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item 1

RENO OFFICE
RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION
FIELD REPORT

Docket No. ND-8371

Date Application Received — June 4, 1943
Date of Field Examination — June 30, 1943
Date of Report — July 3, 1943

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT

H. B. Bulmer
203 Ralston Street
Reno, Nevada

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT

Same

CHARACTER OF PROJECT

Loan requested to rehabilitate some old workings, and mine lead ore by re-opening an old cross-cut tunnel which probably has not reached the vein.

LOCATION OF PROJECT

Galena District, 15 miles south of Reno, in Washoe County, Nevada.

APPLICANT'S INTEREST OR OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

He holds a lease with option to buy which expires June 2, 1946. A royalty of 10 per cent of net smelter or mint returns is payable to owner. The Applicant is fully competent and reliable, and of excellent character.

LOAN REQUESTED

Loan requested $5000.00.

LOAN RECOMMENDED

None

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The property consists of one patented and three located claims. All of the work which has any bearing on this application has been done on the patented claim. The main ledge occupies the crest of a ridge, which has an east-west general course. Only that part of the area which has a direct bearing on the objectives sought in the application were examined. The accompanying map is intended to portray the general features in as much detail as physical conditions permit at this time.

GEOLOGY

Rock exposures, except where shown in old cuts, etc., are hard to find. A soil mantle covers the slopes from 2 to possibly 6 feet in depth. The Applicant's knowledge of the general geology or even of vein locations, widths, or values, were of little help to the writer.

The limestone reef was identified as shown; its westerly extension may not be as mapped. It may pass south of the shale bed.

The writer was definitely able to establish the relationship between the shale, vein, and schist in several of the westerly cuts along the apex of the vein. Dips were difficult to ascertain definitely, as some contradictory data were observed. The schist, so-called in this report, is a highly altered, micaceous series of slates intercalated with thin beds of lavas, or intrusives, but

all highly metamorphosed. The limestone in places is entirely altered to garnet. These rocks have usually been assigned to the Triassic in geological reports in this vicinity.

In nearby areas tertiary lavas cap these older rocks. The mineralization is probably due to tertiary volcanism.

THE VEINS

There is established definitely, an east-west vein, of fault origin, which follows the crest of the ridge. Silicification of country rock is notable. Crossing this vein at an acute angle of about 40° is another vein, and at the intersection of the two is where most of the work and extraction of ore has been taken place.

All of the work done has been in open cuts and short shallow tunnels. A shaft, said to be 25 feet deep was sunk but it, like most of the other work, is caved and inaccessible.

SAMPLES

A sample (No. 378) was taken at the intersection of the two veins at the only point where vein matter is exposed. The width is 2.5 feet. This assayed .02 oz. Au, 5.6 oz. Ag, and 20.9% Pb. Two samples were taken of the dump derived from the cut and shaft; No. 379, the upper portion of the dump, assayed Trace Au, 1.2 oz. Ag, 7.1% Pb; and the lower half Trace Au, 1.2 oz. Ag, and 5.4% Pb.

Comparing the size of the dump with the area covered in the workings the conclusion is that there is a wider distribution of values than the vein widths indicate. The lead occurs as carbonate, intimately disseminated in walls of fractures and joint planes, and mixed with more or less iron oxide.

The Applicant contends that the main vein has a vertical dip, and it is admitted that the few feet of walls observable in the sides of the cuts confirms this belief. However, there is a distinct southerly dip to the shale bed which is practically the south wall of the vein. The McCoy tunnel, reported by McCoy as being 900 feet long, passes under the limestone cropping and 300 feet beyond without cutting the bed according to the material on the dump. This confirms the dip of the formation. The NE trending cross vein terminates against the shale; it does not penetrate it.

It is therefore the writer's opinion that the ore bearing area lies in the acute angle between the veins northeast of the intersection, and directly under the shale.

The Applicant proposes to rehabilitate the Old Tunnel, and extend it to a point vertically beneath the intersection, where he expects to pick up the ore. It is apparent from a study of the cross section A-A that it is more likely that ore, if it exists at all, will be found 40 or 50 feet beyond that point.

The writer would be inclined to look upon the project with more sympathy if there were any evidence of a greater quantity of shipping grade ore, than that of hearsay, and as indicated by the shallow workings. The metals produced, considering the money and time involved in carrying out the objectives of this project would not materially assist the war effort, and the chances of ultimate success are too few to warrant favorable consideration.

Carl Stoddard

CARL STODDARD
Engineer

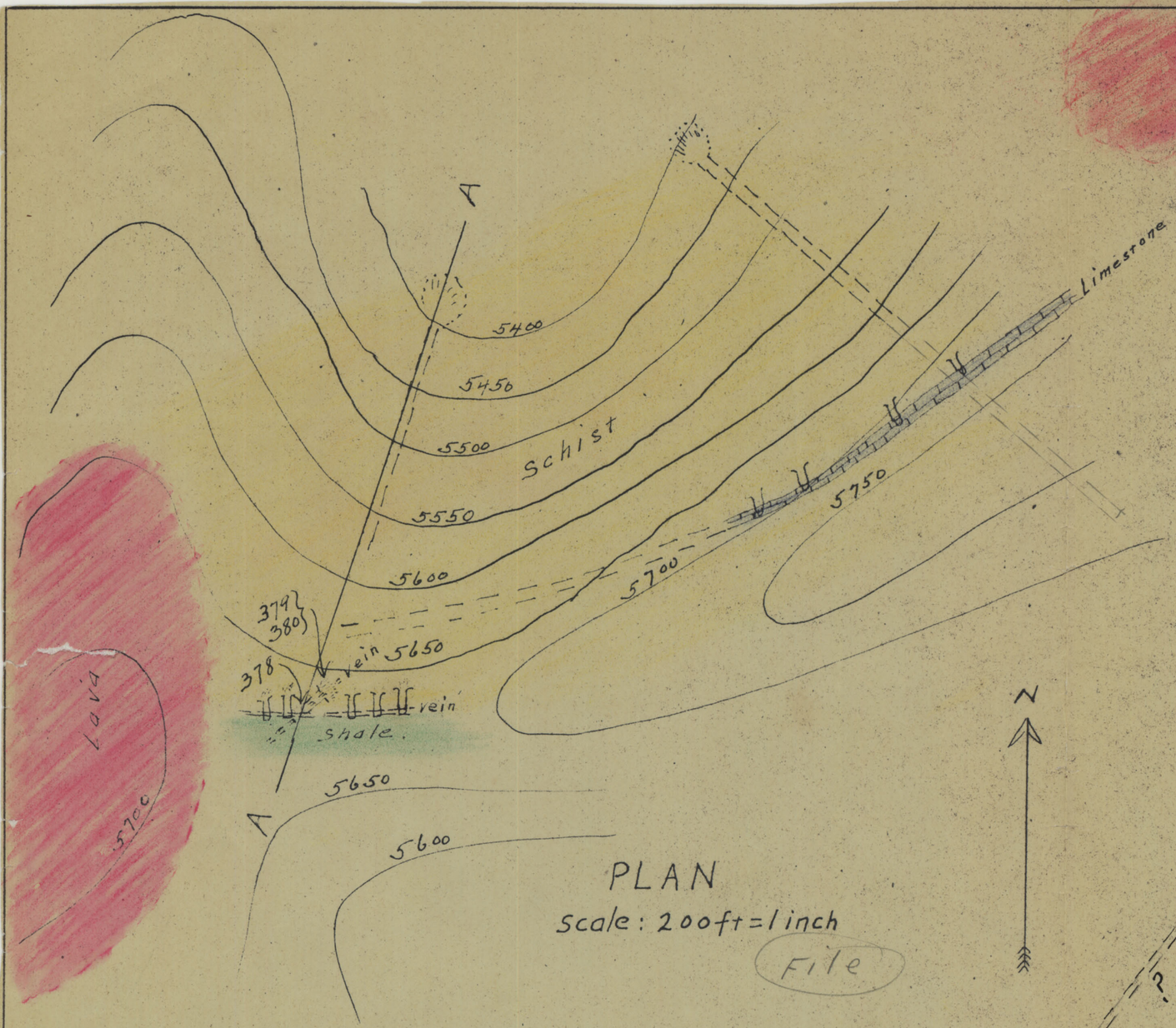
PLAT

GALENA HILL MINE

Washoe County, Nevada.

Docket No. ND-8371

June 30, 1943.

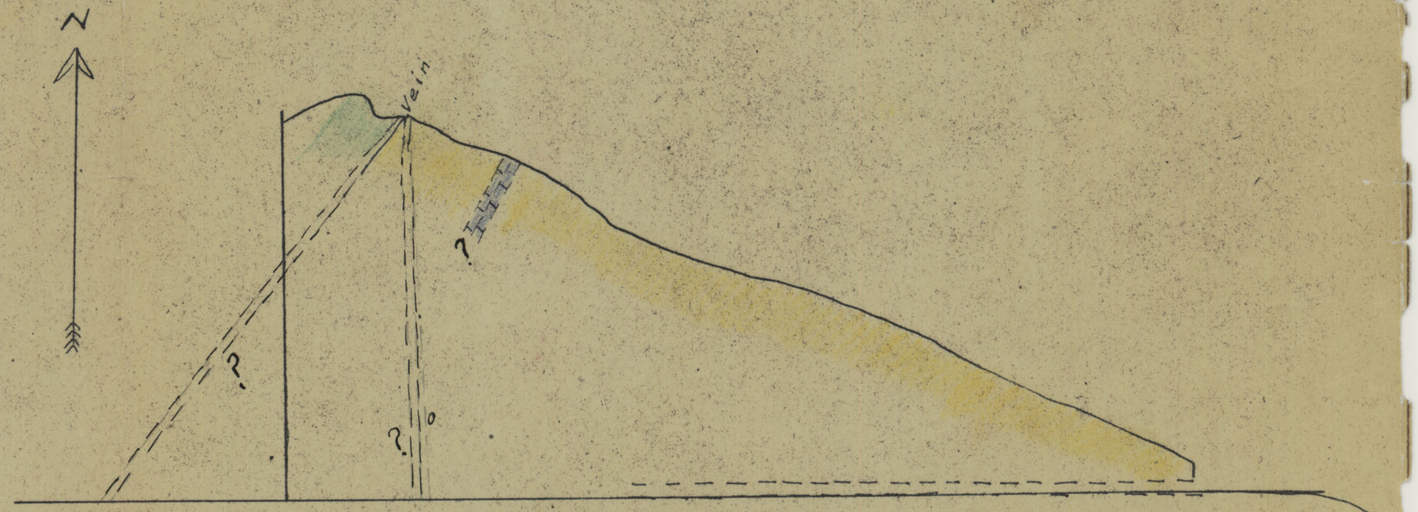


PLAN

Scale: 200ft = 1 inch

File

Sample No	oz Au	oz Ag	% Pb	Remarks
378	.02	5.6	20.9	vein
379	T.	1.2	7.1	Dump.
380	T.	1.2	5.4	Dump



Cross Section thru A-A, Looking West.

Scale: 20ft = 1 inch

0 10 20 ft.

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