw, the pile looked to be not just awfully tall, but to cover an enormous area. I believe the pit is to cover 1000 acres, and the tailings will cover many times that.

I do not understand what we locals will get in exchange for losing our natural beauty. The few hundred jobs that may be created, won't reimburse us for that, for the billions of gallons of groundwater that will be required, nor for the increased traffic and wear on our country roads. I think the Rosemont Mine is a terrible idea.

Thank you for considering my opinions.

Mandy Vernalia  
1342 West Placita Salubre  
Green Valley, AZ 85614



Apurcell8@aol.com

04/16/2008 04:34 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us

cc:

Subject: Rosemount Mine

I hope you will consider the scenic beauty of remote canyons, wildlife habitat, hiking trails, native plants and ecosystems in the decision to open an open pit copper mine.

I am an avid hiker, and do not wish to have noise pollution, light pollution, water contamination that the mine would create.

Mary Lou Purcell



"Beverly J  
DeLong-Tonelli"  
<beverlyjdlit@cox .net>

04/16/2008 04:23 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Opposed to Rosemont Mine

To whom it may concern:

As a 15-year homeowner in Green Valley, I am extremely concerned about the further depletion of groundwater in the aquifer, which would be guaranteed and hastened by the proposed Rosemont Mine. The Rosemont proposal to provide Sahuarita and Green Valley with reclaimed Colorado River water while the mine uses groundwater is not acceptable.

In addition, I am mightily disturbed by the 19th century eagerness of the Forest Service to approve mining projects that are harmful to our fragile 21st century environment and wildlife, especially for a mining company that isn't even owned by U.S. interests.

I urge slow and deliberate efforts to study all aspects of this foreign application, and, most importantly, to listen to public input at well-publicized public hearings.

Yours truly,

Beverly J. DeLong-Tonelli  
3591 Via de la Ciguena  
Green Valley AZ 85614



""  
<kovianak@earthlink .ne  
t>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine Proposal

04/16/2008 02:37 PM  
Please respond to  
kovianak

April 2008

Dear Coronado National Foresters and Augusta Mining Corporation:

We moved into southern Arizona in appreciation of it's rural, quiet natural beauty, which does not include an open pit copper mine off of highway 83 on public land. We are already suffering increased commercial truck traffic on highway 82 as a result of NAFTA and increasing trucking from Mexico. Traffic is noisy. We know that a mine will increase the need for better roads and increase the traffic. We are against that.

Our National forests belong to the citizens of the United States not Corporations that hold sway in Washington and a Congress that has not changed mining laws to reflect the wishes of the citizens of this country. I don't know one public entity in Arizona that has come out in favor of this mine. We do not want the limited water resources of Arizona going a mining operation nor the degradation of machinery to our mountains.

We will be attending the open meeting at Elgin School where we are hoping that grassroots democracy will hold sway.

You will know us when you see our sign "WE SUPPORT THE LIZARDS, LIONS, LOVERS OF QUIET RURAL SOUTHERN ARIZONA".

Sincerely,  
Donna Lee and the Rev. Sam Wright



Steve\_in\_Arizona  
<nitroxr2003@yahoo.com>

04/16/2008 01:36 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine NEPA Scoping. Effect on Roads and Transportation Safety.

### Comment for NEPA Scoping

I attended the NFS/Rosemont Mine Scoping meeting at Vail, AZ and was left with concerns regarding the Rosemont Mine plans as affecting the public safety.

I questioned the Rosemont representatives regards their use of roads and bridges thinking the truck traffic from Rosemont could pose a safety hazard to roads, bridges, and other public traffic.

When I suggested Rosemont should consider the effect their trucks might have on roads and bridges; and consider routes and times of travel based on avoiding peak travel and load-limits on bridges, I was told Rosemont had the right to use all transportation routes when ever they wanted and without consideration for what their trucks did to the road or the potential degradation of bridges.

Specifically asked a hypothetic question, "If Rosemont trucks harmed a bridge and contributed to a school bus accident what would be Rosemont's responsibility for this?" The Rosemont representative told me, "That would not be Rosemont's responsibility; the responsibility, should an accident occur would rest with ADOT."

Asked about a special levy on Rosemont to pay for the damage they might cause their answer was, "We pay taxes like anyone else. Rosemont would be against any restriction of truck traffic and we don't feel we owe more than those taxes."

Comments Regards SR83 Current Concerns, Made Worse Should the Rosemont Mine is approved:

1. Highway 83 is already congested due to over-size vehicles (Big-rigs, trucks in the 60,000 lb load range or higher.) Occasionally, the Highway Patrol is caused to direct traffic stops due to these trucks. There currently is no designation on this route which prohibit trucks or times these vehicles can travel. (The ADOT yearly maintenance budget for damage from trucks under normal circumstances is about \$20,000,000; and, so far we have not been told if SR83 will have special inspections or if there will be increases in the ADOT budget to supplement repair of this route due to extraordinary use by Rosemont's trucks or the trucks of Rosemont's suppliers. ADOT needs to answer this issue and that answer needs to be part of the NEPA process.)

2. According to people who live in the Vail area Vehicles who need to detour

from the low bridge East of 83, on I-10 currently encounter wide loads which have required them to pull over to the side and stop.

3. School bus traffic on SR83 is busy M-F during the hours 6:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and from 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.; after questions were asked Rosemont regarding voluntary restrictions of their use of SR83 during the hours, I was told they have a right to this road to use as they want, whenever they want to use it.

4. SR83 is dangerous and winding. Due to this the road should be upgraded and marked to decrease safety problems which would be caused by slow moving trucks and trucks throwing rocks. (Passing lanes for passenger cars to pass trucks are already needed; as well as better marking of hazard points in the road for both cars and large trucks.)

5. From what Vail residents tell me the I-10 Marsh Station Bridge needs up-grade to decrease current over-sized loads re-routed to SR83; or, Rosemont's trucks will also have to compete with current heavy truck traffic on SR83. (i.e. SR83 is already dangerous; addition of additional heavy trucks from Rosemont will increase the danger and risk lives).

6. the Federal Highway Safety Administration information from the Arizona 2007 Five percent report which outlines the top 5 percent of its locations currently exhibiting the most severe highway safety needs be taken into account when determining SR83 safety. Their data needs also needs to be included in the NEPA Scoping.

7. All bridges and roads where possible large truck travel need to be well marked with load limits; this is not currently done in many locations; or, if load limits are posted they are sometimes posted distant from the bridge to be crossed.

8. According to Vail residents, the intersection of I-10 traffic, frontage road traffic, and old Sonoita highway traffic is currently very confusing. This interchange needs to be redesigned to handle the large increase in traffic volume or truck traffic needs to be routed away from this area. This may require bi-pass, widen of the road, or the planning and construction of a new interchange.

Please reply regarding receipt of this NEPA Scoping Concern statement.

Dr. Steve Chrisman  
Sahuarita

---

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"Jesse Wood"  
<ojwood@msn.com>  
04/16/2008 11:22 AM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject:

Greetings,

I am writing to voice my opinion on the Rosemont Mine. I have watched this issue develop over the past 13 years, and as a geologist working in the natural resource field, I am familiar with the issues surrounding the purposed development. To be brief, regardless of the projected tonnage of precious metals to be extracted, the several hundred jobs created, and numerous other economic benefits to be had from this project, it still represents short term gain and long term loss to Pima County, Arizona, and this country. Augusta estimates an 18.2 year lifespan of the project, but I have not seen any estimates on how long it will take some 3,400 acres of Coronado National Forest to recover from a 750 acre, half mile deep open pit mine. It is the wrong project in the wrong place at the wrong time, and should be permanently shelved as soon as the process allows. Period.

Jesse Wood  
5630 N. Genematas Dr.  
Tucson, Arizona 85704



"Jan Connors"  
<jconnors@powerc.net  
>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine

04/16/2008 11:05 AM

I believe the USFS has an obligation to protect public lands from the damage rendered by mining. One only needs to look at Morenci, Green Valley, Globe and Bisbee to envision the impact of copper mining on the beautiful Santa Rita Mountains.

Hwy 83 is designated a scenic highway and a mine and the related traffic and pollution would affect the beauty of the area. There are serious water issues in the Tucson region which must be considered. Although Augusta promises to conserve and replenish water, it is still coming from someplace and there is an impact to the environment.

I camp and ride horses in the Santa Rita Mountains and I strongly object to this plan.

Regards,

Jan Connors  
Benson, AZ



Anthony Strungis  
<astrungis@yahoo.com  
>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Copper Mine

04/16/2008 09:47 AM

To Whom It May Concern,  
My wife and I are opposed to the Rosemont Mine being  
allowed to operate. Water in this area of Green  
Valley is a precious resource and finite. If the mine  
is allowed to operate for the next 15+ years, it will  
have a terrible effect on our residence

Tony Strungis  
5811 S. Atascosa Peak Drive  
Green Valley, AZ 85614

Tony Strungis  
Green Valley, AZ

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adele youmans  
<adeleyoumans@yahoo  
.com>

04/16/2008 09:41 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Proposed open-pit Rosemont copper mine

Dear Sir or Ma'am,

I'm writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed open-pit Rosemont copper mine for several reasons.

The availability of water in the area is uncertain and an open-pit copper mine would only exacerbate the problem. Using CAP water seems unrealistic as this source of water from the Colorado River is also uncertain, given the demands of the growing populations in the areas that use it.

Highway 83 (designated a scenic highway) is a narrow, winding road that simply cannot bear use by huge vehicles from the mine as well as regular traffic without causing real danger to anyone who travels on it.

The impact to the environment and wildlife would be catastrophic.

Instead of permitting an open-pit copper mine to operate in an area of outstanding natural beauty, may I suggest instead a copper recycling plant in the Tucson area, thus avoiding the permanent devastation caused by open-pit mining?

Yours faithfully,  
Adele Youmans  
2841 N. Melpomene Way  
Tucson  
Az. 85749

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"James Kramp"  
<jimkramp@msn.com>  
04/09/2008 07:48 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc: "Mary ann Purcell" <mary\_anng@msn.com>, "Jill Hall"  
<jd3hall@comcast.net>, "GAIL EVANOFF"  
<TTAWESOMEOFF@netscape.com>, "Ed Hardoin"  
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"Kathy Fredrickson" <tickdinsb@yahoo.com>, "Paul Bagnet"  
<paul.bagnell@att.net>, "jackisenberg" <jackisenberg@msn.com>,  
"JIM & LIZ WALKER" <MINERVA311@JUNO.COM>, "Bonnie  
Isenberg" <bonnieisenberg@msn.com>, "JACK & LINDA  
PENNINGTON" <JAYSOFTUCSON@MSN.COM>, "mary Ginter"  
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<marcflynn@att.net>, "carwell" <carwell@wildblue.net>,  
"homeandranch" <homeandranch@gmail.com>, "bohica"  
<bohica@dakotacom.net>, "gccats" <gccats@azwildblue.com>, "Carol  
Mack" <Carol\_L\_Mack@raytheon.com>  
Subject: Rosemont Mine NEPA study question

Will the Federal Highway Safety Administration information from the Arizona 2007  
Five percent report which outlines the top 5 percent of its locations currently  
exhibiting the most severe highway safety needs be taken into account when  
determining SR83 safety? <http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/fivepercent/07az.htm>

Thanks

Jim Kramp  
520-762-8345



Jerri Gentile  
<jerriaz@msn.com>  
04/09/2008 07:11 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Copper Project Comment

## PUBLIC COMMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED ROSEMONT COPPER PROJECT

Rosemont Mining mentions the Cienega creek watershed and basin, the Santa Cruz Basin and Central Arizona Project water in the mining plan report. Water is a resource in great demand. Nancy Freeman of the Groundwater Awareness League, Inc has commented as follows:

### **Impacts on Water:**

Maintaining supplies of clean water and protecting watersheds were major reasons why public domain forests and rangelands were reserved. As regions have become more populated and States have failed to protect the valuable resource of water, the imperative for the Federal Government through the Forest Service and other agencies to protect these watersheds for their original intended use. The public can no longer dole out large quantities of water to industry, especially heavy water users such as mining and electro-power plants. If we are going to save our watersheds and the many species of plants and animals that Federal Government has to take on this project to protect the water in the national forests, wildlife refuges, and designated conservation areas.

There is not doubt that the quantity and quality of our water is diminishing year by year. U. S. Geological Survey continues to do extensive measuring and reporting on the water issue. However, they have no authority to do anything about what they conclude, neither are they able to express their opinions in any public forum or called on to testify in Government hearing. One report will suffice for your present understanding:

Ground-Water Depletion Across the Nation: U.S Geological Survey Fact Sheet 103-03,  
November 2003

Important reports compiled by Ann Maest and Jim Kuipers show that the Environment Impact Statements of mining corporations consistently underestimate the ultimate impact on water by mining operations. Predicted and Actual Water Quality at Hardrock Mines

Warren Nechodom a Green Valley resident is a retired chemical/nuclear engineer/manager and he commented: "IF (my emphasis) Augusta mines or dumps waste onto the northern tier of unpatented mining claims, this PROBABLY (my emphasis) would alter the hydrology and water quality of the Sycamore Canyon drainage system too, thus affecting Corona de Tucson also."

Those living near the Santa Ritas deserve guarantees against those IFS and MAYBES!

### **Transportation Impacts:**

The main route to the mining project seems to be SR83. Rosemont estimates 36 round trips an hour, 176 round trips a day and 1,164 round trips a week. Those trips are for material only. If employees average 5 per vehicle they note about 62 round trips both AM and PM. Vendors and other deliveries have not yet been factored in their report.

SR83 is a two-lane road that many residents use daily and live near. JD Ranch (for one) is located directly off SR83. We have major concerns regarding safety, noise pollution and truck pollution. Rosemont's report notes trucks carrying 24T of material each, with operations running 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and 365 days a year. I believe that the bridge and road were not designed for this amount of weight and traffic. Rosemont goes into great detail about roads within the proposed site. I could not find any proposals for damage caused to SR83 from this constant traffic.

Rosemont is building an access road west of the mine site. They should also build their own private road from the site intersection with SR83 that intersects I10 away from residences. In twenty years they can sell it to Pima County, as part of the I10 Bypass they feel is necessary.

### **Mine Blasting:**

Rosemont's report indicates daily blasting, and noted that they would try to minimize off-site vibrations. Can these vibrations cause cracks in our homes foundations, walls and stucco? Who would be responsible for such damage? The explosive materials will also travel near our homes for delivery and be stored on site. The lightning strikes during monsoon season add another dimension to our safety concerns.

### **Mining:**

In their plan report Rosemont notes that open pit mining is being investigated to determine if passive contamination will be achieved. If the land must be raped of its resources why not use In situ mining instead of open pit? The Copper Development Association wrote about In Situ Leaching:

"In situ" literally means "in place." With in situ mining, a diluted sulfuric acid and ferric sulfate solution is injected down holes drilled into the ore body. The solution flows through cracks in the rock under pressure, leaching the copper from the rock into the solution. The solution is then pumped to the surface to recover the copper, using solvent extraction techniques.

Tests show that recovery rates normally achieved with heap and dump leaching could also be approached with in situ mining. There are significant cost advantages of this operation which include: the surface need not be disturbed with anything other than pump and piping installations, no waste piles are created, start-up is relatively fast, equipment needs are reduced significantly, fluid control is more easily automated than solid batch processes, and we can mine deep, relatively low grade and complex ore bodies.

#### **The Florence In-Situ Mine**

The copper mine being developed in Florence, Arizona will leave hardly a trace after it has come and gone. The before and after photos of this desert and farmland area, will be almost the same.

How? Doesn't copper mining mean a big hole in the ground, hundreds of acres of tailings and huge waste piles, or shafts sunk deep into the earth with towering head frames?

Not if it is an in-situ mine at Florence. BHP Copper is developing the first standalone in-situ copper mine in the world. It will create jobs, protect the environment, and prove a new

technology that may open up many low grade ore bodies, allowing them to be mined at low cost with minimum disturbance.

What is Rosemont's position on different technology?

Asarco LLC filed a complaint against Augusta resource with regard to the property in Pima County (Rosemont Copper Project). No mining should be granted until the legalities are settled and ownership is secured.

**Quality Of Life:**

Many homes, families and individuals in many areas will be affected by mining in the Santa Rita Mountains. We chose to live away from the traffic, noise and pollution of city living to maintain a certain quality of life. We chose the open spaces, the closeness to nature and wildlife, the dark skies and bright stars. Mining in the Santa Rita's will forever change that quality. We did not move next to the mine, the mine wants to infringe upon us. Has Rosemont calculated the loss in property value for residents? Will the U.S.Forest Service, The Bureau Of Land Management, the State of Arizona and Rosemont Copper bail us out when we can't sell our homes?

A few jobs and dangling a carrot of millions of dollars in front of the schools boards will never come close to the losses incurred from this mining project. Rosemont's forecasts are based on the price of copper and operating costs. They are no positive guarantees.

JERILYN GENTILE

[jerriaz@msn.com](mailto:jerriaz@msn.com)

14214 E Lazy Jake Lane

Vail, AZ 85641

Please add me to the mailing list - YES



"Mari's Useful Pots "  
<m.sorri@att.net>

04/09/2008 04:29 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Copper Mine proposal

Please do not approve the mining plans of this operation.

The **laws** under which this would be acceptable are nearly 140 years old. They will most likely be updated soon and an open pit mine ruining the Santa Ritas for many decades to come, would be a shame.

The **National Forest** would be better used for hiking, wild life habitat, enjoying its beauty than for mining. Other, less scenic areas can be mined, not the most scenic. The mine would **pollute**. It would cause air, noise, water and light pollution. It would release methane from the ground.

It would **use too much water**. We already are struggling to assure that we have enough water for the residents of southern Arizona, why should we provide it for a Canadian company.

A Canadian company would make a profit of our resources and take most of the money to Canada. This operation would not profit our **local economy**. It would offer some jobs to be sure but the cost would outweigh the gain. Our existing mega employer, Raytheon, is hiring at high paying levels. These newcomers will not want to build or buy a home where they would be looking at an open pit mine. Vail and Corona will loose these residents and their business.

The values of existing homes would decline because of the fore-mentioned pollution and loss of scenic beauty.

The **roads** in and around Vail and Corona de Tucson would be under too much stress. The heavy trucks and other machinery would destroy the small roads and make them more dangerous for the commuters.

Sincerely,  
Mari Sorri and Jerry Gill  
18335 S. Camino Chuboso  
Vail, AZ  
85641



"Gerry Lind"  
<gerjan@wildblue.net>

04/09/2008 04:19 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: augusta resource corp's rosemont mine plan

Living in Sonoita has been a dream come true for my wife and I. Not only does IRS tax every thing that we own we are about to lose a great deal of value in our home if this mining plan becomes a reality. When 300 mining vehicles per day drive back and forth on route 83 residents of Sonoita, Elgin and Patagonia will stuck in our homes. A trip to Tucson to shop for food will be a four[4] hour roundtrip. What Tucson resident in his or her right mind would travel to Sonoita for lunch and a visit to the wineries? Businesses will fold and property values will plummet. Medical assistance will require a helicopter and that now costs \$15000. to go to a Tucson hospital. Please Help. Gerald Lind



Ola Jane Gow  
<olajane@forestweb.com>

04/09/2008 12:29 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: The Forest Service: Permission to post

Greetings:

I am the Publisher of Forestweb, a service that aggregates news, data, and opinion for persons in the forest products sector. I have read your Guest Commentary "The Forest Service needs to let the people speak out at true public hearings" online at the Tucson Weekly and feel that the viewpoints presented in this article would be of interest to our readership.

<http://tucsonweekly.com/gbase/Opinion/Content?oid=oid%3A108883>

I am requesting permission to distribute this editorial to the users of our information service. If you were to agree, please be assured that I will cite and give credit to you and the USDA Forest Service.

Please e-mail me back at your earliest convenience. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

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Ola Jane Gow, Publisher  
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PUBLISHED ON APRIL 3, 2008:

## Guest Commentary

*The Forest Service needs to let the people speak out at true public hearings*

By JENEIENE SCHAFFER ✉

My memories of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management public hearings are exiting. When called upon to speak at a wolf-reintroduction hearing, a fellow simply belted out a mournful howl. The off-road-vehicle crowd was noted for showing up in large numbers to desert-dunes and ORV hearings in T-shirts depicting splashy, vibrant visions of vehicular nirvana.

What these and other hearings had in common was this: a small index-sized card. As one entered the meeting hall the federal agency had rented for the night, potential speakers would seek out this card. Your heart pounded; a little sweat would start to bead on your forehead. *Do you or don't you? Yes, yes you will. You must.* You filled in your name and address and checked off "yes."

You would be called upon to speak out that night. What a thrilling sensation!

At one particularly charged-up hearing, I was seven months pregnant as I waddled up to the microphone. As I faced some particularly belligerent yahoos in the audience, I would not back down. This was democracy in action. This was what our heritage as Americans was all about. This was an experience I would use to teach my daughter about civic duty.

In fact, only in America could a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) hearing by the Forest Service or BLM transform from a dry "comment period" on "environmental-impact assessments" into a first-class, town-hall-style open public discussion. And were those rooms packed! This was public land at stake, after all, and the public must be heard. Costumes, signs, tables with literature, songs and the electricity of excited and engaged citizens tangibly tingled the air. No matter what "side" you were on, you were *on*.

So you can imagine my concern when I attended the March 18 Coronado National Forest NEPA hearing on the Rosemont mine proposal for the Santa Rita Mountains, in Tucson. After the birth of our daughter, my husband supported my decision to take a few years off, and I took a break from several hearings. On March 18, I was in for a shock: There would be absolutely no public discussion. There would be no standard Forest Service slide-show presentation to educate and inform before taking questions. When I raised my concerns about this, I was told to fill out the comments sheet and turn it in. And that was that.

At the Green Valley hearing on March 19, the Save the Scenic Santa Ritas group was not even allowed to set up a table.

Finally, at the Patagonia hearing on March 20, the police swooped down on the predominantly senior-citizen crowd. A 70-year-old gentleman raised himself on the stage and asked for a chance to speak. The chief of police immediately approached him. The Forest Service hastily packed up their displays and rapidly left with the Rosemont mine



representatives. Soon, a number of local police, sheriff's deputies and Border Patrol agents arrived at the school responding to a call of "civil unrest."

Well, I filled out my sheet, and here's what it said:

"NEPA scoping hearings must again allow for ample and generous opportunities to speak publicly. Fair and democratic due process of changes occurring on public land must allow for open and public accountability that mere written comments cannot provide on their own. Media must also be there to record all sides of issues raised, and the Forest Service itself must provide a general presentation to the public. Federal political leaders recognize the importance of town-hall-type meetings, and the Forest Service must again remember and implement the intent of democratic public meetings: the opportunity for open and fair debate."

I am awaiting the return of the index card. I will check off "yes" with my daughter at my side. I will look at her and say, "This is what democracy looks like."

Jeneiene Schaffer is the campaign coordinator for the AZ Mining Reform Coalition. She encourages others to tell the Forest Service to allow fair and open debate at NEPA hearings. Send comments [by e-mail](#), or mail to USDA Forest Service, Coronado National Forest, 300 W. Congress St., Tucson AZ 85701, attn: Beverly Everson. The comment period ends May 19.

### Recently in Guest Commentary:

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Patrick A Mack  
<Patrick\_A\_Mack@raytheon.com>

04/09/2008 02:22 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Santa Rita Mine Disaster

I truly think this mine is a bad idea, here are some of my questions of concern for my families safety and well being:

1. There are already strains on the water supply coming from the Colorado River to the Central Arizona Project. One look at lake levels along the dam system will verify this. If water allocations are reduced due to lack of water will Augusta Resources guarantee in writing that the reduction in water will be absorbed by them in their allocation and not the public of Green Valley and Sahurita even if that leads to the requirement of shutting down or slowing activity at the mine?
2. If the groundwater in our area becomes polluted like the Green Valley water where, will the water for all of us living in the Sonoita/Patagonia corridor come from and will Augusta Resources guarantee they will pay all related expenses to get it piped directly to our homes?
3. Many residents in this area are on fixed income. If their wells run dry many cannot afford to have them drilled deeper. Proving that the mines are responsible for lower groundwater tables is difficult. If this becomes a problem will Augusta guarantee that they will pay for well improvements necessary to provide water?
4. Is the Cumulative effect of all of the area mines water use and contamination problems being considered in the approval of these mines?
5. In Augusta's water plan dated 5/2007 they claim that in 2007 they would recharge 15,000 acre feet in the Santa Cruz Basin. What is the status of this claim?
1. Mine blasting creates sonic booms. What times of day would Rosemont blast? If it effects nearby homes by cracking foundations and stucco, will Augusta pay for improvements that are necessary?
6. What will the mine do to assure the light pollution does not adversely impact the observatories on Mt Hopkins?
7. If it is later discovered that the lights do interfere with the Mt Hopkins observatories will Augusta Resources guarantee in writing that they will either reduce the lighting to acceptable levels, or if that is not possible to stop mining during the night? According to Augusta's lighting plan "The project, although not required to do so, will make every attempt to comply with the Pima county Outdoor lighting code. It should be noted, however, that federal and state laws also require Rosemont operations to give utmost attention to the safety of its employees and the public"

8. The School buses are on the road M-F from 6:00AM to 8:30AM, 11:00AM to 12:00PM and from 1:00PM to 6:00PM. Will trucks carrying ore or explosive supplies to the mine travel on the road during these hours?
  9. Will the I-10 Marsh Station Bridge be updated to eliminate the oversized loads now routed through SR83, or will these loads share this dangerous winding road with Augusta's trucks?
  10. Will passing lanes be installed anywhere along SR83 to allow traffic to pass slower moving trucks?
  11. How much more frequently will road maintenance be required on SR83 due to the volume of heavy trucks if the Rosemont mine is approved? Since it is a two lane highway construction has a major impact on travel times and safety.
  12. Can SR83 in its present state support the loads and volume that Augusta has presented?
  13. Wouldn't it be better and less intrusive on the current SR83 travelers to improve it before opening the mine so it can handle the additional volume of heavy trucks, perhaps make it a concrete highway in the sections supporting heavy trucks?
  14. The Portland Cement mine approved in the Empire Mountains will also be sending Trucks onto SR83. What will the cumulative effect of Rosemont traffic and Portland's traffic have on safety?
  15. The interchange from I-10 onto SR83 is not the safest. It consists of sharp curves, and an intersection of I-10 traffic, frontage road traffic, and old Sonoita highway traffic. It can be a very confusing intersection. Shouldn't this interchange be redesigned to handle the large increase in traffic volume before people die?
  16. Is the Arizona Department of Transportation involved in the mine approval process to ensure proper planning to account for the increased SR83 use and safety issues?
  17. Has the Federal Highway Safety Administration information from the Arizona 2007 Five percent report which outlines the top 5 percent of its locations currently exhibiting the most severe highway safety needs be taken into account when determining SR83 safety?
- . If Augusta pursues the Peach-Elgin, Broadtop Butte, and Copper World prospects in the future how could their development combined with the Rosemont mine not drastically impact the scenic views?
18. If they don't plan to develop these mines in the future then will they donate the Peach-Elgin mine, Broadtop Butte mine, and Copper World mine properties to Pima County for conservation before the Rosemont mine proceeds?
- Corridor management involves the preparation of a Corridor Management Plan (CMP) which must be completed as part of proposing a scenic byway for national designation. (SR83 was the second scenic road designation in Arizona) The CMP is

**an inventory of the corridor's existing conditions including the intrinsic qualities that attract visitors to the corridor. The plan outlines goals and strategies for preserving and enhancing the features of the scenic byway.**

**19. The Arizona Department of Transportation has spent a great deal of taxpayer money to perform a Corridor Management Plan for the Sonoita/Patagonia Scenic route on SR83 and SR82. A vast amount of information is available in this report. Is the ADOT consulted during the approval process and the information they have compiled considered in the approval?**

**20. Augusta resources makes it clear that the people of Green Valley, Tucson, and Vail will not see the Rosemont Mine. If they have future plans for additional mines in the area shouldn't they be fair to the public and inform them of these plans and their impact? The Peach-Elgin mine will clearly be visible to residents of Green Valley.**

**21. A group of us visited the area recently and were told by subcontractors of Augusta Resources that there is no trespassing, that it is private land. The land they were on was clearly national forest land. Does August Resources have a right to stop the public from enjoying this land? Many people travel to Gunsight Pass daily. Augusta is already constructing new roads, putting up fences and other obstacles to prevent access. Is this legal? THIS IS OUR LAND!**

**On 2/11 2007 the Sonoran Desert Institute released their Final mining study. The study says if the mines displaced only one percent of travel and tourism-related spending in the region, the economic loss would be greater than the entire annual payroll of the mine. Augusta Resources tries to gain public approval of the mine by advertising the jobs and tax revenue for both the state of Arizona and the Fed's. Does the study take into account the loss of tourism dollars and land values?**



tjcurley@att.net

04/08/2008 07:15 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine Comment

Attn: Beverly Everson

I am writing to say I totally oppose the proposed Rosemont Mine operation and encourage the USFS to decline Rosemont's request.

Your website has fine and noble phrases such as "*... to meet the needs of present and future generations ...*", "*... Caring for the Land and Serving People ...*", "*... Advocating a conservation ethic in promoting the health, productivity, diversity, and beauty of forests and associated land.*"

How is allowing a Canadian company to dig an open pit copper mine (the most devastating kind of rape of the land), extract copper, and sell it to China only to leave a scar on the land which will last for years in an area of natural beauty foster your goals? Not to mention the affect on the water table in the area.

What does it provide Americans, your "customers", except short-term, unreliable jobs?

Given your Vision, it hard to believe you are even considering Rosemont's proposal.

Again, I strongly urge you to turn down Rosemont's request.

Thank you.

Tom Curley  
Sahuarita AZ



scott green  
<bsazdsrt@msn.com>  
04/08/2008 07:52 AM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mining

I believe that the mining laws written back in the 1800's should be reviewed before any new mining takes place in Arizona and other states. The population and the water needs today are greatly different than when these were written. The expected population growth in Arizona is going to have a big impact on all resources and they will demand more water and land to be free for recreation .

---

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barbara.kingman@harrisbank.com

04/08/2008 07:35 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont

The first Chief of the US Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot in 1905 stated the following: "to provide the greatest amount of good for the greatest amount of people in the long run".

The mission statement of the US Forest Service is:  
"Sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations."

The values of the US Forest Service are as follows:  
Care for the Nation's forest and grassland ecosystems.  
Values the varied skills and contributions of a diverse workforce.  
Strives for accountability by every employee for the efficient management of the capital resources her or she uses.  
Is responsive to national and local interests.  
Is focused on the needs of the future generations.

Somehow the values and mission statement of the US Forest Service are not being fulfilled by the open arms policy of the Service to Rosemont Mining. As stewards of our Nations forests and grasslands the proposal to allow mining in the Santa Rita Mountains is incomprehensible. The US Forest Service has certainly not been responsive to local interests.

As uncontrolled growth quickly eats up what is left of the grasslands and Sonoran Desert, to allow Rosemont to destroy a mountain range is incomprehensible. And complete destruction it will be in spite of the assurances of Rosemont. Shame on you US Forest Service for even entertaining the idea of crawling in bed with Rosemont Mining.

It is now that the line must be drawn in the sand in order to fulfill the PROMISES made by the US Forest Service to the people of this Nation. We must not allow Rosemont to mine the Santa Ritas, we must "focus on the needs of the future generations".

Barbra R. Kingman AVP I Banking Manager - Tucson  
Harris Private Bank I 1755 E. Skyline Dr., Suite 101 I Tucson, AZ 85718  
(520) 577-1344 I (520) 577-3431 Fax

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Dave Efnor  
<dave\_efnor@yahoo .co  
m>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Comments for Rosemont Mine

04/06/2008 09:44 AM

Dear US Forest Service,

I suspect most people are negative on the development of the Rosemont Mine. I feel contrary to that opinion and fully support its development. The negative view in many respects to me is NIMBY, uninformed, "go-with-the-crowd" and selfish. Our standard of living requires resources and lots of them. Is it fair to ask the rest of the world to supply this commodity (as well as many others) to us and to the relative diminishment of their environments? The short answer is "NO"!

We are now seeing the results of eliminating, or inhibiting at best, our resource development with much higher costs. Our per capita consumption of copper in the US is 20 lbs, in China it is around 2 lbs. To merely double their consumption, and there's no reason to believe they won't, there is not enough copper being mined today to satisfy that need. Of course, that demand is much greater considering India, Indonesia, Brazil and other fast developing countries. The potential result will be supply shortages, high costs and, ultimately, strong competition in lifestyle.

After reviewing the development plan, I'm thoroughly impressed with Rosemont's footprint, which appears to be much more eco-friendly compared to other open pit developments that occurred decades earlier in this State. Isn't strip coal reclamation doing a fine job for the ecology? What makes the Rosemont plan less effective?

Please add me to the mailing list for additional Rosement information.

Sincerely,  
Dave Efnor  
12305 E. Gold Dust Dr.  
Tucson, AZ 85749  
[Dave\\_Efnor@yahoo.com](mailto:Dave_Efnor@yahoo.com)

---

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"Shelley Tanner"  
<makingacake@cox.net  
>

04/05/2008 01:54 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc: "Ray Carroll" <district4@pima.gov>  
Subject: Protesting of Mines in the Davision Canyon aera and effects on  
homeowners.

April 5, 2008

US Forest Service, Department of Agriculture  
Team Leader, Rosemont Copper Project  
Coronado National Forest  
300 W. Congress St.  
Tucson, Arizona 85701

Dear Team Leader,

We are writing to protest the current proposals to operate mines in and around the Davidson Canyon water basin areas. We have several objections as to why these mines (especially Rosemont) should not be allowed to operate EVER in this unique water, and wildlife habitat areas:

1. We want all activity by Augusta Resource Corporation to stop at Rosemont because the NEPA process is not complete! We want the whole plan to be studied at one time and do not let Augusta Resource Corp. piecemeal this study.
2. We are extremely upset that Augusta hasn't even completed the studies and documentation requested when the Forest Service rejected their second Mining Plan of Operation; for example, the hydrologic studies impact study is not done. Therefore the impact cannot yet be determined! These impacts are one of the most significant effects of the mine in a water critical environment and they are not done! Why are you even going through this process again with Augusta when you already rejected Augusta's mining plan last July 2007 and they haven't completed the requested studies?
3. Also we are concerned that several of the parts of the mining plan for reducing the effect of the tailings and the mine on the ground water required active control and maintenance. Who will be responsible for this maintenance when the mine stops production? Will the Forest Service then maintain the dams, keep monitoring the water in the wells, and keep up the pumps and other structures that manage the water leaching from the tailings from contaminating the ground water. Who will pay for the power and to maintain the power lines to these facilities? This effect on the ground water is forever, who is going to monitor and maintain this? What is going to happen when the pumping of the water from the pit itself stops? What will happen then?
4. We request that the CUMULATIVE IMPACTS of all the new mining proposals in the area be considered in the EIS. Currently, in addition to the Rosemont Mine, there are

several calcium carbonate/limestone mine proposals in the Davidson Canyon area, and several copper/silver mine proposals in the Patagonia Mountains, Canelo Hills and San Rafael Valley. All of these mines would use Highway 83 (a designated scenic byway!) to transport their mined metals, chemicals, and explosives. Who is going to pay the additional maintenance cost on the poor highway? Pima County or State of Arizona?

5. We demand that there be NO revision to the Forest Plan to accommodate Augusta! The Forest Service should NOT revise the Forest Plan to accommodate mining. The 1872 Mining Law does not require the Forest Service to revise this plan to accommodate mining. If Augusta's Mining Plan of Operation (MPO) cannot meet the current standards and requirements of the Forest Plan, then the Forest Service MUST deny the mine.
6. We demand that Pima County, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Arizona Game and Fish, and the Arizona State Office of Historic Preservation be included as "cooperating agencies," at a minimum in the EIS process.
7. We demand that the Forest Service conduct a validity exam on all mining claims Augusta wants to use for their mine waste, tailings, and other facilities. Unless these claims are valid, Augusta has no real legal right to use our public land for their dump.
8. We expect the Media to be at all public meetings to record all sides of issues raised and the FS itself must provide a general presentation to the public and media at these hearings. Federal political leaders recognize the importance of town hall-type meetings, and the FS must again remember and implement the intent of democratic public meetings: the opportunity for open and fair debate.
9. We would ask that an extension of the comment period be 60 days AFTER Augusta submits ALL information and data the Forest Service requested in their letter dated Oct. 19, 2007, rejecting Augusta's mining plan last July 2007.

We cannot express enough the deep sorrow and fear shared by our neighbor and friends to the idea of what the negative impact of mining would do to the Davidson Canyon area as well as the impact it would have on Tucson as a whole! As concerned land and homeowners, we have invested our entire life savings to live off of Highway 83 for the benefits of the scenic beauty, wildlife habitat, clean-air, and excellent water! The quality of living will change forever for us, and our neighbors; who is going to compensate us if these mines are allowed to go into operation? It would be devastating to our entire community if these mines were allowed to operate. Hundreds, if not thousands will loose their water supplies and quality of life that we cherish, appreciate and take precautions to preserve. The Davidson Canyon area will NEVER be the same!

Sincerely,

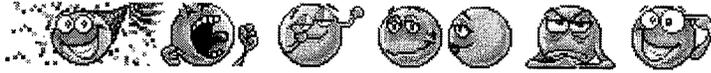
Roger and Shelley Tanner  
15393 E. Hilton Ranch Road  
Vail, AZ 85641

cc: Arizona State Governor Janet Napolitano  
Representative Gabrielle Giffords  
Representative Raul M. Grijalva

Pima County Supervisor Ray Carroll

---

**FREE Emoticons for your email! [Click Here!](#)**





<droth@coronafire .org>

04/04/2008 04:42 PM  
Please respond to droth

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject:

I am opposed to the Rosemont Mine.

Why should a foreign (or domestic) company be allowed to make lots of money by dumping its wastes on public land? This is a healthy, vital ecosystem and a source of aesthetic joy to thousands of people. The environmental and aesthetic costs of mining should be borne by the company reaping the profits, not externalized to nature and the public.

We do not need to lose any more wild and beautiful country so that a few thoughtless and greedy people can cash in.

Sincerely,

Doug Roth



"Jonathan DuHamel "  
<jduhamel3@cox.net>

04/04/2008 03:42 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc: "Ahern Richard at work" <rahern@fs.fed.us>  
Subject: Rosemont comments

As I understand it, Rosemont Copper plans to use some of its unpatented mining claims for dumping waste or tailings. Technically, an unpatented mining claim is not valid unless a discovery of valuable mineral is made on it. This issue could present legal problems which should be addressed.

Jonathan DuHamel  
3150 W. Camino del Saguaro  
Tucson, AZ 85745  
[jduhamel3@cox.net](mailto:jduhamel3@cox.net)



"John Crandell "  
<westcran@wildblue.net>

04/04/2008 02:46 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine coordinates?

To whome it may concern

My neighbors in the Stant Rita Foothills S-E of Corona de Tucson and I would like to know the coordinates of the proposed Rosemont Mine Project. The details we have seen only give a vague location within several square miles.

Thank You

John Crandell

[westcran@wildblue.net](mailto:westcran@wildblue.net)

762-8288



Randy Mathews  
<randy@u.arizona.edu>  
04/04/2008 01:18 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc: lainie@scenicsantaritas.org  
Subject: my opposition to the Rosemont Mine proposal

As a new resident in the area just north west of the proposed mine site, I strongly oppose any mining development of the Santa Rita mountains. I believe that negative impacts of the proposed mine far outweigh any benefit to local communities.

The potential environmental impacts of the mine are staggering. The proximity of residential areas to the mine site is especially troubling. Water table depletion, not to mention pollution, is a great concern. Air quality will degrade, and noise pollution will trouble nearby communities. I am an amateur astronomer and I worry about the effects on sky conditions in the area as a result of mining operations as well. The city of Tucson and Pima County are nationally recognized leaders in their Dark Sky initiatives. The development of a 24/7 open pit mine, with its accompanying flood lights and dust, will degrade sky conditions in an area known for its wonderful night sky viewing.

As a local property owner I feel that my quality of life will be negatively impacted by mining development in the Santa Ritas. I moved to the area because of its natural beauty. The development of a strip mine nearby is the last thing that I want to see happen.

There are surely other mining locations that do not closely border populated areas and are not located in sensitive habitat. The Santa Ritas already serve the public as natural open space, and the region benefits from the influx of taxpayer money as a result. The public is better served in this way than by allowing strip mining to diminish the value and quality of our environment.

Thank you.

--

-Randy Mathews  
Vail Resident



"Thomas Johnson "  
<tnjohnson1@cox.net>

04/04/2008 11:06 AM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc: <lainie@scenicsantaritas.org>  
Subject: Rosemont Comments

One of the designated uses of the National Forests is recreation. The purpose of this comment sheet is to identify the impact to one aspect of the recreational use of the area of the Santa Rita Mountains that would be affected by the proposed Rosemont Copper Project and that needs to be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement. The recreational use that I am referring to is hiking.

The Green Valley Hiking Club currently has over 400 members who make extensive use of all of the varied areas of the Coronado National Forest.

The use of these areas varies throughout the course of the year with the higher elevations of the forest being used more extensively during the warm weather months and the lower elevations during the cold weather months. The area of the Coronado National Forest that will be affected by the Rosemont Copper Project is one that the hiking club relies heavily on during the winter months when the club's enrolment swells with winter visitors. The club currently has 16 different hike routes that would be affected by the Rosemont Project. Removal of these hikes from the club's roster of potential hikes would force the club to drive much farther to reach acceptable cool weather hiking locations with a resultant increase in gasoline consumption

Thomas Johnson (Hike Leader, Green Valley Hiking Club)  
901 W. Paseo Del Cilantro  
Green Valley, AZ 85614-4714

Thomas N Johnson  
[tnjohnson1@cox.net](mailto:tnjohnson1@cox.net)



"Roberto Klosek "  
<rklosek@theriver.com  
>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc: "Klosek, Sue \ (NG\)" <sklosek@prestolitewire.com>  
Subject: proposed Rosemont Copper project

04/04/2008 10:40 AM

### On the Proposed Rosemont Copper Project

My wife Sue and I are totally against any proposal in favor of mining and destruction of our beautiful scenery.

Roberto Klosek  
Javid LLC  
520-980-5011  
[www.manufacturing-in-mexico.com](http://www.manufacturing-in-mexico.com)



WizzLizzy@aol .com  
04/04/2008 08:34 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine Project

Attention: Team Leader Rosemont Copper Project,

Rosemont says that EVERY YEAR FOR 20 years the production will be as follows:

234 million pounds of Copper

4.5 million pounds of Molydenum

2.7 ounces of Silver

As you can see, they are going to make BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

How MUCH WILL SOUTHERN ARIZONA Make from this mining.?

How much of that money they make will even stay in America?

If the mining lasts 20 years. They leave their tailings on our BEAUTIFUL FOREST LAND. Tourists will not want to come to Arizona any more because it is UGLY AND DESTROYED.

NOW WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO FOR INCOME FOR ARIZONA??

TOURISM LASTS A LIFETIME IN ARIZONA. THAT WHAT WE DEPEND ON. Mining jobs are for approximately for 20 years depending on the amount of WATER that there is. What are your plans for jobs that all the rest of Arizona has lost due to the negative impacts from the Mining?

When the mining stops, what guarentee do you have, that they will clean it up? If they leave and do not clean up, WHO WILL PAY FOR THIS CLEANUP? Is there going to be money in a Trust for this cleanup? Is the money going to stay in an American Bank, or will it be in a Foreign Bank where we cannot get to the money?

Team Leader, we need to see A FULL ECONOMIC IMPACT CAUSED BY MINING. WE KNOW THAT THE FOREIGN COMPANY AUGUSTA WILL MAKE TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and a few of our citizens will have a job for short term. BUT WHAT ABOUT THE DESTROYED TOURISM JOBS that would last a lifetime?

What about the PROPERTY OWNERS WHOSE PROPERTY VALUES ARE RUINED FROM THIS MINING? How do you intend to compensate them?

Elizabeth Nichols



swdogman4@aol.com

04/04/2008 05:19 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine project

This is absolutely the most destructive type of project I've ever seen in my life. How do we think this can possible be accomplished without major damage to the environment, to our way of life and with the estimates of increased traffic (large trucks), the roads will become extremely dangerous for years to come.

I would suggest we all stand up against this type of destruction of our forests, life style and destruction/elimination of natural resources (water for instance) in the name of progress and profits!

Steven Dow  
Elgin, Az

---

Planning your summer road trip? Check out [AOL Travel Guides](#).



tomarionsouth@juno .co  
m  
04/03/2008 07:34 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Copper Project

I am writing to explain my concerns about having an open pit copper mine in the Santa Rita Mountains.

A present there is an active mine on the Western slopes of the Santa Ritas and the dust generated by the trucks hauling material in and out of the mine area is visible for miles...the entire area around the mine and the road leading out as well as the Santa Rita road area is covered with a sheet of dust. Talk about unhealthy, that is an understatement and no one is doing anything to reduce the dust, nor are there any plans to minimize or eliminate this problem.

The habitat for the Santa Rita Experimental Range is in an extreme drought situation and the dust only compounds things, making it much worst for the creatures trying to exist out there. The quail population is down more than 70 percent from 10 years ago.

Allowing another mining operation on the Eastern slopes would only compound the dust situation and all roads in and out MUST be paved and well maintained to reduce habitat problems.

The water situation is another whole set of problems. Drill for water and sucking the Santa Ritas water table down to levels never again to return to the already low levels would be a disgrace, and a misuse of our environment.

I think the idea of a foreign company coming into the Santa Ritas and mining copper is a dangerous situation and extreme measures must be taken to protect the environment out there so after the copper is gone, we can still enjoy the wonderful place that it once was.

Sincerely

Thomas F Dambach P.E.  
Tucson Arizona



"Richard Calabro"  
<r.a.calabro@att.net>  
04/03/2008 05:39 PM  
Please respond to  
"Richard Calabro"

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Proposed Rosemont Copper Project EIS.

I am submitting the attached comments on the proposed Rosemont Copper Project EIS.

Richard A. Calabro  
3055 S. Placita Del Avestruz  
Green Valley, AZ 85614-1000  
Tel. 520 648-0624  
Fax 520 648-0647



e-mail: [r.a.calabro@att.net](mailto:r.a.calabro@att.net) Apr 3 '08 EIS Comments.doc

**Date:** Thursday, April 3, 2008

**From:** Richard A. Calabro

3055 S. Placita Del Avestruz

Green Valley, AZ 85614-1000

Tel. 520 648-0624

Fax 520 648-0647

E-mail r.a.calabro@att.net

**To:** Rosemont Team Leader

**Subject:** Proposed Rosemont Copper Project EIS

I object to the fact that Augusta Resource Corporation has not yet completed the studies and documentation requested when the Forest Service rejected their second Mining Plan of Operation. For example, the hydrologic studies are not yet complete, therefore the hydrologic impacts cannot yet be determined.

I demand that the Forest Service STOP all activity at Rosemont by Augusta until the NEPA process is complete. Demand that the Forest Service not let Augusta piece-meal this mine, thereby avoiding REAL and meaningful environmental analysis of the impacts.

I request that the CUMULATIVE IMPACTS of all the new mining proposals in the area be considered in the EIS. Currently, in addition to the Rosemont Mine, there are several calcium carbonate/limestone mine proposals in the Davidson Canyon area, and several copper/silver mine proposals in the Patagonia Mountains, Canelo Hills and San Rafael Valley. All of these mines would use Highway 83 to transport their chemicals and explosives.

I demand that there be NO revision to the Forest Plan to accommodate Augusta! The Forest Service should NOT revise the Forest Plan to accommodate mining. The 1872 Mining Law does not require the Forest Service to revise this plan to accommodate mining. If Augusta's Mining Plan of Operation (MPO) cannot meet the current standards and requirements of the Forest Plan, then the Forest Service must deny the mine.

I ask that the process be fair! Make the mining plan and additional materials submitted by Augusta easily available to the public for review. Not everyone has internet, so make sure that hard copies are distributed throughout Southern Arizona.

I demand that Pima County, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Arizona Game and Fish, and the Arizona State Office of Historic Preservation be included as "cooperating agencies," at a minimum in the EIS process.

I demand that the Forest Service conduct a validity exam on all mining claims Augusta wants to use for their mine waste, tailings, and other facilities. Unless these claims are valid, Augusta has no real legal right to use our public land for their dump.

Media must be at all public meetings to record all sides of issues raised and the FS itself must provide a general presentation to the public and media at these hearings. Federal political leaders recognize the importance of town hall-type meetings, and the FS must again remember and implement the intent of democratic public meetings: the opportunity for open and fair debate.

Extend the comment period to 60 days AFTER Augusta submits ALL information and data the Forest Service requested in their letter dated Oct. 19, 2007, rejecting Augusta's mining plan last July 2007.



Sandi Bartell  
<bartell@email.arizona.edu>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Cooper Project

04/03/2008 08:58 AM

I am concerned with the development of the Rosemont cooper project. I believe there has not been enough research done on the issue of water contamination, and wildlife protection. Also the overall environmental impact on the area need to be addressed. Past practices of the mining industry has caused a great deal of pollution and toxicity to the environment. This project should not go forward without strident environmental restrictions placed on the copper project company and above all ENFORCED.

Sincerely,

Sandi Bartell  
14180 E. Whispering Ocotillo Place  
Vail, AZ 85641  
[thebartells1@cox.net](mailto:thebartells1@cox.net)



"Smith, Eric J Civ USAF  
AFMC 578  
SDS/MXDPAC"  
<Eric.Smith@dm.af.mil>

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine

04/03/2008 07:48 AM

Dear Sirs,

I am and have been a resident of Arizona for 30 years. I strongly oppose the Rosemont mine project

The destruction of forest land, wild life habitat and recreational areas, will be devastating.

I have used the Santa Rita's and would like to continue to use, this will not be possible under the proposed plan. The road to our hang gliding launch site will be closed.

The beauty of the mountain area will be destroyed by a mining operation.

The consumption of precious ground water for this mine is unacceptable.

The road way, highway 83, a narrow two lane will not safely support this activity and the local traffic.

Thank you

Eric J. Smith  
5306 E 18<sup>th</sup> st  
Tucson, Az, 85711  
520-790-3507



Roland R Zachary  
<rrzachary@raytheon.com>

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: mine vs water

04/03/2008 07:21 AM

As I understand it they are putting a pipe line to Green Valley. It is proposed to supply half of the amount of water they intend to pull from the mountain. Well what good is that water in the valley going to do for the 100 homes they are going to pull the water from at 4000 feet. Make them haul their water just like we will have to do after they drain it all out and leave our wells dry, impacting the value our homes.

I watched a show on prostitution last week on TV, this mine is much the same. Like pimps they throw a few \$ around rape the land in hiding (behind the dirt brims) abuse the water supply, molest the roads and leave when the value is gone taking their profits. This leaves a wounded soul (big hole in the ground) that no mater how many furs or cars are given (reclamation) the damage is never restored. Remains is a broken economy (100s out of work) damaged roads for the tax payers to rebuild and home values that are devalued without a water supply ( my neighborhood range from 300K to 1m+. Put a stop to this now.

Roland Zachary



"Bob Witzeman "  
<witzeman@cox.net>  
04/02/2008 11:41 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Public hearings

Dear USFS

The USFS should allow the public to speak at public hearings. We don't want to just hear the USFS officials speak. We think they have their opinions but they should keep them for their EIS documents. The NEPA process should allow the public to speak, the public to provide input and the public to ask for oversight and scrutiny of the projects planned on our public lands.

I have noticed this new tendency of having USFS officials only briefly answer questions from the audience but not allowing the audience, the American Public, to express their views. This is a move in a new direction, certainly not what I have seen in Arizona in past decades. Is it the Bush Administration closing the door to public input? Or is it the USFS just not wanting to bother to hear from the public? I don't know but either way it seems so un-American- more like a Soviet style solution—definitely not the open process NEPA WOULD IMPLY.

Bob Witzeman, Conservation Chair  
Maricopa Audubon Society  
4619 E. Arcadia Lane  
Phoenix, AZ 85018  
602 840-0052, fax 602 840-3001



<cocoHenry@hughes .n  
et>

04/02/2008 06:54 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Copper Mining in The Santa Ritas

I am not a resident of the area however my wife and I winter in the area. We use the area for recreation extensively. It would be a real shame to let a Canadian Co. destroy such a beautiful spot. I wonder if they would be allowed to have the same impact on their landscape. I am sending this e-mail to register my opposition to the planned mine. Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

Henry W. HAuffe  
PO Box 4053  
Covington, LA 70434



"CarolLoCastro"  
<carlolocastro@co-isp.com>

04/02/2008 03:56 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: proposed Rosemont Copper Project

To the Coronado National Forest:

I am opposed to the construction of an open pit copper mine in the Santa Rita Mountain mainly because of the impact it would have on the aquifer. As a resident of Green Valley, I am very concerned about the future of the water supply in this area. The mine would use a tremendous amount of water and possibly cause a crisis situation for surrounding residents. Carol LoCastro



"Ken Williamson"  
<kenw@sigtechgrp.com  
>

04/02/2008 01:45 PM

To: <comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us>  
cc:  
Subject: Hidden Hills - Rosemont Copper Project EIS

To Whom it May Concern:

Please refer to the attached document.



Hidden Hills - Rosemont.doc

April 2, 2008

Subject: Rosemont Copper Project EIS

To All Concerned:

The proposed Rosemont Copper Project should be stopped for many reasons that include but are not limited to:

- Noise pollution, air pollution and water contamination impact.
- Huge traffic increases estimated to 600-700 trucks per week on a country highway that is now classified as a "scenic highway".
- Destruction of portions of the Santa Rita Mountains and surrounding desert and grasslands that are globally recognized for biodiversity.
- Augusta wants to fill in Barrel, Wasp, McCleary and Scholefield Canyons, yet claims to have no impact to the Cienega Creek Watershed.
- Negative impact on a growing local tourism based economy.
- EPA reports that mining in Arizona has released over 39 million pounds of toxins already.
- This "foreign owned" Company, Augusta, has no record in mining in an industry that has an abysmal environmental record.
- Recreational uses of this beautiful area will be permanently and negatively impacted.

As an Arizona citizen, taxpayer and concerned Pima County landowner I am appalled that we are again faced with the huge devastation that comes from strip mining of the type being proposed. It does not take long driving around this beautiful state to observe the scars and incredible destruction that has been created by the mining industry. One short trip to communities like Globe and the surrounding area is all it takes to realize that the temporary economic gains that come from mining are hardly worth all of the negative outcomes described above.

Sincerely,

Kenneth E. and Georgia D. Williamson  
5030 E. Desert Vista Trail  
Cave Creek, Arizona 85331



WizzLizzy@aol.com  
04/01/2008 01:06 PM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Attention: Team Leader Rosemont Mine Project

Dear Team Leader for The Rosemont Copper Mine Project,

Knowing that Water runs South to North in Southern Arizona.  
I am concerned that TAKING GOOD WATER FROM SAHUARITA HEIGHTS,  
WILL NOT ONLY IMPACT SAHUARITA AND GREEN VALLEY,  
BUT WILL TUCSON WATER BE AFFECTED IN ANY WAY DUE TO MINING IN THE  
SANTA RITA MOUNTAINS? PLEASE EVALUATE THIS CONCERN  
in YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT!?!...

I have lived in Arizona for 52 years. I remember as a kid when the Water  
ran above ground in the Santa Cruz River in Tucson in the 1950's with many  
beautiful cottonwood trees along it's banks. Now to see those same beautiful  
cottonwood trees, you have to go to Tubac. And the river is now GONE DRY above.

All my life growing up in Tucson, we have heard everyone talking about the  
need to conserve water IN THE DESERT, AND CONSTANTLY BEING REMINDED  
THAT WE LIVE IN THE DESERT. Now Tucson, Green Valley, Sahuarita, have  
grown TREMENDOUSLY. Just to keep up with all the growth causing  
increased demands on our water supply is substancial!!!!

My question is this? With a mine using 8,000 acre-feet of water per year,  
which translates to BILLIONS OF GALLONS OF WATER PER YEAR FOR 20 YEARS,  
HOW CAN THEIR BE ENOUGH WATER FOR THE GROWING COMMUNITY?  
Plus what about the fact that ASARCO MINES ARE CLOSE by and they intend to  
open up their mine from 10 percent to full capacity. Where do they get their water?  
And what IMPACT will they have on the COMMUNITIES?

What happens if there is a MISCALCULATION ON THE AMOUNT OF WATER,  
AND THEIR IS NOT ENOUGH to last for even 10 years? Where will the water come  
from?????? And who will pay for the MISCALCULATION?

WILL IT BE THE FOREST SERVICE. SINCE YOUR THE AGENCY WHO IS IN  
CHARGE?

Thank you for hearing my concerns,  
I am anxiously a waiting your response to the the raised  
questions in my letter.

Elizabeth Nichols



Jennifer Katcher  
<jenniferkatcher@yaho  
o.com>

04/01/2008 09:02 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: rosemont EIS

Hello,

I attended the March 18 public comment meeting in Tucson and I wish to add these comments to the record regarding the proposed Rosemont copper project.

This proposed project represents a threat to the local and regional water supply and should not proceed. I spoke with hydrologist Salek Satiquillah during the meeting, and he told me there is little understanding of the watershed in that area. Pumping the amount of water required by the mine will likely affect wells of local residents. The mine could also leach pollutants into the water table.

A huge concern I have regards the viability of Augusta. This company has never successfully opened a mine. Right now all we have is their word that they will be environmentally sensitive. I think they have already violated the public trust by bussing in people from communities near the mine to the March 18 meeting. Augsta provided a free meal, transportation and "I support mining families" buttons to these individuals. Many of these people did not speak English and clearly did not understand the purpose of the meeting or their role in being present. A Spanish speaking member of the public spoke to some of these individuals and they believed that their presence at this meeting would lead to a job with the mine. To me, this practice was deceptive at best and an outright lie at worst. This is not a company to be trusted to protect the interests of the public!

I had an opportunity to speak with Reta Laford at the meeting as well. From her comments I am optimistic that the process will be fair and as transparent to the public as possible. I was also assured that these email comments will carry as much weight as a hand-written letter. (Otherwise, I would have gladly provided these comments via mail and in handwriting).

Thank you,  
Jennifer Katcher  
Tucson, AZ

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WizzLizzy@aol .com  
04/01/2008 12:09 AM

To: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Rosemont Mine Project

Attention Team Leader Rosemont Copper Project,

The Forest Service should STOP ALL ACTIVITY at Rosemont by Augusta until the NEPA PROCESS AND EIS PROCESS are COMPLETE.  
The Forest Service should not let Augusta piece-meal this mine, thereby avoiding REAL ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACTS.

Elizabeth

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Steve\_in\_Arizona  
<nitroxe2003@yahoo.com>

04/01/2008 01:19 PM

To: Comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us  
cc:  
Subject: Comment: Rosemont Mine (Significant Public Health Risk Exists. Part I)

For NEPA EIS Consideration, I present the following comment for the record. Please enter my comment, the supporting (preface), and attachments into the public NEPA record.

I am concerned with the health and safety of the people and wildlife of the Santa Cruz Valley and Santa Rita mountains. At first let me reference a quote from the Saturday, February 24, 2007, meeting in Tucson, Arizona of the Committee on Natural Resources of the U.S. House of Representatives of the 110th Congress, First Session.

Statement of Chuck Huckelberry, Pima County Administrator (this contains data regards irreparable harm already caused by open pit copper mining in our area; harm to people, wildlife, and the land. Please read the following then my comments below the quote.

"H. Public Health Risks

Active copper mines release other toxic substances in the course of crushing and concentrating the ore-bearing rock. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Toxic Release Inventory indicates that Phelps-Dodge's Sierrita Mine near Green Valley released 1,053 pounds of mercury and 1,243,048 pounds of lead in 2004. The Mission Mine, operated by ASARCO, a subsidiary of Grupo Mexico, emitted 1,211,184 pounds of lead in 2004. It is located near Sahuarita. Over 100 miles of streams in Arizona are considered impaired by excessive copper, which can be toxic to aquatic organisms. Arizona's mines are the largest known sources of impairments for rivers and streams <SUP>12</SUP>.

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\12\ National Assessment Database, Environmental Protection Agency.  
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Processing methods for copper can enhance the concentration of naturally occurring radioactive materials coming from mines. EPA has compiled data regarding the concentration of radioactive substances in the Arizona copper belt. The results show that certain common mining practices can concentrate soluble pollutants such as uranium and thorium in groundwater <SUP>13</SUP>. Elevated levels of uranium have been detected in groundwater at Phelps-Dodge's mines near Green Valley. EPA and ADEQ are looking into the issue and have requested that Phelps-Dodge respond.

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\13\ U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1999. Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials in the Southwestern Copper Belt of Arizona. Office of Radiation and Indoor Air, EPA 402-R-99-002.  
-----

High levels of sulfate and other non-toxic salts have entered groundwater in Green Valley from the Sierrita Mine. There is no enforceable health standard for sulfate, but it can cause problems with taste and digestion. As a result of concern expressed by Green Valley residents, Phelps-Dodge is providing a temporary replacement for two wells in the sulfate contaminant plume owned by Community Water in June 2005 until a permanent solution is developed and implemented.

Many of the mining facilities also have the potential to generate large amounts of dust. Such dust, or PM10, is one of the most serious air quality health concerns in Pima County and can cause a variety of health problems, including breathing difficulties, respiratory pain, reduced lung function, weakened immune system, increased severity of acute bronchitis and asthma, heart attacks, and premature death (1 to 8 years).

Pima County has been interested in acquiring BLM's surplus 540-acre Saginaw Hill property for park purposes since the 1980s because of its excellent location in a growing region of the County, but has been unable to do so because the property includes the toxic remnants of mining activities that began in the late 19th Century and continued into the 1950s. A limited environmental assessment conducted for Pima County in 1988 found problematic levels of a number of metals on the Saginaw Hill property, including aluminum, cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc. Acidic vapors were also noted on the site, and a variety of physical hazards were also present, including adits, shafts, test pits, tailings piles, and slag dumps.

A 2005 study conducted by BLM at Saginaw Hill detected several chemicals of concern on the property, including arsenic, lead, antimony, copper, mercury and thallium. The study found that "Concentrations of these metals in waste material significantly exceed all risk-based guidelines and therefore pose a potential threat to human health and the environment." In addition, groundwater is contaminated in the direct vicinity of one of the property's mining sites, raising concerns about impacts to the surrounding area's drinking water. BLM is actively pursuing the remediation of the site, but even the most bare-bones solution is expected to cost more than \$2 million, and its ultimate efficacy remains in question."

**Comment:**

Evidence exists for significant pollution with public harm to include disability and death from open pit copper mining. The nature of the business life of the mines is short; and, the mines are not held responsible for the damage they do. Rather they are shielded by bankruptcy laws while the toxic air and ground water releases they cause continue to plague the community. These releases include lead, mercury, and radioactive elements (tenorm).

Since Rosemont cannot guarantee their operations will do no harm or that their releases will be any different from ASARCO (a bankrupt company and originator of 18 Superfund sites from similar industry practice), I feel that the Rosemont Mine is a danger to the public health.

It is my intention to provide additional details to support my claim of public health risk from the proposed Rosemont Mine using both published and new data from the ASARCO mining operation here in Sahuarita/Green Valley.

Dr. Stephen Chrisman (Retired Family Physician)  
Sahuarita, Arizona

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*last document printed  
with earlier letter.  
on 3/26/08 @ 9:11 am*

**Asarco Mission Complex**  
**FACT SHEET**  
**FINAL March 5, 2003**  
**EPA PERMIT NO. AZ0024597**

This document gives pertinent information concerning the issuance of the NPDES permit listed below. The effluent limitations contained in this permit will maintain the Water Quality Standards listed in Arizona Administrative Code (AAC.) R18-11-101 et. seq. This permit, for a Major facility as specified in 40 CFR 122.2, is proposed to be issued for a period of 5 years.

Permittee's Name: ASARCO Inc. - Mission Complex

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 111  
Sahuarita, AZ 85629

Plant Location: 4201 West Pima Mine Road  
Sahuarita, AZ 85629

Contact Person: John D. Low  
General Manager

NPDES Permit No. AZ0024597

ADEQ Inventory No. 100508

**I. STATUS OF PERMIT(s)**

The ASARCO Mission Complex filed its Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the Multi-Sector Stormwater General Permit (AZRO5A72F) dated January 25, 2001. Discharges of stormwater from the facility are currently covered under a multi-sector general stormwater permit ID Number AZRO5A72F. Previous NOIs were dated January 26, 1999 (ID number AZRO5A51F) and February 3, 1993 (ID number AZR00A14F).

As the result of an inspection report (dated May 3, 2002 prepared by John Hillenbrand, U.S. EPA), Asarco was issued a Finding of Violation and Order for Compliance on June 20, 2002. Due to potential for exceeding water quality standards and due to non-compliance with components of the MSGP, EPA determined that Asarco Mission Complex was no longer eligible for coverage under the MSGP. As part of the order, EPA required that the Asarco Mission Complex apply for an individual NPDES permit by August 5, 2002.

The Mission Complex submitted a NPDES permit application to EPA on August 2, 2002.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) have prepared draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for the discharge of mine drainage and stormwater from the Asarco Mission Complex located in Pima County, Arizona. The State of Arizona obtained primacy for the NPDES

program on December 5, 2002. The ASARCO Mission Complex is located on both private and tribal lands, and therefore the Mission Complex is subject to the jurisdiction of both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). Therefore, EPA is issuing a NPDES permit for the discharges located on Tribal Lands, and ADEQ is issuing a AZPDES permit for discharges not located on Tribal Lands. Permit conditions in the two permits are largely identical, with the exception of the discharge points authorized by each permit; the inclusion in the AZPDES permit of several conditions related to activities occurring solely on non-Tribal land; the requirements to comply with the federal Endangered Species Act contained in the EPA NPDES permit, and the requirements contained in the ADEQ permit regarding EPA review of the permit.

## **II. GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION**

The Mission Complex is a commercial open pit copper mine and underground copper mine. The facility is located near Sahuarita, Arizona ( 18 miles south of Tucson). The mine site is spread out over an area of approximately 23 square miles and includes an open pit (measuring approximately 2.5 miles long by 1.5 miles across), associated crushing, grinding and flotation facilities, tailings facilities, waste rock dumps, and warehouse, maintenance and administrative areas. The underground mine is accessed through declines from within the pit. The area of the Mission Complex north of Pima Mine Road is located on Tribal land of the San Xavier district of the Tohono O'Odham Nation while the area south of the Pima Mine Road is primarily owned by ASARCO.

Copper mining has been conducted on the site beginning with prospectors in the 1900s. Mining continued with vertical and decline shafts in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. During WWII, the mine area also produced tungsten due to the high demand and price for tungsten. Open pit stripping began in 1959.

The facility has a production capacity of 400,000 tons per year of copper concentrate. The mill has processed up to 60,000 tons of ore per day although the facility is currently mining 9,200 tons of ore per day. Future production rates are likely to depend on copper prices. Ore is crushed via the primary gyrotory crusher, rod mill and ball mill. The ground ore is pumped as a slurry to froth flotation cells, where chalcopyrite is separated from non-copper bearing minerals. Lime, xanthates (a biodegradable additive that serves as a collecting agent), pine oil (a frothing agent), and methyl isobutyl carbonal are added to the mixture to facilitate separation of the copper mineral. In the flotation stage, the chalcopyrite attaches to the air bubbles and is skimmed off. The first stage, "roughing" removes approximately 88% of chalcopyrite. The skimmed materials from the roughing stages are re-ground and sent to secondary froth flotation cells (two stages). Tailings are collected from the roughing and secondary flotation cells and gravity-fed to the tailings ponds. None of the tailings facilities have been permanently reclaimed. For final processing, the copper concentrate (containing approximately 27% copper) is sent off-site for smelting.

From 1973 to 1978, a leaching plant was operated at the facility to acid leach copper from the oxide ore. However, the very high carbonate content of the orebody, and consequently the acid requirements for leaching made recovery from this orebody via leaching uneconomic, and leaching ceased. At the request of the Tribe, ASARCO currently selectively stockpiles oxidized

materials at the San Xavier Dump on Tribal lands. A typical copper porphyry deposit, such as that found at the Mission Complex can contain other minerals including silver, molybdenum, lead, zinc and manganese, and other elements such as traces of arsenic and tungsten.

### III. RECEIVING WATER

The State of Arizona has adopted water quality standards to protect the designated uses of its surface waters. Streams have been divided into segments and designated uses assigned to these segments. The water quality standards vary by the designated use depending on the level of protection required to maintain that use.

Outfalls from the Mission Complex discharge to unnamed tributaries of the Santa Cruz River. All tributaries in the vicinity of the Mission Complex are ephemeral washes that only flow during a storm event. These tributaries eventually reach the Santa Cruz River in an ephemeral segment located between the Tubac bridge and the Roger Road WWTP. Pursuant to Arizona's water quality standards, unlisted ephemeral tributaries (such as those that would receive any discharge from the outfalls at the Mission Complex) are protected by the Aquatic and Wildlife ephemeral (A&We) and Partial Body Contact (PBC) designated uses. See A.A.C. R18-11-105.

*Arizona's 1998 Water Quality Limited Waters List* (ADEQ, EQR-98-8, July 1998) does not list as impaired the ephemeral washes near Mission or the portion of the Santa Cruz River into which these washes could flow. Thus, the receiving waters are considered "Tier 2" water bodies with respect to Arizona Water Quality Standards at Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-11-107.

The numeric effluent limitations in the EPA permit apply only to the discharges from the following NPDES discharge points:

| Outfall No.  | Description of discharge                          | Location of discharge                              |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Outfall 001A | runoff from roadway next to San Xavier Oxide dump | Latitude: 32° 1' 30" N<br>Longitude: 111° 4' 30" W |
| Outfall 002D | runoff from Tailings No. 2, 3, and North Dump     | Latitude: 32° 1' 45" N<br>Longitude: 111° 1' 0" W  |
| Outfall 006L | runoff from San Xavier Dump                       | Latitude: 32° 2' 30" N<br>Longitude: 111° 4' 30" W |

The numeric effluent limitations in the ADEQ permit apply only to the discharges from the following AZPDES discharge points:

| Outfall No.  | Description of discharge                                                                   | Location of discharge                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Outfall 003G | runoff from Tailings No. 6 and 7                                                           | Latitude: 31° 58' 15" N<br>Longitude: 111° 0' 0" W   |
| Outfall 004I | runoff from Tailings No. 8                                                                 | Latitude: 31° 57' 30" N<br>Longitude: 110° 59' 45" W |
| Outfall 005K | runoff from South Pima Dump and Mineral Hill Dump; stormwater run-on from west of facility | Latitude: 31° 57' 30" N<br>Longitude: 111° 3' 45" W  |

#### IV. DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Potential pollutants at the Mission Complex are found in the following: process solutions, tailings reclaim water, tailings, waste rock and stormwater contaminated by contact with tailings and acid-generating waste rock. Based on data provided for the aquifer protection permit, the majority of waste rock generated at the Mission Complex is not acid-generating.

ASARCO has provided data from stormwater sampling at the Mission Complex as part of the MSGP. Between seven and eleven sampling episodes were conducted at five different stormwater sampling locations. The sample points include:

- Sample point A - Roadway and rock dumps
- Sample point B - Alluvium dump
- Sample point D - Tails slope and roadway
- Sample point F - roadway
- Sample point H - tails slope, rock dike and dump, alluvium

The sampling data indicate the levels of Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Iron, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, and Zinc have been detected. Additionally, samples indicated that levels of TSS, COD, total nitrogen, cadmium, copper, iron and zinc exceeded benchmark values listed in Tables G1 and G2 of the MSGP.

The following table is a summary of sampling data:

| Parameter        | Maximum Concentration               | Number of Samples |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Oil and Grease   | 4.0 mg/l                            | 9                 |
| BOD <sub>5</sub> | 6.1 mg/l                            | 9                 |
| COD              | 160 mg/l [exceeds MSGP]             | 18                |
| TSS              | 11,874 mg/l [exceeds MSGP]          | 18                |
| Total N          | 2.6 mg/l [exceeds MSGP]             | 9                 |
| Total P          | ND                                  | 9                 |
| Antimony         | ND                                  | 16                |
| Arsenic          | 86 ug/l                             | 16                |
| Beryllium        | ND                                  | 16                |
| Cadmium          | 22 ug/l (total) [exceeds MSGP]      | 20                |
| Copper           | 36,000 ug/l (total) [exceeds MSGP]  | 20                |
| Iron             | 105,000 ug/l (total) [exceeds MSGP] | 16                |
| Lead             | 160 ug/l (total)                    | 20                |
| Magnesium        | 3,500 ug/l                          | 16                |
| Manganese        | 3,400 ug/l (dissolved)              | 16                |
| Mercury          | < 0.5 ug/l                          | 20                |

|          |                                  |    |
|----------|----------------------------------|----|
| Nickel   | < 50 ug/l                        | 16 |
| Selenium | < 100 ug/l                       | 16 |
| Silver   | < 5 ug/l                         | 16 |
| Zinc     | 1820 ug/l (total) [exceeds MSGP] | 20 |

## V. STATUS OF COMPLIANCE

The ASARCO Mission Complex filed its Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the Multi-Sector Stormwater General Permit dated January 25, 2001. Discharges of stormwater from the facility are currently covered under a multi-sector general stormwater permit ID Number AZRO5A72F. Previous NOIs were dated January 26, 1999 (ID number AZRO5A51F) and February 3, 1993 (ID number AZR00A14F).

As the result of an inspection report (dated May 3, 2002 prepared by John Hillenbrand, U.S. EPA), ASARCO was issued a Finding of Violation and Order for Compliance on June 20, 2002. A summary of compliance problems identified at the Mission Complex include:

- The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was missing essential elements and was not adequate to address requirements of the MSGP.
- A tailings spill occurred on 5/11/01, consisting of 200 tons of tailings slurry on Pima7 slopes 1 and 2.
- Monitoring data of runoff has demonstrated a reasonable potential to exceed Arizona water quality standards. Exposed mineralized materials were noted to be present at various locations including road construction materials West of the Tailings No 6 and along the outer slopes of tailings piles and rock dumps.
- A lack of BMP's at certain location even though the site was permitted since 1993.

The Order for Compliance included:

- Due to compliance problems listed above, Asarco Mission Complex is no longer eligible for coverage under the MSGP and must apply for an individual NDPES permit
- ASARCO must take all actions necessary to ensure that discharges do not cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards.
- ASARCO must develop an adequate SWPPP that is based on the MSGP but includes more BMP's and monitoring for approval by EPA and ADEQ.
- ASARCO must perform a biological assessment of the Mission Complex to evaluate critical habitat and species protected under the Endangered Species Act.
- ASARCO must perform additional discharge monitoring.

- ASARCO must make permanently accessible for inspection all areas of the Mission Complex where stormwater inspections are required.

The activities to comply with the Order are ongoing at the Mission Complex.

## VI. DETERMINATION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

When determining what parameters need monitoring and or limits included in the draft ASARCO Mission Complex permit, both technology-based and water quality-based criteria were compared and the more stringent criteria applied.

### Technology-based Limitations:

The Mission Complex operates a copper concentrator that utilizes the froth flotation process. Process wastewater discharged from the froth flotation process and mine drainage is subject to the effluent limitations at 40 CFR Part 440 Ore Mining and Dressing Point Source Category. Subpart J, the Copper, Lead, Zinc, Gold, Silver, and Molybdenum Ores Subcategory, applies to mines that produce copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver or molybdenum ores, singly or in combination, from open-pit, or underground operations.

The Mission Complex does not discharge wastewater from its froth flotation process due to recycle and containment of the effluent. The reject from the froth flotation process is gravity-fed to large tailing impoundments where the tails settle out. The decanted water is recycled and pumped back to the concentrator for re-use. Additionally, process wastewater generated at the mill location is contained in impoundments designed to contain the 100 year 24 hour storm event. These locations include the South facility (currently inactive) and the North facility. The South facility drainage, consisting of a combination of tailings reclaim water, mine drainage and stormwater run-off from process areas not covered under the multi-sector general stormwater permit are contained in sedimentation basin RB9 and any overflow would be directed to a series of impoundments with containment designed to hold the 100 year 24 hour storm event. RB9 is unlined. There is no proposed discharge location from this area.

The North facility drainage, consisting of a combination of tailings reclaim water, process solution, mine drainage and stormwater run-off from process areas not covered under the multi-sector general stormwater permit are contained in sedimentation basins RB23 and Mission 1. The containment pond RB23 is not lined. These impoundments are designed to contain the 100 year 24 hour storm event and do not have a discharge point.

Any discharge of mine drainage subject to Part 440 Subpart J may qualify for the *Storm exemption for facilities permitted to discharge* as permitted in 40 CFR Part 440.131 (b). This storm exemption allows a source with an allowable discharge under 40 CFR Part 440 to have an overflow as a result of a storm event that does not meet the limitations established in 40 CFR Part 440 if that facility (1) is designed, constructed and maintained to contain the maximum volume of wastewater which would be generated by the 10-year, 24 hour storm event and (2) has taken all reasonable steps to maintain treatment and minimize overflow and (3) provides notification of such discharges.

The Mission Complex will control all areas of mine drainage and areas of potential mine drainage within containment designed to contain the 24 hour, 100-year storm event. Therefore, discharges from the Mission Complex qualify for the stormwater exemption. The requirements for containment, maintenance, and sampling of runoff are detailed in the Section C of the permit requiring that ASARCO establish Best Management Practices and submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for approval of the permitting authority.

**Numeric Water Quality Standards:** As outlined in A.A.C. R18-11-109 and Appendix A:

Per 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(ii), (iii) and (iv), limits have been included in the permit for parameters with 'reasonable potential', that is, those known to be or expected to be present in the effluent at a level that could potentially cause any applicable numeric water quality standard to be exceeded. The procedures used to determine reasonable potential are outlined in the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD)* (EPA/505/2-90-001).

**Permit Limitations:**

Guidance for the determination of reasonable potential to discharge toxic pollutants is included in both the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality Based Toxics Control (TSD)* - Office of Water Enforcement and Permits, U.S. EPA, dated March 1991 and the *U.S.EPA NPDES Permit Writers Manual* - Office of Water, U.S. EPA, dated December 1996.

EPA's technical support document contains guidance for determining the need for permit limits. In doing so, the regulatory authority must satisfy all the requirements of 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(ii). In determining whether the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause or contributes to an excursion of a numeric or narrative water quality criterion for individual toxicants, the regulatory authority must consider a variety of factors. These factors include the following:

- Dilution in the receiving water,
- Type of industry,
- Existing data on toxic pollutants,
- History of compliance problems and toxic impacts,
- Type of receiving water and designated use.

**A. Dilution in the receiving water**

All discharges from outfalls in the Mission Complex are to ephemeral washes that are tributaries to the Santa Cruz River, itself an ephemeral waterbody in this area. Discharges from the mine site through the NPDES permitted outfalls will only occur during major storm events or during very wet seasons. Discharges during these conditions would be subject to an unknown amount of dilution in the receiving water. Reasonable potential to exceed surface water quality standards in the receiving water would exist if discharges occurred from the facility during dry weather when dilution is not available, but such dry weather discharges should not occur. However, determining reasonable potential to exceed standards during wet weather cannot be accomplished unless the in-stream flow rate is known and the dilution factor can be determined.

**B. Type of Industry**

The Mission Complex is a copper mine employing the froth flotation process to extract copper. Effluent limitations under Part 440 Subpart J have been developed for copper mines to regulate the following metals: copper, zinc, cadmium, lead and mercury. Copper mines are assigned the highest total toxicity number for discharges under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. Reasonable potential exists for discharges from an open-pit copper mine and associated stormwater runoff to exceed surface water quality standards by nature of the type of industry.

**C. Determination of Reasonable Potential**

Effluent monitoring data for the Mission Complex found hardness levels up to 1140 mg/l. Arizona water quality standards allow a maximum hardness of 400 mg/l to be used in developing water quality standards.

Water quality standards for ephemeral washes are meant to be protective of acute effects, since stormwater is only present for short periods of time. If effluent meets the daily maximum standard, it will be protective of the acute toxics affect on organisms. Therefore, only Daily Maximum Discharge Limits (MDLs) were determined for this permit and were set at the lowest applicable Arizona standard. (Note: The statistical TSD procedures for setting Maximum Daily Discharge Limits and Average Monthly Limits were not used for this permit. The TSD method would only apply when both monthly and daily limits are set.)

The reported maximum effluent value or the statistically estimated maximum effluent value is compared to the lowest applicable water quality criterion to determine the potential for an exceedence of that criterion and the need for an effluent limit. If one of the effluent values is greater than the water quality criterion, then an effluent limit is included in the draft permit.

The following table is a summary of sampling data provided in the permit application.

| Parameter | Maximum Concentration | Statistical maximum concentration | Most Stringent water quality standards (total) | Reasonable Potential |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Arsenic   | 86 ug/l               | 215                               | 420 ug/l PBC                                   | No                   |
| Cadmium   | 22 ug/l               | 50.6 ug/l                         | 289.5 ug/l A&We                                | No                   |
| Copper    | 36,000 ug/l           | > 36,000                          | 85.9 ug/l A&We                                 | Yes                  |
| Iron      | 105,000 ug/l          | ---                               | None                                           | No                   |
| Lead      | 160 ug/l              | 368                               | 15 ug/l PBC                                    | Yes                  |
| Magnesium | 3,500 ug/l            | ---                               | None                                           | No                   |
| Manganese | 3,400 ug/l            | 8,500                             | 196,000 ug/l PBC                               | No                   |
| Mercury   | < 0.5                 | 0.575                             | 5.0 ug/l A&We                                  | No                   |
| Silver    | < 5                   | 6.25                              | 37.4 ug/l A&We                                 | No                   |
| Zinc      | 1820 ug/l             | 4186                              | 3,599 ug/l A&We                                | Yes                  |

Based on the above factors, EPA has determined that discharges from NPDES outfalls 001A, 002D, and 006L have the reasonable potential to exceed surface water quality standards for the following metals: copper, lead, and zinc.

Additionally, new Arizona water quality standards list water quality standards for E. coli for PBC. However, due to the nature of mining, the Mission Complex is not expected to contribute E. coli to its discharge that would cause or have the reasonable potential to cause a water quality exceedence of E. coli. Therefore, no limit has been set for E. coli.

#### **D. Establishing Daily Maximum Permit Effluent Limitations Based on Hardness**

The permit includes daily maximum permit effluent limitations for metals based on the aquatic and wildlife (ephemeral) acute toxicity criteria for copper and zinc.

The March 31, 2002, revisions to the Arizona Surface Water Quality Standards incorporated footnotes *k.1 and k.2* to Appendix A, Table 2 establishing a hardness 'cap' of 400 mg/l as calcium carbonate. The 400 mg/l 'cap' is applicable to all designated cold-water and warm-water fisheries, effluent dominated water bodies and ephemeral water bodies in Arizona. Footnotes *k.1 and k.2* require that hardness be based on the hardness of the effluent from a sample taken at the same time as the metal sample.

Hardness values have been measured up to 1140 mg/l. Use of the hardness 'cap' of 400 mg/l for the calculation of effluent limitations is therefore appropriate. The permit includes single value effluent limitations for copper and zinc that have been calculated using the equations in the footnotes to Appendix A, Table 2 of the Arizona Surface Water Quality Standards and an upper limit hardness value of 400 mg/l.

The lead limit is based on the newly adopted PBC standard rather than the A&We standard. The PBC standard is not hardness dependent.

#### **E. Establishing Total Recoverable Metals Effluent Limitations from Water Quality Criteria**

Arizona's NPDES Permit Writer's Process Guidance Workbook (Appendix L, Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations for Metals and Translator Studies) states that when developing total recoverable effluent limitations for metals, the permit writer should assume that the relationship between total recoverable and dissolved is 1:1 (i.e., translator = 1). Therefore, limitations for copper, lead and zinc have been incorporated into the permit as total recoverable limitations.

#### **F. Final Limitations Summary**

For pollutants with demonstrated reasonable potential to exceed surface water quality standards, this permit retains effluent limitations based on the most stringent of either technology-based limitations or state water quality standards. Permit effluent limitations based on the aquatic and wildlife, ephemeral beneficial use, were calculated using the foot-noted equations to Table 2 of the Arizona surface water quality standards and a single value hardness of 400 mg/l.

**TABLE 4 - Basis For Final Permit Limitations**

| Parameter  | Basis Daily Max.             |
|------------|------------------------------|
| pH         | 6.5 to 9 - A&We (1), PBC (2) |
| Copper (3) | AZ WQS - A&We (1), acute     |
| Lead (3)   | PBC (2)                      |
| Zinc (3)   | AZ WQS - A&We (1), acute     |

**Footnotes:**

(1) AZ WQS - A&We = Arizona Surface Water Quality Standard - Aquatic and Wildlife, ephemeral

(2) AZ WQS PBC = Arizona Surface Water Quality Standard - Partial Body Contact

(3) These standards are written for total dissolved metals so a translator of one to one dissolved to total recoverable is assumed. The final permit effluent limitations for these metals are listed as total recoverable metals.

## VII. NARRATIVE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

All applicable narrative limitations in A.A.C. R-11-108 are included in the permit.

## VIII. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### Additional monitoring at discharge outfalls

The Mission complex has been regulated by the Multi Sector General Permit for stormwater associated with mining activities. Tables G-1, G-2 and G-3 establish benchmark monitoring parameters for active and inactive stormwater runoff.

Based on data submitted in the permit application, this permit identifies several pollutants with the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation. This permit establishes effluent limitations for all discharge points for pH, copper, lead, and zinc.

Based on the data submitted in the permit application, the following additional parameters have exceeded the benchmark values: TSS, COD, total nitrogen, and iron, although EPA determined that there is no reasonable potential to violate water quality standards based on existing data. Therefore, this permit continues monitoring requirements for TSS, COD, total nitrogen, and iron but does not establish effluent limits for these parameters at this time.

Data has not been submitted for many of the parameters listed in Tables G-1, G-2 and G-3 of the MSGP. Based on available data, soil characteristics, and industry operations, EPA does not have knowledge that any other pollutant has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to water quality violations. However, the permit requires further monitoring at all outfalls for those parameters listed in Tables G-1, G-2, and G-3 where EPA requires more data to determine reasonable potential. These are the same monitoring requirements that were required in the Findings of Violation and Order for Compliance and that were addressed in ASARCO's sampling plan submitted to EPA on August 2, 2002. The Order requires monitoring for these parameters through June 2006. Monitoring requirements include the following parameters:

Flow Rate  
Total Suspended Solids  
Chemical Oxygen Demand

Nitrogen as Nitrate plus Nitrite  
Hardness  
Turbidity  
pH

Metals  
Arsenic (Total recoverable and Dissolved)  
Cadmium (Total recoverable and Dissolved)  
Copper (Total recoverable and Dissolved)  
Iron (Total recoverable)  
Lead (Total recoverable)  
Manganese (Total recoverable and Dissolved)  
Mercury (Total recoverable and Dissolved)  
Selenium (Total recoverable and Dissolved)  
Silver (Total recoverable)  
Zinc (Total recoverable and Dissolved)

## **IX. SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

### **Development of Best Management Practices**

The ASARCO Mission Complex filed its Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the Multi-Sector Stormwater General Permit dated January 25, 2001. The MSGP requires the preparation and maintenance of a SWPPP as indicated in Part 4 and Part 6.G.6.1 of the MSGP.

As the result of an inspection report (dated May 3, 2002 prepared by John Hillenbrand, U.S. EPA), ASARCO was issued a Finding of Violation and Order for Compliance on June 20, 2002. As part of this order, EPA found that the Mission Complex SWPPP was inadequate and required that the ASARCO Mission Complex submit a revised SWPPP for approval by EPA. The Order for compliance included the following specific requirements for compliance with the SWPPP:

- a. Conduct a drainage basin assessment to determine the outline of each basin, and its BMP(s) and designated outfall, or termination (if controlled by evapotranspiration or infiltration. Describe assumptions and methods used to determine the position of drainage divides. The method must include field verification. Present this data on the site map.
- b. Assess all facilities according to Table G-4 of the MSGP and categorize which facilities and discharges are eligible for coverage under the MSGP, and which facilities and discharges- include process fluids, mine drainage or other pollutants that may cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards- are ineligible for coverage under the MSGP. Process fluid facilities must be designated as such, and represented on the site map. Facilities with a potential to discharge process solution are subject to effluent limitation guidelines under 40 CFR 440. Containment or control must be demonstrated for all disturbed areas of the mine.
- c. Determine stormwater capacities for all MSGP and non-MSGP retention basins and conveyance structures around the site. Diversion and conveyance structures must be able to contain expected monsoon-type flows. Calculations must be provided.

- d. Describe structures that will prevent commingling of MSGP stormwater runoff and process fluids.
- e. Describe appropriate BMPs that you will use to control pollutants in stormwater discharges for areas where BMPs are not currently in place or for ones that need modification. Include performance standards. Design all MSGP appropriate facilities to be as close to the source of pollutants as possible.
- f. Revise the site map and show all features required in Part 6.G.6.1.2. and Part 4.2.2.3. of the MSGP. Include the mine feature (such as topographic lines representing tailings facility 4) to which the BMPs are applied. Include process water controls, and storage facilities, drainage area boundary lines and outfall or termination points.
- g. Describe a method to implement repairs to facility deficiencies found during regular maintenance inspections at all stormwater facilities. Implement monthly inspections and monitoring to insure that inspection maintenance related repairs are being done in accordance with the MSGP.”

To date, ASARCO has complied with the requirements of the order and the activities are ongoing at the Mission Complex. ASARCO submitted a revised SWPPP (dated August 2, 2002) to EPA for approval.

#### **Permit SWPPP requirements**

As noted in Section V, EPA determined in the Compliance Order that the Mission Complex is no longer eligible for coverage under the MSGP. Therefore, the draft permit identifies specific BMP requirements to be included in the SWPPP. Some of the requirements of the SWPPP (such as providing a description of the facility and a facility site map) will be completed within three months of the permit issuance, while other requirements of the SWPPP (such as maintenance and employee training) will require ongoing actions throughout the life of the permit.

The permit contains specific requirements for the SWPPP based on the required components of the MSGP and on ASARCO's proposed SWPPP. Specific components to be included in the SWPPP are a site description, evaluation of potential pollution sources, methods for the control of mine drainage, construction of stormwater diversions, stormwater containment controls, stormwater source controls, corrective measures, site inspection and maintenance, employee training, and requirements for a site map.

Due to the potential for runoff generated from the mine site to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards, the SWPPP will include provisions for stormwater management.

All stormwater at the Mission Complex will be controlled through one of the following four methods:

1. Stormwater run-off will be diverted through berms, channels, dikes or other means to containment areas where no discharge of water occurs;
2. Stormwater run-off will be diverted through berms, channels, or dikes designed to convey the 100 year, 6 hour storm event to sediment ponds designed to hold the 100 year 24 hour storm event;
3. Stormwater run-on (generated from off-site) will be diverted around mining activities to prevent contamination; or

4. Potential stormwater contaminants will be controlled at the source by capping or removing all exposed mineralized materials and establishing a stable slope through grading and establishing vegetative cover. Stormwater runoff generated from areas controlled at the source will not be bermed or diverted to sedimentation ponds.

When the permittee completes the work required by the permit and the compliance order, the Mission Complex will provide 100-year, 24-hour containment for virtually all stormwater at the facility. At that point, most of the outfalls identified in this permit would not discharge except during storm events exceeding the 100-year, 24-hour event. In some cases, EPA and ADEQ have considered facilities providing physical containment (not including pumping) sufficient to contain the 100-year, 24-hour storm event as zero discharge facilities. However, the enhanced containment at Mission has not been completed at the time of drafting this permit, so all of the existing discharge points are identified as outfalls in the permit. At the time of permit renewal, the permittee may raise with the permitting authority the necessity of permitting outfalls that are capable of containing runoff associated with the 100-year, 24-hour storm event.

#### **Regulatory Basis for Best Management Practices Program**

The regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(k)(4) state that:

*"In addition to the conditions established under § 122.43(a), each NPDES permit shall include conditions meeting the following requirements when applicable.*

*(k) Best management practices (BMPs) to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when:*

- (4) The practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA."*

The development of BMP plans and individual best management practices for mining operations is supported by the nature of mining operations in general. Disturbance of the overburden due to surface mining causes significant changes in the physical and chemical nature of the mined area, and BMPs are designed to avoid or control discharges which may cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards.

#### **Compliance Schedule**

The requirements for schedules of compliance are stated in the Arizona surface water quality standards at A.A.C. R18-11-121. The requirements at A.A.C. R18-11-121 allow, under certain conditions, a compliance schedule to be incorporated into an existing NPDES permit to bring a facility into compliance with a new or revised water quality based effluent limitation (WQBEL). The requirements at A.A.C. R18-11-121 also allows for a compliance schedule to be established to bring a point source discharge of stormwater into compliance with a water quality standard.

Pursuant to Compliance Order No. CWA 402-9-02-31, the Permittee is developing a Work Plan for EPA approval. The Work Plan establishes a schedule to implement the construction and maintenance activities necessary to provide the stormwater containment and control mandated by this permit and the Order. Some of these activities require additional federal or state permits or approvals prior to construction. Therefore, it is appropriate to establish a compliance schedule for the Mission Complex.

EPA has therefore incorporated a compliance schedule that allows the Mission Complex to comply with the schedule established in the approved Work Plan, but that does not delay compliance by more than three years from the issuance of the permit.

## **X. ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES**

### **1. Biological Evaluation**

Biological surveys were conducted in 1995 and 1997 in connection with a proposed expansion of the Mission Complex. The 1995 and 1997 surveys indicated the presence of the Pima pineapple cactus (PPC) in and around the Mission Complex.

The SWPPP submitted to EPA as part of the Order for Compliance requires Asarco to construct additional stormwater containment facilities for the control of runoff. Due to the known presence of endangered species, Asarco conducted a biological survey to evaluate the potential effects of construction on endangered species.

A new biological survey was conducted in 2002 for the Pygmy Owl and the PPC. No pygmy owl was found on private lands (although a second survey is required on tribal lands). The construction of stormwater controls will affect the PPC. Construction of the stormwater controls will disturb approximately 165 acres, and a survey for PPC was done for 150' around the perimeter. The biological assessment assumed a 100' disturbance (although actual disturbance may be down to 50' in some areas). The survey found 70 PPC, of which 17 PPC will be directly affected by constructing the stormwater controls.

A formal endangered species consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service was conducted regarding the PPC. EPA, ASARCO Inc., and the Tohono O'Odham propose the following measures to minimize potential adverse effects to the PPC and its habitat:

1. Stormwater controls will be designed in such a way as to avoid individual PPC and areas of PPC concentration insofar as practicable while complying with the SWPPP.
2. The release of channelized run-on stormwater at SWPPP-designated outfalls will be directed into existing ephemeral drainages rather than as sheetwash dispersed over the general area. No PPC or suitable PPC on the Mission complex, or adjoining areas beyond the footprint of the Mission complex, will be adversely affected by discharge of stormwater or invasion of exotic plants as a result of excess water, erosion, or deposition of excessive amounts of silt or other materials.
3. Tohono O'Odham has jurisdiction over PPC on their lands and the disposition of the 13 PPC located on Tohono O'Odham lands will be determined by Tohono O'Odham, San Xavier natural resources staff, and Asarco before removal.
4. The proposed action will result in the permanent removal of 58.5 acres of PPC habitat. Asarco is going to expand its existing 877-acre conservation easement by 58.5 acres to compensate for the loss of PPC habitat. The location of this area will be within the Mission Complex, but not necessarily adjacent to the existing easement. The location will be coordinated with the FWS within one year of the date of this opinion.

5. The four PPC that are on private lands within the Mission complex will be transplanted to Asarco's PPC conservation easement.

The consultation is concluded and the following are recommendations from the Biological Opinion:

- 1) EPA would work with Asarco and FWS to expand the size of the PPC conservation area at the Mission complex.
- 2) EPA would work with Asarco and FWS to transplant affected PPC to the newly expanded segments of the conservation area.
- 3) EPA would participate on the stakeholder participation team developing the Pima pineapple cactus recovery plan and consider contributing to on-going survey efforts in Pima and Santa Cruz counties to determine the status of PPC on State lands.
- 4) EPA, in cooperation with FWS, would develop long-term conservation strategies for PPC and incorporate those strategies into the NPDES program.

## **XI. PERMIT REOPENER**

The draft permit contains a reopener clause to allow for modification of the permit if reasonable potential is demonstrated during the life of the permit.

## **XII. STANDARD CONDITIONS**

Conditions applicable to all NPDES permits are included in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 122.

## **XIII. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

### **Public Notice (A.A.C. R18-9-A907)**

The public notice is the vehicle for informing all interested parties and members of the general public of the contents of a draft NPDES permit or other significant action with respect to an NPDES permit or application. The basic intent of this requirement is to ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to comment on significant actions of the permitting agency with respect to a permit application or permit. This permit will be public noticed in a local newspaper after a pre-notice review by the applicant and other affected agencies.

### **Public Comment Period (A.A.C. R18-9-A908)**

Rules require that permits be public noticed in a newspaper of general circulation within the area affected by the facility or activity and provide a minimum of 30 calendar days for interested parties to respond in writing to EPA. After the closing of the public comment period, EPA is required to respond to all significant comments at the time a final permit decision is reached or at the same time a final permit is actually issued.

**Public Hearing (A.A.C R18-9-A908(B))**

A public hearing may be requested in writing by any interested party. The request should state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised during the hearing. A public hearing will be held if the Director determines there is a significant amount of interest expressed during the 30-day public comment period, or if significant new issues arise that were not considered during the permitting process.

**XIV. Additional Information**

Additional information relating to this proposed permit may be obtained from the following locations:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX  
CWA Standards & Permits Office Mail Code: WTR-5  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, California 94105-3901  
Telephone: (415) 972-3518  
Attn: John Tinger

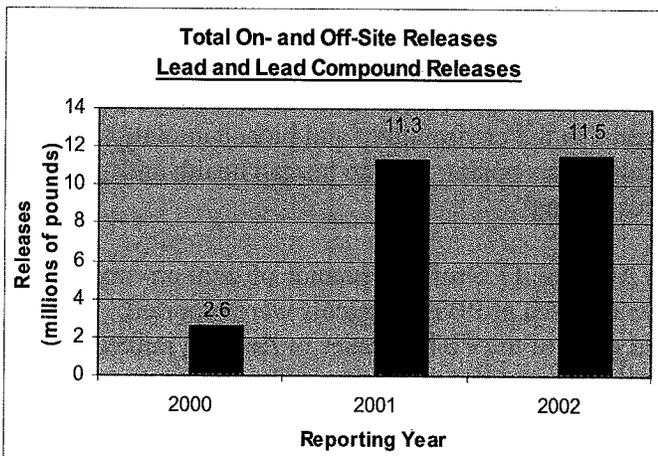
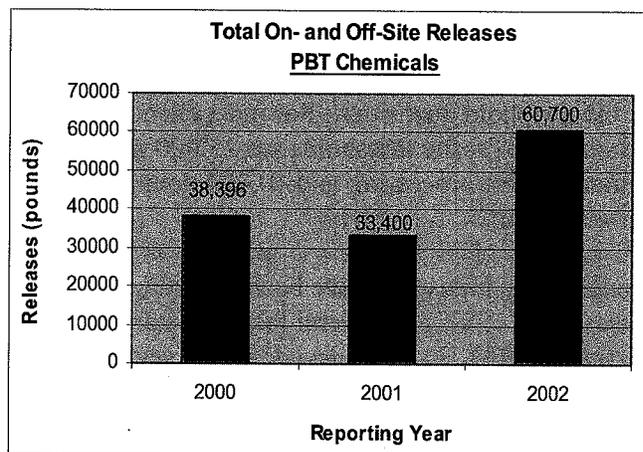
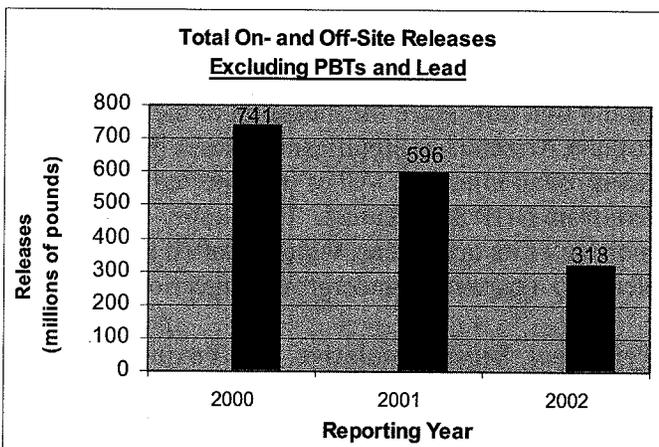
ADEQ  
Water Quality Division - Surface Water Permits Unit Mail Code: 5415B-3  
Attn: Ingrid Clark  
1110 W. Washington Street  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
Telephone:(602)771-4678



# Arizona Report: 2002 Toxics Release Inventory

**U.S. EPA Region 9**  
Arizona, California,  
Hawaii, Nevada, the  
Pacific Islands, and  
Tribal Nations

## Toxic Chemical Releases: 2000 - 2002



**Total Releases for Reporting Years 2000-2002**

| Year | Air       | Land        | Under-ground Injection | Water | Off-Site  |
|------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 2000 | 5,206,719 | 737,230,540 | 0                      | 9,238 | 1,283,045 |
| 2001 | 4,586,195 | 601,487,965 | 0                      | 6,377 | 819,101   |
| 2002 | 4,132,814 | 322,351,577 | 2,184,988              | 6,911 | 432,563   |

### The 2002 Public Data Release

EPA has just made public the 2002 data on toxic chemicals that were released to Arizona's air, water and land. This information comes from the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), a federal community right-to-know program. In Arizona, 276 facilities reported a

total of 329 million pounds of toxic chemical releases\*.

It is important to note that release should not be directly equated with risk. To evaluate risk, release data must be combined with information about

\* Release is defined as the amount of a toxic chemical released on-site (to air, water, underground injection, landfills and other land disposal), and the amount transferred off-site for disposal. Year to year data comparisons do not reflect changes in reporting requirements.

chemical toxicity, site-specific conditions, and exposure. In addition, this data does not indicate whether a facility is violating environmental laws. Many of the substances reported through this program are subject to state and federal regulations designed to protect human health and the environment.

### Industries

A facility is subject to TRI reporting requirements if it: has 10 or more full-time employees; is classified under a reportable Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code; and manufactures, processes, or otherwise uses any of the listed toxic chemicals in amounts greater than the threshold quantities. For most chemicals (excluding PBTs) the thresholds are 25,000 pounds for manufactured or processed, and 10,000 pounds for otherwise used.

Manufacturing industries have been reporting their releases since 1987, and federal facilities started reporting in 1994. In 1998, an additional seven industry sectors began reporting their toxic chemical releases for the first time. These sectors are metal and coal mining, electricity generation, commercial hazardous waste treatment, solvent recovery, petroleum bulk terminals, and wholesale chemical distributors.

### Releases

On April 2, 2003 the District Court for the District of Columbia issued a decision in *Barrick Goldstrike Mines, Inc. v. Whitman*, (Civ. Action No. 99-958 (TPJ)), regarding the TRI reporting obligations of mining facilities. The court determined that non-PBT chemicals present in waste rock are eligible for the de minimis exemption. The de minimis exemption states that a facility is not required to consider the quantity of a toxic chemical present in a mixture if it is below 1% of the mixture, or 0.1% of the mixture in the case of a toxic chemical which is a carcinogen. Prior to the decision mining facilities were required to consider all concentrations of toxic chemicals in waste rock.

This decision is greatly responsible for the 46% decrease from reporting year 2001 for on- and off-site releases for the state. Primary smelting and refining of copper and copper ore metal mining facilities make up

96.7% of the total on- and off-site releases and experienced a 47% decrease in land releases.

Many mines extract, move, store, process, and dispose of large amounts of waste rock and ore -- materials which often contain low concentrations of naturally occurring metals. The vast majority of this material is placed in surface impoundments or on the land, and the metals are reported as on-site releases to land. This previously buried material is exposed to potential leaching by rain, snow, and acid mine drainage, and must be carefully managed and monitored to prevent any surface water or ground-water contamination.

For the first time since the inception of the TRI program Arizona has significant releases by underground injection. All of the reported releases were from BHP San Manuel. The facility discontinued a portion of its operations, which resulted in a one-time release to a permitted underground injection well.

### Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Chemicals

In the year 2000, TRI was expanded to include additional persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals, and to require reporting for these chemicals at lower thresholds, ranging from 0.1 grams to 100 pounds. PBT pollutants are toxic chemicals that persist in the environment and bioaccumulate in food chains, thus posing risks to human health and ecosystems.

In Arizona, 11.6 million pounds of total on- and off-site releases of PBT chemicals were reported. Below is a table of the PBT releases in Arizona ranked by total on- and off-site releases. The data is in pounds for all chemicals except dioxin, which is given in grams.

**Table of PBT Chemical Releases in Arizona**

| Chemical                                    | Total On- and Off-Site Releases |               | Percent Change |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
|                                             | 2001                            | 2002          |                |
| Lead Compounds                              | 11,198,441.6                    | 11,420,208.43 | 2              |
| Lead                                        | 82,694.95                       | 97,524.96     | 18             |
| Mercury Compounds                           | 30,097.38                       | 56,873.66     | 89             |
| Tetrabromobisphenol A                       | 218.21                          | 1,883.00      | 763            |
| Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds               | 1,638.35                        | 1,098.30      | -33            |
| Mercury                                     | 703.01                          | 831.14        | 18             |
| Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds (in grams) | 16.38                           | 13.28         | -19            |
| Benzo (g,h,i)perylene                       | 0.74                            | 1.07          | 44             |
| Polychlorinated Biphenyls                   | 726.00                          | 0.00          | -100           |

*Releases of persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals in pounds. Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds data not in Toxicity Equivalence (TEQ).*

**Lead and Lead Compounds**

Starting in the year 2001, lead and lead compounds were reported as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals. While lead and lead compounds have been on the list of reportable chemicals since 1987, for the year 2001 the reporting threshold was lowered from 25,000 pounds manufactured or processed, and 10,000 pounds otherwise used to 100 pounds for the manufacture, process, or otherwise use of lead and lead compounds. As a result, additional facilities are required to report releases of lead and lead compounds.

Over 11.5 million pounds of total on- and off-site releases of lead and lead compounds were reported in Arizona. Ninety-eight percent of these releases are land releases from copper mining facilities.

**Mercury and Mercury Compounds**

Much of the mercury and mercury compound releases reported were released to land (nearly 55,000 pounds) by BHP San Manuel. Air emissions of mercury and mercury compounds accounted for 2.7% (1,560 pounds) of the total releases and were released from electric generating facilities.

**Top Facilities for Releases**

The top 10 facilities for total on- and off-site releases, for all chemicals, in Arizona are:

- ① BHP Copper N.A. San Manuel (San Manuel, Pinal County) with 248.7 million pounds.
- ② ASARCO Inc. Ray Complex Hayden Smelter & Concentrator (Hayden, Gila County), with 34.9 million pounds.
- ③ Phelps Dodge Miami Inc. (Claypool, Gila County) with 22.8 million pounds.
- ④ Phelps Dodge Morenci Inc. (Morenci, Greenlee County) with 4.3 million pounds.
- ⑤ ASARCO Inc. Mission Complex (Sahuarita, Pima County) with 3.1 million pounds.
- ⑥ Tucson Electric Power Springerville Generating Station (Springerville, Apache County) with 2.8 million pounds.
- ⑦ ASARCO Inc. Ray Ops. Mine (Kearny, Pinal County) with 2.3 million pounds.
- ⑧ Navajo Generating Station (Page, Coconino County) with 1.9 million pounds.
- ⑨ Phelps Dodge Sierrita Inc. (Green Valley, Pima County) with 1.6 million pounds.
- ⑩ Cholla Power Plant (Joseph City, Navajo County) with 1.2 million pounds.

The top 10 facilities for total on- and off-site releases, for PBT chemicals, in Arizona are:

- ① BHP Copper N.A. San Manuel (San Manuel, Pinal County) with 55,000 pounds.
- ② Isola Laminate System (Chandler, Maricopa County) with 1,883 pounds.
- ③ Navajo Generating Station (Page, Coconino County) with 733 pounds.
- ④ ASARCO Inc. Ray Ops. Mine (Kearny, Pinal County) with 649 pounds.
- ⑤ Tucson Electric Power Springerville Generating Station (Springerville, Apache County) with 597 pounds.
- ⑥ Coronado Generating Station (Saint Johns, Apache County) with 357 pounds.
- ⑦ Phelps Morenci Inc. (Morenci, Greenlee County) with 341 pounds.
- ⑧ ASARCO Inc. Ray Complex Hayden Smelter & Concentrator (Hayden, Gila County) with 304 pounds.
- ⑨ Cholla Power Plant (Joseph City, Navajo County) with 226 pounds.

- ⑩ Arizona Electric Power Cooperative Inc. (Cochise, Cochise County) with 164 pounds.

The top 10 facilities for total on- and off-site releases, for lead and lead compounds, in Arizona are:

- ① ASARCO Inc. Ray Complex Hayden Smelter & Concentrator (Hayden, Gila County) with 3.4 million pounds.
- ② ASARCO Inc. Mission Complex (Sahuarita, Pima County) with 2.6 million pounds.
- ③ ASARCO Inc. Ray Ops. Mine (Kearny, Pinal County) with 2.0 million pounds.
- ④ Phelps Dodge Miami Inc. (Claypool, Gila County) with 1.4 million pounds.
- ⑤ BHP Copper N.A. San Manuel Ops. (San Manuel, Pinal County) with 1.3 million pounds.
- ⑥ Phelps Dodge Sierrita Inc. (Green Valley, Pima County) with 445.7 thousand pounds.
- ⑦ Phelps Dodge Bagdad Inc. (Bagdad, Yavapai County) with 95.0 thousand pounds.
- ⑧ Tucson Electric Power Springerville Generating Station (Springerville, Apache County) with 74.7 thousand pounds.
- ⑨ U.S. Marine Corps Barry M. Goldwater Range (Yuma, Yuma County) with 21.4 thousand pounds.
- ⑩ Navajo Generating Station (Page, Coconino County) with 18.9 thousand pounds.

**On-line Access**

For national information on data releases, see:  
<http://www.epa.gov/tri>

The TRI data is available through Envirofacts Warehouse, EPA's premier internet site for distributing environmental information at:  
<http://www.epa.gov/enviro>

or the TRI Explorer tool:  
<http://www.epa.gov/triexplorer>

For general information on the Toxics Release Inventory, including reporting requirements for businesses, go to:  
<http://www.epa.gov/region09/toxic/tri>

For more information on the EPA's PBT Chemicals Program, go to:  
<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/pbt/>

**Information and Assistance**

We are happy to answer your questions and assist you in learning more about the TRI Program in Region 9.

**U.S. EPA Region 9  
 Nancy Sockabasin, TRI Coordinator  
 (415) 972-3772**



# U.S./Mexico Border Report Arizona Section: 2005 Toxics Release Inventory

**U.S. EPA Region 9**  
Arizona, California,  
Hawaii, Nevada, the  
Pacific Islands, and  
Tribal Nations

## Arizona Section of U.S./Mexico Border

This Report provides data from the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) for the facilities in Arizona that are located within 100 kilometers (using 70 zip code areas) of the U.S./Mexico Border. The EPA has made public the 2005 data on toxic chemicals that were released to the air, water, and land of Arizona's Border Region.\*

### Releases and Risk

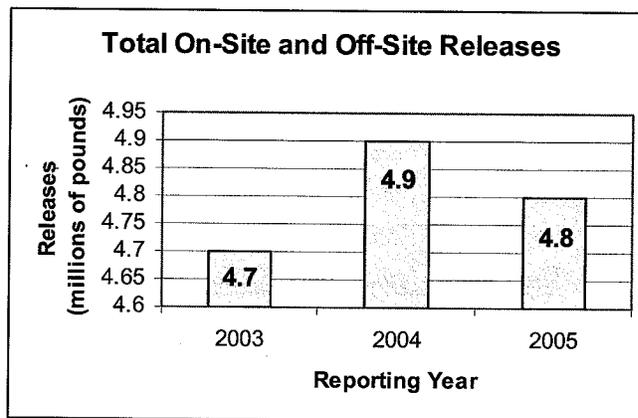
Release is defined as the amount of a toxic chemical released on-site (to air, water, underground injection, landfills, and other land disposal), and the amount transferred off-site for disposal.

It is important to note that releases should not be directly equated with risk. To evaluate risk, release data must be combined with information about chemical toxicity, site-specific conditions, and exposure. In addition, this data does not indicate whether a facility is violating environmental laws. Many of the substances reported through this program are subject to state and federal regulations designed to protect human health and the environment.

A facility is subject to TRI reporting requirements if it: has ten or more full-time employees; is classified under a reportable Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code; and manufactures, processes, or otherwise uses any of the listed toxic chemicals in amounts greater than the threshold quantities. For most chemicals the thresholds are 25,000 pounds for manufactured or processed, and 10,000 pounds for otherwise used.

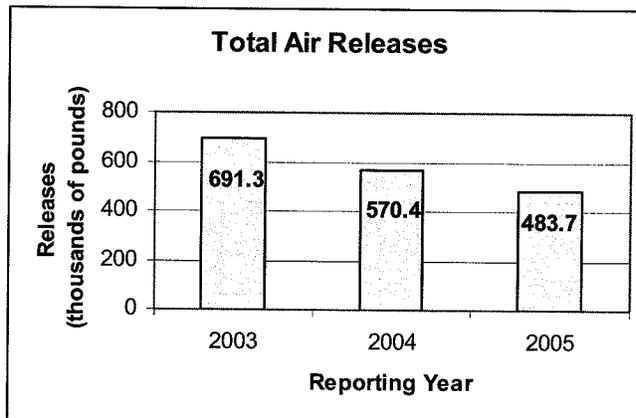
### Chemical Releases

Total reported on-site and off-site releases in the Border area of Arizona during the past three years are:\*\*



In comparison to the rest of the state, the Border area of Arizona comprises only 7% of the state's total 65.2 million releases.

Total reported air releases in Border area of Arizona during the past three years are:



\* No adjustments were made to account for double counting that could occur as a result of off-site transfers of some TRI facilities also being reported as on-site releases at permitted hazardous waste landfills and other TRI facilities that receive the on-site transfers.

\*\* Year to year data comparisons do not reflect changes in reporting requirements.

### Trends in Chemicals Released

In 2005, 69 facilities in the Border area of Arizona reported releases of approximately 4.8 million pounds of toxic chemical to the TRI Program. The following chart tracks releases to the environment for reporting years 2003 through 2005.

| <b>Total Releases for Reporting Years 2003 - 2005</b> |         |       |              |                        |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------------|------------------------|----------|
| Year                                                  | Air     | Water | On-Site Land | Under-ground Injection | Off-Site |
| <b>2003</b>                                           | 691,295 | 6,031 | 3,828,293    | 0                      | 145,412  |
| <b>2004</b>                                           | 570,389 | 6,204 | 4,131,827    | 0                      | 167,523  |
| <b>2005</b>                                           | 483,669 | 5,683 | 4,054,362    | 0                      | 220,547  |

### Largest Releases by Industry Type

During 2005, two industries account for 93% of the total 4.8 million pounds of reported releases in the Border area of Arizona. They are:

| Industry               | Percentage of Total Releases |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Copper Mining          | 80%                          |
| Electricity Generation | 13%                          |

### Largest Releases by Chemical Type

The top five chemicals released in the Border area of Arizona in 2005, ranked by total on-site and off-site releases, are:

| Chemical           | Release (pounds) | Percentage of Total Releases |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Lead Compounds     | 2,629,605        | 55%                          |
| Chromium Compounds | 444,291          | 9%                           |
| Copper Compounds   | 210,193          | 4%                           |
| Barium Compounds   | 197,271          | 4%                           |
| Barium             | 146,566          | 3%                           |

### Facilities Releasing Largest Quantities of Chemicals

Ten facilities, listed in descending order, released the largest total on-site and off-site releases in the Border area of Arizona:

1. Phelps Dodge Sierrita Inc. (Green Valley, Pima County) with 2.3 million pounds (70% lead compound releases).
2. ASARCO LLC Mission Complex (Sahuarita, Pima County) with 1.3 million pounds (77% lead compound releases).
3. Arizona Electric Power Cooperative Inc (Cochise, Cochise County) with 388 thousand pounds (51% barium compound releases).
4. Irvington Generating Station (Tucson, Pima County) with 226 thousand pounds (65% barium releases).
5. Phelps Dodge Mining Co Copper Queen Branch (Bisbee, Cochise County) with 200 thousand pounds (100% copper compound releases).
6. Learjet Inc. (Tucson, Pima County) with 55 thousand pounds (50% ethylbenzene and 50% naphthalene releases).
7. AACCO Cast Products Inc (Benson, Cochise County) with 42 thousand pounds (85% copper releases).
8. Hart & Cooley Inc (Tucson, Pima County) with 38 thousand pounds (100% glycol ether releases).
9. Imation Corp (Tucson, Pima County) with 24 thousand pounds (78% chromium compound releases).
10. U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (Yuma, Yuma County) with 24 thousand pounds (49% copper and 49% nitroglycerin releases).

### On-line Access

For national information on data releases, see: <http://www.epa.gov/tri>

The TRI data is available through Envirofacts Warehouse, EPA's premier internet site for distributing environmental information at: <http://www.epa.gov/enviro> or the TRI Explorer tool: <http://www.epa.gov/triexplorer>

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