

3110 0020

Lead-Silver--Nevada
Union Mines Company
Eureka County.

Examined this property with Strutzel on October 20, 1941. This property is of no further interest due to a lack of remaining ore reserves, and because past operations indicate that no new ore can be expected. From a leasors standpoint the property might be a good gamble. The mine is located 34 miles south of Palisades, a rail point on the S.P. The area is essentially all limestone, interbedded with occasional shale y and sandy layers. No massive continuous replacement of the lime was observed Where stoped out the mineralization appeared to have a maximum width of about 4 feet, with 6 inch to 2 foot widths more common. The property has been opened by four shafts, with depths of 200, 280, 300 and 550 feet. 5000 feet of workings had been driven. Samples out were bad.

(over)

Mr. Evelyn, Mining engineer, and
Cronie of AAG, plagued us for months
to take this in. Despite the fact that
it was essentially silver, and unn-
attractive, the property had to be
visited for that reason.

Report

UNION MINES COMPANY

(Eureka County, Nevada)

3110 0020

(117)
ITEM 20

INTRODUCTION

The Union Mines Company's property at Union, Nevada, was brought to the attention of this office by Mr. William P. Fairman on April 23, 1941. Mr. John Eveland, mining engineer residing in Reno, also persistently recommended that an examination be made. Messrs. Strutzel and Evans visited the property on October 20, 1941.

CONCLUSIONS

The Union mine is not recommended to Freeport Sulphur Company. No ore reserves remain and the property offers no immediate production. Past operations indicate that no large tonnages of new ore can be hoped for. However, from a leaser's standpoint, the deposit might be a good gamble.

LOCATION

Located in Eureka county, Nevada, 34 miles south of Palisades, a rail point on the Southern Pacific railroad, the property may be reached by taking a good desert road from Palisades to Eureka. This route is State Highway No. 20. The deposit lies in the Sulphur Springs mountains.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The property enjoys a certain isolation, being 34 miles from a railroad. Road conditions are good except during the winter months when snows make transportation difficult. Water must be developed, as no abundant source was observed. Large timber stands do not exist, although some Jack pine might assist in a small operation.

LEGAL TITLE

In the latter part of 1915, William P. Fairman and associates formed a syndicate and purchased for cash the northern half of Union hill. At a later date, the same group purchased the southern half of the hill. Total purchase price amounted to \$70,000. The entire group consists of eight patented claims and one interlocking fraction. At the present time, Mr. Fairman, 225 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is the only surviving member of the original syndicate, and claims the authority to act for himself and the others involved.

HISTORY

Upon acquisition of the properties in 1915, development work started. Through 1916 to 1918, shipments amounted to 7,088 tons having a gross value of \$175,000, netting payments from the U. S. Smelting Company at Provo, Utah, in amount of \$128,122.37. The gross value per ton was \$24.80.

The above production came from a vertical horizon with average depth of 150 feet below the surface. In 1931, Mr. A. P. Ten Voord, a former employee, took a short lease on the property. Mr. Ten Voord encountered a new horizon at about 400 feet under the surface, from which he shipped about 1,200 tons of high-grade

carbonate lead ore. Since 1931, the property has been idle. Considerable development at greater depth encountered no ore possibilities.

GEOLOGY

The area is essentially all limestone interbedded with occasional shaley and sandy layers. The strike of these sediments varies from north-south to N. 30° E., with dips generally to the east. Also observed were innumerable north-south striking veinlets with iron oxide, which may have some bearing on the localization of mineralization.

No massive, continuous replacement of the lime was observed. Where stoped out, the mineralization appeared to have a maximum width of about 4 feet, with six-inch to two-foot widths more common.

Values occurred as a sandy cerussite, which in present day available workings was observed at only one place. The values were sharply delimited and there was no apparent marginal ore suitable for milling. These observations were made in only available workings, but it is believed that these are sufficiently typical to illustrate this occurrence as a characteristic replacement deposit with spotty mineralization localized in a favorable bed and controlled by narrow "feeder" veinlets.

DEVELOPMENT

The property has been opened by four shafts, with depths of 200, 280, 300 and 550 feet, respectively. This is a total of 1,330 feet. From these shafts, 5,000 feet of workings have been driven. None of the shafts are now open, and the Armstrong and Magee tunnels, with total footage of about 700 feet, were the only points of observation.

SAMPLES

Two samples were cut during the examination. These flanked the one occurrence of unquestionable value and were taken to check or disprove the occurrence of marginal values in the Magee tunnel.

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Feet Width</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>Oz Ag</u>
1493	Footwall	8	0.20	0.40
1494	Hanging Wall	8	0.35	0.70

Mr. Fairman reports that the shipping ore averaged approximately 25% lead and 10 to 12 ounces of silver. Another cut across 6-inches of carbonate showing ran 30% Pb and 10.80 ounces Ag.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further interest is recommended .

D. L. Evans
J. J. Strutzel

Reno, Nevada
October 23, 1941

co-Mr. Mc Iver
Mr. Gentry
Mr. Lundy
Mr. Lee