UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FEB 11 1959

Mr. Arthur J. Beacom
Beamo Mining Company
c/o Parker & Parker
Room 808, 650 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Re: Docket No. ZNEA-4895 (Uranium)
Jay Bird and Sun Valley Claims
Coconino County, Arizona

Dear Mr. Beacom:

In accordance with your letter of February 4, 1959, we are closing our records on the above-referenced application.

Sincerely yours,

Frank E. Johnson

Acting Director

FMMurphy/gla
2-10-59
cc to: Director's Reading File
THKillingsgard, Rm. 5224
FMMurphy
OME FT, Region III (2) w/2 cc Mr. Beacom's letter
Open Case.

April 28, 1958

Memorandum

To: R. T. Hite, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

From: E. R. Ellingsmith, U. S. Geological Survey

Subject: Review of Field Team Report, DMEA Project 4393 (uranium) Bonne Mining Company, Coconino County, Arizona

Field Examiners report that this property previously was examined and recommended for an exploration project under DMEA Project 4393. A contract to the Wooden Petroleum Company originally was approved but cancelled because the property in the meantime had been leased to Bonne Mining Company and part of the work described in the contract completed.

The applicant now proposes a total of 1,679 feet of drifting and crosscutting, 4,087 feet of longhole drilling, and 1,130 assays for washing, uranium and thorium. Estimated cost of the project is $75,853.45. The Field Examiners believe that much of the proposed work is developmental therefore, they have recommended a modified program that they believe will adequately explore the target. This program has been discussed with the applicant, who has indicated that he would participate in the work outlined by the Field Examiners.

The Field Examiners conclude that there is a likelihood of 50,000 tons of ore averaging 0.25 to 0.30 percent U_3O_8 in the target area. They say that this target cannot be explored by drilling because of the rugged and steep nature of the topography. They recommend a modified program of underground exploration consisting of 630 feet of drifting and crosscutting and 300 feet of longhole drilling, the estimated cost of which is $[illegible].

The Field Examiners have presented excellent reasons for exploring this property and I recommend that their modified program be accepted as proposed and that a contract be granted the applicant.

E. R. Ellingsmith

cc: DMEA (3)
James Thomas Director's reading
C.I. Gardner Branch reading
Chron. file Project file

Ellingsmith:mx
8-28-4-28-58

4895

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224 New Customhouse
Denver 2, Colorado
April 16, 1958

Memorandum

To: Secretary to the Operating Committee

From: Acting Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region III

Subject: Docket No. DMEA 4895 (Uranium) Bemco Mining Company (Jay Bird and Sun Valley claims) Coconino County, Arizona - Joint Report of Examination

Enclosed are the original and two copies of the Joint Report of Examination on the subject property by M. H. Howes, USBM, and N. L. Archbold, USGS.

The field examiners conclude that the probability for making a significant discovery is sufficiently promising to justify Government participation. Accordingly, they recommend that the Applicant's work proposal be approved as modified by them. We concur in this recommendation.

Enclosed are eight extra copies of Figure 4 for use in the contract.

The Administrator's letter to the Applicant dated January 30, 1958, transmitted Consent to Lien and Subordination Agreements.

The executed Consent to Lien from Northern Resources Corporation is the only one received by this office and was forwarded you February 21, 1958.

E. N. Harshman

HMC:dp

cc: Harshman
Hasler
Howes
DMEA/DFC
Baker
Docket
Chron.

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE

(date)

IN REPLY REFER TO:
MINERAL DEPOSITS

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APR 15 1958
U. S.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P. O. Box 360
Grand Junction, Colorado

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DMEA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

APR 15 1958
REGION III
DENVER, COLORADO

April 14, 1958

Memorandum

To: Acting Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region III

Through: E. N. Harshman EMH

From: J. William Hasler

Subject: Letter of transmittal for DMEA Docket No. 4895 (Uranium), Bemco Mining Company, Jay Bird and Sun Valley claims, Coconino County, Arizona.

Transmitted herewith are ten copies of a joint geologic and engineering report of examination by N. L. Archbold, U.S. Geological Survey and M. H. Howes, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Bemco Mining Company, 2155 East 7th Street, Los Angeles 23, California, submitted an application for DMEA assistance to explore for uranium on 2 claims, 12 miles southwest of the Navajo Bridge at Marble Canyon, Coconino County, Arizona.

The claims were earlier considered and approved for an exploration project and loan under Docket No. DMEA 4287, and Contract No. Idm-E 1063 was drawn and forwarded, on February 26, 1957, to the Uranium Petroleum Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Because the property was leased to Bemco Mining Company and part of the work described in the contract was completed before the signing of the contract, the contract was rescinded on November 6, 1957.

The property was reexamined on March 4, 1958. The examining team was accompanied by Mr. Philip H. McCary, partner, in the applicant company.

The present application is for 1,679 feet of drifting and crosscutting and 4,025 feet of longhole drilling at an estimated cost of $75,263.45. The field examiners recommend approval of a modified program consisting of a maximum of 630 feet of underground drifting and crosscutting and 500 feet of longhole drilling at an estimated maximum cost of $22,211.80.

The alternate program, proposed by the examining team has been discussed by mail with the applicant, and the program generally meets with his approval as he has expressed willingness to proceed with the work as outlined in the subject report.

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE
(date)

TRANSMITTED
APR 16 1958

The Jay Bird and Sun Valley claims lie in an area where sedimentary strata dip 1 to 3 degrees northwesterly. No important folds, faults, or igneous rocks are known in the immediate vicinity. Sedimentary rocks exposed in the area are, in ascending order: the Kaibab limestone of Permian age; the Moenkopi, Chinle, and Moenave formations of Triassic age; and the Kayenta and Navajo formations of Jurassic age. The DMEA exploration is concerned only with the Moenkopi and Chinle formations in the present application.

Uranium deposits occur near the bottom of the Shinarump member of the Chinle formation where it fills depressions scoured into the underlying Moenkopi formation. Deposits consist of irregular, flattened masses up to several feet thick and up to several tens of feet in diameter. Ore minerals impregnate the sandstone and conglomerate and locally replace coalified wood fragments.

In oxidized zones the ore minerals consist mainly of betazippeite and torbernite, whereas in unoxidized zones the principal mineral is probably uraninite. Significant amounts of rhenium have been reported in the ore; however it is doubtful if this metal could be recovered during the standard milling procedure for uranium.

The element rhenium is not on the list of minerals for participation in the Defense Minerals Exploration program, consequently it is being considered here as a mineralogical oddity.

The examining team concludes that there is likely to be 20,000 tons of ore, averaging 0.25 to 0.30 percent U_3O_8, in the base of the Shinarump member of the Chinle formation where it fills an elliptical depression in the top of the Moenkopi formation.

Further exploratory drilling from the surface is impractical because of the rugged nature of the topography. Therefore, a program of underground drifting, crosscutting, and longhole drilling to explore the basal part of the Shinarump member is recommended for approval. The proposed program will require a maximum of 630 feet of underground drifting and crosscutting and 500 feet of longhole drilling at a maximum estimated cost of $22,211.80. Government participation at 50 percent will amount to approximately $11,100.00. I concur with the conclusions and recommendations of the examining team, and recommend that an exploration contract and the work herein outlined be executed.

Enclosed are ten copies of figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 as well as an additional 11 copies of figure 4, map showing previous and proposed work on the Sun Valley claims, Bemco Mining Company, Coconino County, Arizona, for inclusion in a possible contract. Enclosed also is the applicant's brochure. Comments of DMEA personnel in Washington were noted and files of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission were consulted for production and reserve statistics.

J. William Hasler

J. William Hasler,
Geologist

Enclosures
JWH/bh

FOR UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT USE ONLY

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
APR 15 1958
REGION III
DENVER, COLORADO

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FRED A. SEATON, SECRETARY

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY EXAMINING TEAM
REGION III

TRANSMITTED

APR 16 1958

DMEA 4895

Bemco Mining Company

Jay Bird and Sun Valley claims

Coconino County, Arizona

Uranium

Joint Geologic and Engineering Report

by

M. H. Howes
U.S. Bureau of Mines

N. L. Archbold
U.S. Geological Survey

April 1958

Reviewed by
DMEA OPERATING COMMITTEE

(date)

DMEA 4895
BEMCO MINING COMPANY
JAY BIRD AND SUN VALLEY CLAIMS
COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

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DMEA 4895
BEMCO MINING COMPANY
JAY BIRD AND SUN VALLEY CLAIMS
COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Bemco Mining Company, 2155 E. 7th Street, Los Angeles 23, California, on December 2, 1957, submitted an application for DMEA assistance to explore for uranium on two claims included in a group of 43 unpatented lode mining claims. The claims are located 12 miles southwest of the Navajo Bridge at Marble Canyon, Coconino County, Arizona.

The claims were earlier considered and approved for an exploration project and loan under Docket No. DMEA 4287, and Contract No. Idm-E 1063 was drawn and forwarded, on February 26, 1957, to the Uranium Petroleum Company, 309 Atlas Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Because the property was leased to Bemco Mining Company and part of the work described in the contract was completed before the signing of the contract, the contract was rescinded on November 6, 1957.

The property was reexamined on March 4, 1958. The examining team was accompanied by Mr. Philip H. McCary, partner in the applicant company.

The present application is for 1,679 feet of drifting and crosscutting and 4,025 feet of longhole drilling at an estimated cost of $75,263.45. The field examiners recommend approval of a modified program consisting of a maximum of 630 feet of underground drifting and crosscutting and 500 feet of longhole drilling at an estimated maximum cost of $22,211.80.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Much information was obtained from the earlier report of examination under Docket 4287. The applicant furnished the field examiners with additional maps and information. Comments by DMEA personnel in Washington were noted, and files of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission were consulted for production and reserve statistics.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Jay Bird and Sun Valley claims are located in sections 6 and 7, T. 38 N., R. 6 E.; sections 1 and 12, T. 38 N., R. 5 E.; sec. 36, T. 39 N., R. 5 E.; and sec. 31, T. 39 N., R. 6 E., GSRB and M, Coconino County, Arizona (figs. 1 and 3).

The property may be reached from the Cliff Dwellers Lodge which is on U. S. Highway 89, 8.5 miles southwest of Marble Canyon, Arizona. Three miles southwest of the Cliff Dwellers Lodge, a mine access road, 1.3 miles long, branches northward from U.S. Highway 89.

The property lies at the foot of the Vermilion Cliffs in an area of extremely steep topography (fig. 2). Northwestward from the mine the surface rises about 2,400 feet vertically in one mile horizontally and sheer cliffs several hundred feet high are present. The steep slopes are covered with angular slump blocks of sandstone up to tens of feet in diameter. The nature of the topography makes it impractical for any further exploratory drilling.

Climate at the base of the Vermilion Cliffs is arid; however, occasional heavy rains occur on the Paria Plateau at the top of the Vermilion Cliffs, and the steep gullies down the face of the cliffs are subject to flash floods. Temperatures are high in the summer and moderate in the winter. Year-around work is feasible. Vegetation consists of sparse desert plants.

Milling facilities for uranium ores are available at Tuba City, Arizona, approximately 90 miles by paved road from the property.

HISTORY, PRODUCTION, AND RESERVES

Ore was first mined from the Sun Valley Nos. 1 and 2 claims through a short incline. According to records of the Atomic Energy Commission, 287 tons of ore averaging 0.29 percent U_3O_8 and 0.02 percent V_2O_5 were mined intermittently between January 1955 and June 1957. In July 1957 a flash flood completely blocked access to the underground workings. To prevent any future interruption of production, the operator moved to higher ground and sank a 50-foot shaft for access to the ore body. As of the date of the field examination, the shaft and about 75 feet of haulage drift had been completed, and the mine was again ready for production.

The property was first examined under Docket No. DMEA 4287, on June 27, 1956. The examiners recommended DMEA participation and contract Idm-E 1063, covering exploratory drilling from the surface and underground drifting, was prepared. Work under the contract was never begun and the contract was rescinded on November 6, 1957.

Since the first field examination, access to the old workings has been blocked, a new lessee has acquired the property, and additional work, in the form of a shaft and further exploratory drilling, has been completed.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission shows in its files an estimated reserve, on the Sun Valley claims, of 2,283 tons of indicated ore averaging 0.33 percent U_3O_8 and an additional 18,500 tons of inferred ore averaging 0.24 percent U_3O_8.

OWNERSHIP AND EXTENT

Bemco Mining Co., c/o Parker and Parker, Room 808, 650 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, is a partnership which includes the following general partners:

A. J. Beacom
2155 East 7th Street
Los Angeles, California

Leo L. Chase
P. O. Box 812
Apple Valley, California

Glenn E. Odekirk
P. O. Box 812
Apple Valley, California

Phillip H. McCary, Jr.
3311 West 104th Street
Inglewood, California

Glenn E. McClung
Escalante, Utah

The property included in the application consists of the following unpatented lode-mining claims, which are recorded in the Coconino County Recorder's Office in Flagstaff, Arizona:

Claim	Book	Page
Jay Bird Nos. 29 and 30	70	448 and 449
Jay Bird Nos. 43 through 57	70	450 through
Jay Bird Nos. 59 through 80	70	487
Sun Valley Nos. 1 through 4	70	488 and 492

The above claims are owned by Grand Canyon Uranium Co., whose agent is G. C. Bonham, Kanab, Utah. A lease of the property has been acquired by Bemco Mining Co. from Uranium Petroleum Co., 309 Atlas Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, by means of a purchase contract.

PRESENT STATUS

The Sun Valley mine has been made accessible by a well-graded dirt road. Rough, bulldozed roads connect several of the Jay Bird claims with the main access road.

The original Sun Valley mine workings, consisting of about 400 feet of inclined shaft, drifts, and crosscuts, was flooded and filled with debris by a cloudburst during the summer of 1957 and is now inaccessible. New mine workings include a 50-foot shaft with an 8-foot sump and a 72-foot drift as of March 4, 1958. A hoist house, compressor house, small headframe, ore bins, and 2 house trailers comprise the structures presently constructed on the property.

Food and lodging for the mine crew can be obtained at the Cliff Dwellers Lodge at this time. However, plans are being made to establish a camp at the mine. Water is hauled from the Cliff Dwellers Lodge.

Mine labor and supplies are available locally and from Salt Lake City, Utah.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Jay Bird and Sun Valley claims lie in an area where sedimentary strata dip 1 to 3 degrees northwesterly. No important folds, faults, or igneous rocks are known in the immediate vicinity. Sedimentary rocks exposed in the area are, in ascending order: the Kaibab limestone of Permian age; the Moenkopi, Cinle, and Moenave formations of Triassic age; and the Kayenta and Navajo formations of Jurassic age.

The DMEA exploration is concerned only with the Moenkopi and Chinle formations, thus only these formations will be considered in detail.

The Moenkopi formation of Lower Triassic age in the vicinity of the property, consists of three members; the "middle red" member at the base, the overlying Shnabkaib member, and the "upper red" member at the top. The "middle red" member is composed of thinly bedded, red, fine-grained sandstone which is commonly ripple-marked and locally contains fossiliferous limestone. The overlying Shnabkaib member consists of thinly bedded gypsum and gypsiferous shale. The "upper red" member at the top of the Moenkopi formation consists dominantly of thinly-bedded, red and yellow-brown, mudstone and fine-grained argillaceous sandstone. An erosional unconformity is present at the top of the "upper red" member.

The Chinle formation unconformably overlies the Moenkopi formation and, in the vicinity of the Sun Valley and Jay Bird claims, consists of two members, the Shinarump member and the overlying Petrified Forest member. The Shinarump member occurs as broad lenses and as narrow elongate fillings of paleo-stream channels cut into the underlying Moenkopi formation. Recent drilling on the Sun Valley claims has shown that the Shinarump occupies an elliptical depression about 260 feet wide and 600 feet long (fig. 4). This depression probably represents a segment of a paleo-stream channel. At the Sun Valley mine the Shinarump can be subdivided into the 4 units which are briefly described in Table 1.

The Petrified Forest member of the Chinle formation consists, in the lower part, of varicolored, bentonitic shales containing abundant silicified wood; and, in the upper part of irregularly-bedded, varicolored, sandstone and shale.

Table 1.--Subdivisions of the Shinarump member at the Sun Valley mine.

Unit	Position	Description	Maximum Thickness
		(top of Shinarump)	
A	Covers broad areas at top of member	Gray siltstone with quartzite pebbles	10 feet
B	Covers broad areas above channel fills and below unit A	Yellowish gray siltstone with carbonaceous material and silicified logs.	10 feet
C	Fills top part of channels	Greenish gray cross-bedded sandstone	40 feet
D	Fills bottom part of channels	Gray quartzite and jasper pebble conglomerate. Contains uranium.	40 feet
		(base of Shinarump)	

ORE DEPOSITS

Uranium deposits occur near the bottom of the Shinarump member of the Chinle formation where it fills depressions scoured into the underlying Moenkopi formation. Deposits consist of irregular, flattened masses up to several feet thick and up to several tens of feet in diameter. Ore minerals impregnate the sandstone and conglomerate and locally replace coalified wood fragments.

In oxidized zones the ore minerals consist mainly of betazippeite and torbernite, whereas in unoxidized zones the principal mineral is probably uraninite. Significant amounts of rhenium have been reported in the ore; however, it is doubtful if this metal could be recovered during the standard milling procedure for uranium ores.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The applicant proposes to drive a main drift 360 feet in a northwesterly direction along the bottom of the Shinarump filled depression. From this main drift, crosscuts totaling 1,319 feet will be driven at various intervals and in various directions. The operator further proposes to drill horizontal longholes at 25-foot intervals along the drift and crosscuts, and to take samples for chemical assays for uranium, vanadium, and rhenium at 5-foot intervals in the drift, crosscuts, and longholes. The proposed exploration program will require a total of 1,679 feet of drifting and crosscutting, 4,025 feet of longhole drilling, and 1,139 assays for uranium, vanadium, and rhenium. The estimated total cost is $75,263.45.

Since much of the work proposed by the applicant appears to be development, a modified program, which is definitely exploration, is recommended by the examining team (see figure 4). A drift, beginning approximately at the east side line of the Sun Valley No. 1 claim, will be driven for a maximum of 340 feet northwesterly along the base of the Shinarump. A maximum of 290 feet of crosscuts will be driven at the approximate locations shown on figure 4. Thus a total maximum of 630 feet of drift and crosscuts will be driven. In addition, a maximum of 18 longholes up to 25 feet deep will be drilled horizontally from the drift and crosscuts to test for ore or to determine the extent of ore discovered in the drift or crosscuts.

The drift and crosscuts will be driven with the Shinarump-Moenkopi contact as nearly in the lower face as practical. Where sharp irregularities in the contact make it impractical for the drift or crosscut to follow the contact, vertical holes will be drilled from the workings to determine the position of the contact and to test for ore in the basal part of the Shinarump. Horizontal and vertical longholes will require a maximum total of 500 feet of underground drilling.

The walls of the drift and crosscuts will be tested with a Geiger counter and where ore grade material is encountered samples will be collected for chemical analysis for U_3O_8. Longholes and cuttings therefrom will be tested with a Geiger counter to determine if they have penetrated ore grade material. Cuttings from longholes will not be chemically assayed as they are generally contaminated and do not result in reliable assays. A maximum of 100 samples will be submitted for chemical

assay. Since there is indication that rhenium is present in the Sun Valley mine, even though it has little or no economic value at present, it is suggested that one or more composite samples be made up from samples taken for chemical assay for U_3O_8, and analyzed for rhenium.

The applicant has indicated to the field team that he will approve of the modified program suggested above.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF PROJECT PROPOSALS

At present, economic conditions at the mine are very similar to those of 1956. Therefore, the following costs are derived by using unit costs taken from the cost estimate in Docket No. DMEA 4287.

(1)	Contracts	
	Long-hole, non-core drilling, 500 feet at $0.50/ft.	$ 250.00
(2)	Labor and supervision (drifting and crosscutting)	
	630 feet at $17.00/ft.	10,710.00
(3)	Operating materials and supplies (drifting and crosscutting) 630 feet at $10.70/ft.	6,741.00
(4)	Operating equipment (drifting and crosscutting) 630 feet at $3.50/ft.	2,205.00
(5)	Initial rehabilitation and repairs	
	None	
(6)	New buildings, etc.	
	None	

(7) Miscellaneous (drifting and crosscutting)

Repairs to equipment 630 feet at $1.00/ft.	$ 630.00	
Assays 100 samples at $3.50 each or 630 feet at $0.56/ft.	352.80	
Payroll taxes 630 feet at $0.45/ft.	283.50	
Liability insurance 630 feet at $0.65/ft.	409.50	
Accounting 630 feet at $1.00/ft.	630.00	
Total estimated cost of project		$22,211.80
Government participation at 50 percent		$11,105.90

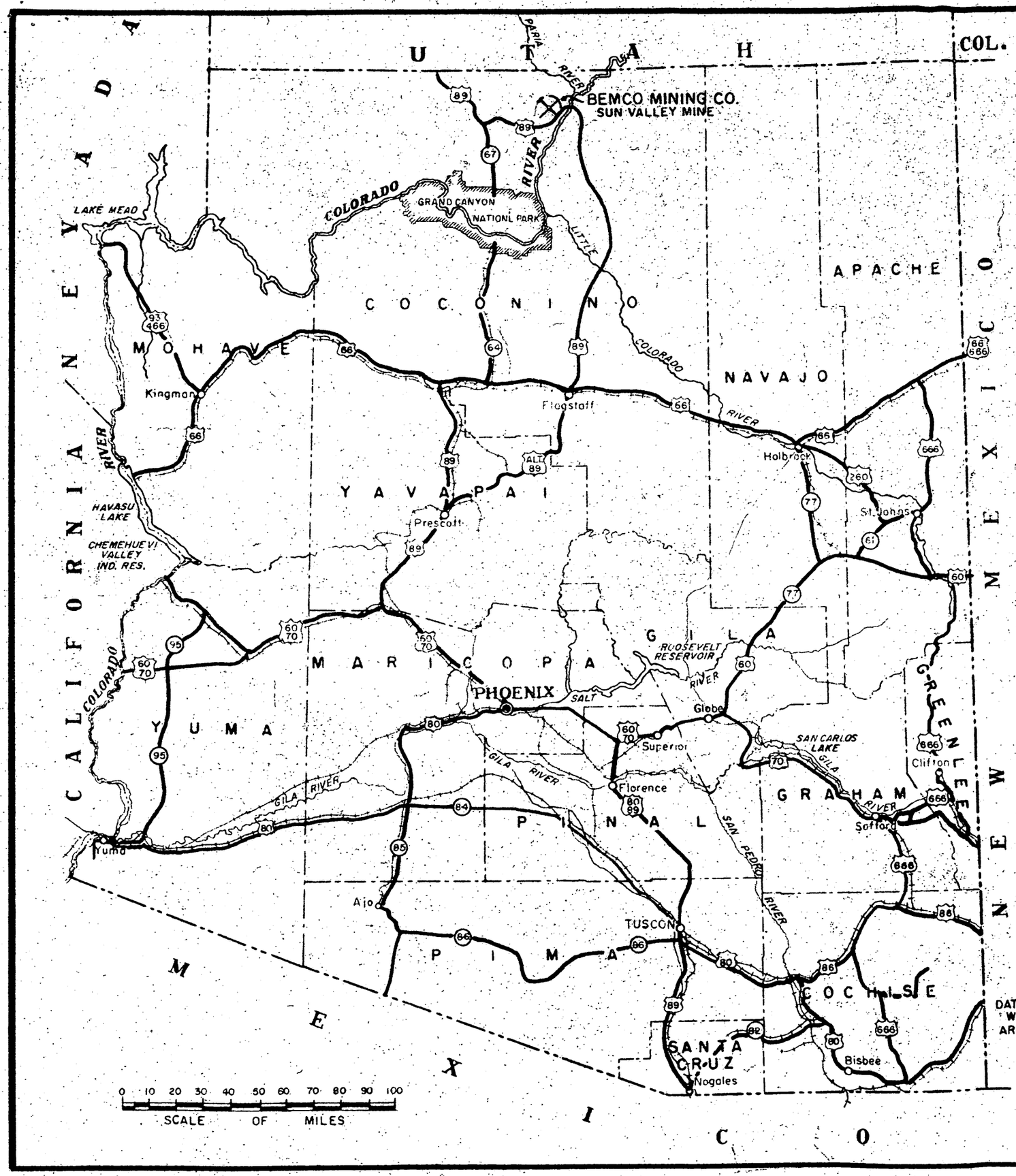
PROPOSED FINANCING

The applicant is prepared to invest $11,105.90 in money in the proposed exploratory project, which is 50 percent of the total estimated cost of $22,211.80, in accordance with the regulations on Government participation, as stated in section 7, DMEA Order 1, amended.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The examining team concludes that there is likely to be 20,000 tons of ore, averaging 0.25 to 0.30 percent U_3O_8, in the base of the Shinarump member of the Chinle formation where it fills an elliptical depression in the top of the Moenkopi formation.

Further exploratory drilling from the surface is impractical because of the rugged nature of the topography. Therefore, a program of underground drifting, crosscutting, and longhole drilling to explore the basal part of the Shinarump is recommended for approval. The proposed program will require a maximum of 630 feet of underground drifting and crosscutting and 500 feet of longhole drilling at a maximum estimated cost of $22,211.80.



NOTE

DATA TRACED FROM HAMMOND'S LIBRARY WORLD ATLAS. ROADS PLOTTED FROM ARIZONA TOURING MAP OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, 1950.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

Fig. 1 DMEA Docket No. 4895
Location Map
STATE OF ARIZONA
BEMCO MINING COMPANY
SUN VALLEY MINE
COCONINO COUNTY

ENGINEER: M. H. HOWES	DATE: MAR. 11, 1958
DRAWN: MAR., 1958; A. P. T. S.	1900-443-F
CHECKED:	

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DATE	INITIALS	CODE

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DATE	INITIALS	CODE

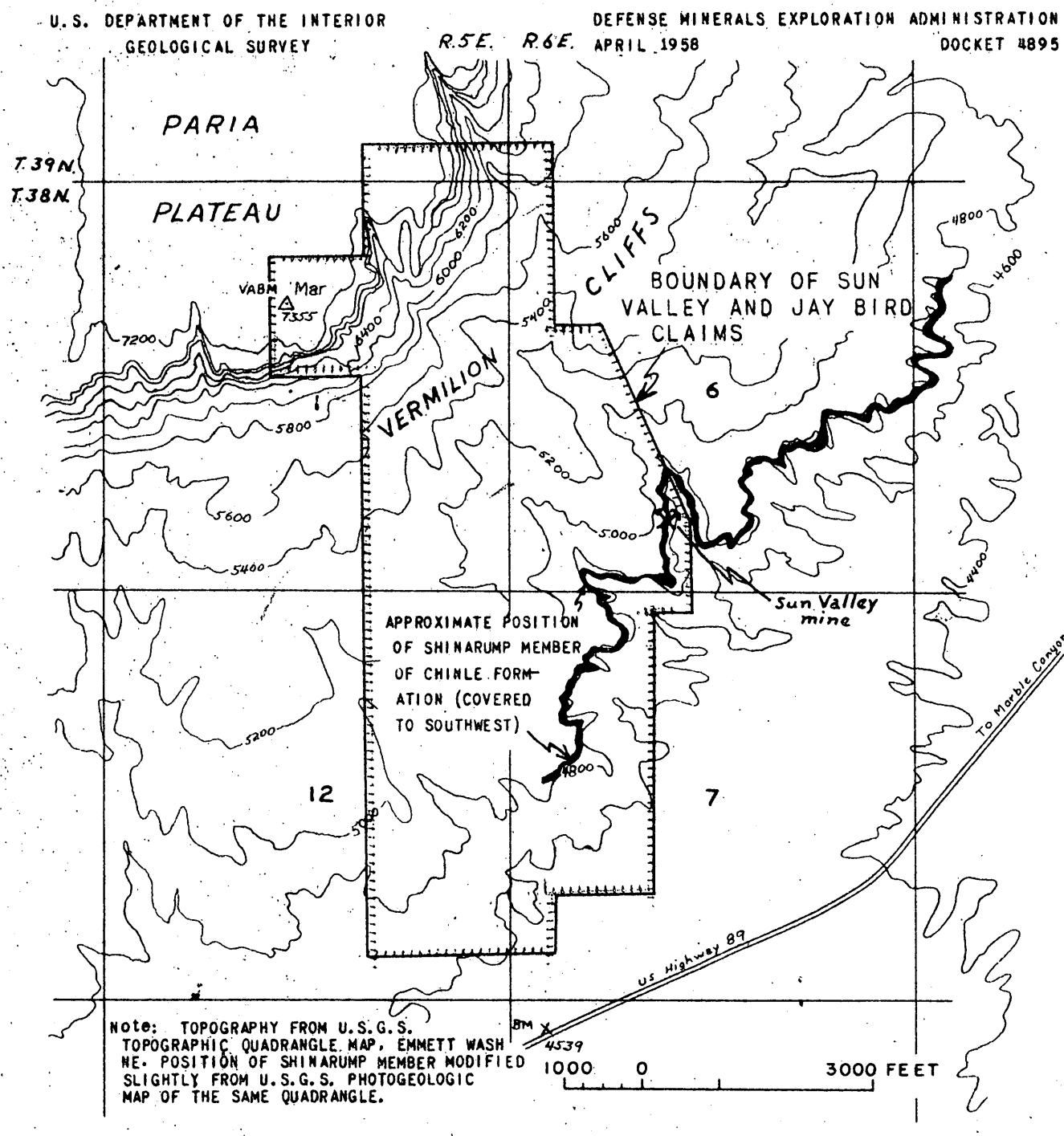

FIGURE 2.--MAP SHOWING TOPOGRAPHY IN THE VICINITY OF THE JAY BIRD AND SUN VALLEY CLAIMS, AND POSITION OF SHINARUMP MEMBER OF THE CHINLE FORMATION, BEMCO MINING COMPANY, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZ.

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RECEIVED APR 21 1958

DATE	INITIALS	CODE

December 11, 1957
Re: DMEA 489,
Remco Mining Company
Sun Valley Mine
Coconino County, Arizona
$75,263.45 - Uranium, rhenium

Memorandum

To: E. W. Ellis, Defense Minerals Exploration Administration

From: N. E. Nelson, U. S. Geological Survey

Subject: Review of application

The applicant requests assistance in continuing the exploration of an assumed meandering Shinarump-Moenkopi uranium bearing channel. This application is an outgrowth of application DMEA 4887 which with modifications recommended by the examiners and the Field Team was approved, a contract was written and forwarded under date of February 26, 1957. For good reasons a rescission agreement was submitted November 6, 1957, which probably closed that docket.

Work has been done in the meantime and a new approach outlined. A new map, not wholly in agreement with the map used for the original application, shows the new work, additional drilling, and the proposed work. Ore holes are shown, but data covering the grade and thickness of the intersections are not provided.

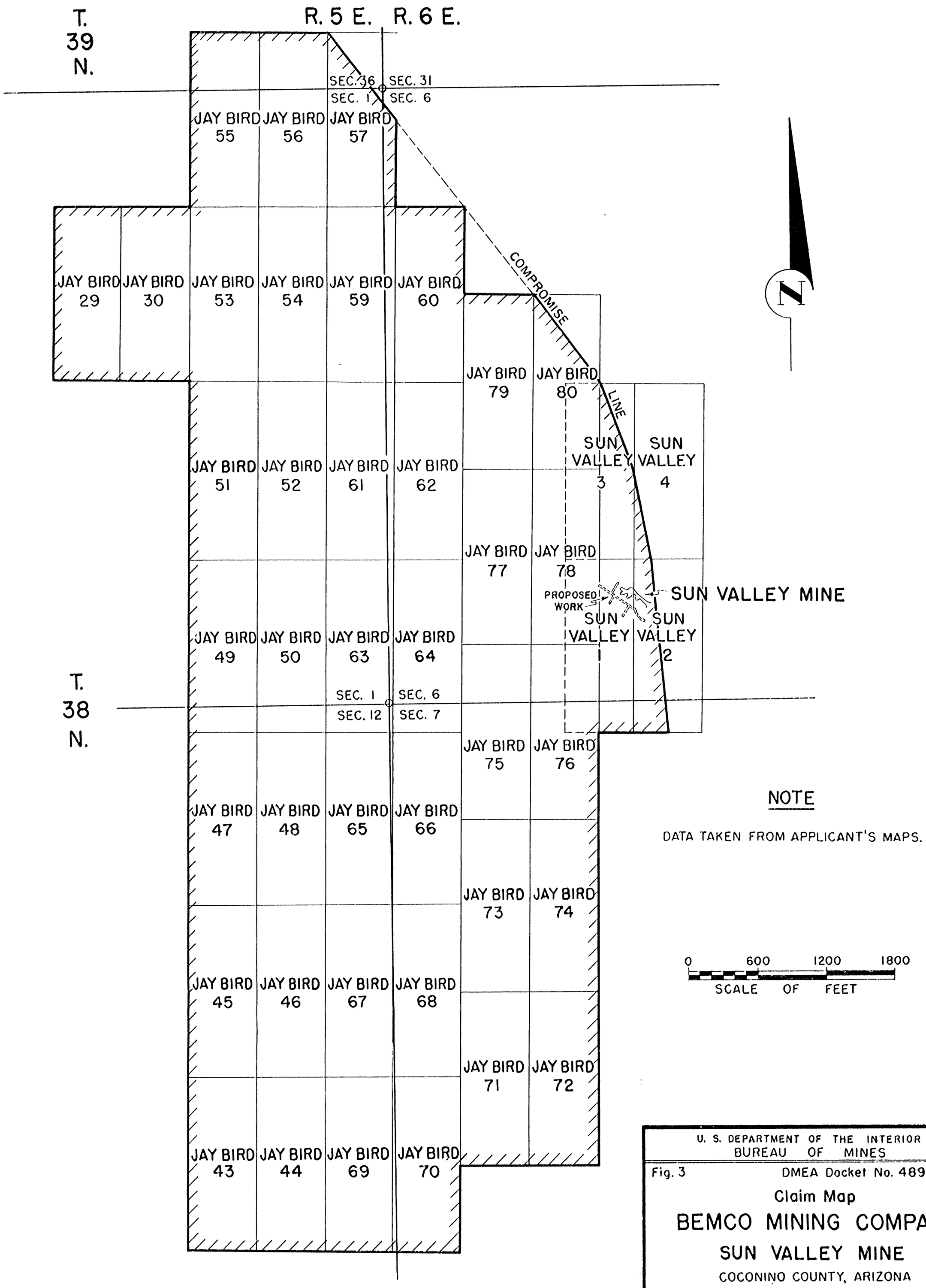
Whether or not the rhenium content is of moment may be questioned. Surely an assay showing 0.012% rhenium does not mean there are 24.024 pounds per ton in the clay like material (Kennecott letter). If the 0.24 pounds per ton represented is recoverable and there is enough clay, consideration is warranted.

In view of the new work, especially the drilling, referral of the application to the Field Team for a fresh appraisal is recommended.

Copy to: DMEA (3)
C.I.Gardner
James Paone, 3643
Docket file
Chron. file
Director's reading
Branch reading

N. E. Nelson

NENelson:pbb
G-MD: 12/11/57



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

Fig. 3 DMEA Docket No. 4895

Claim Map

BEMCO MINING COMPANY

SUN VALLEY MINE

COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

ENGINEER: M. H. HOWES	DATES: MAR. 12, 1958
TRACED: MAR., 1958; BY: A.P.T.S.	1900-444-D
CHECKED:	

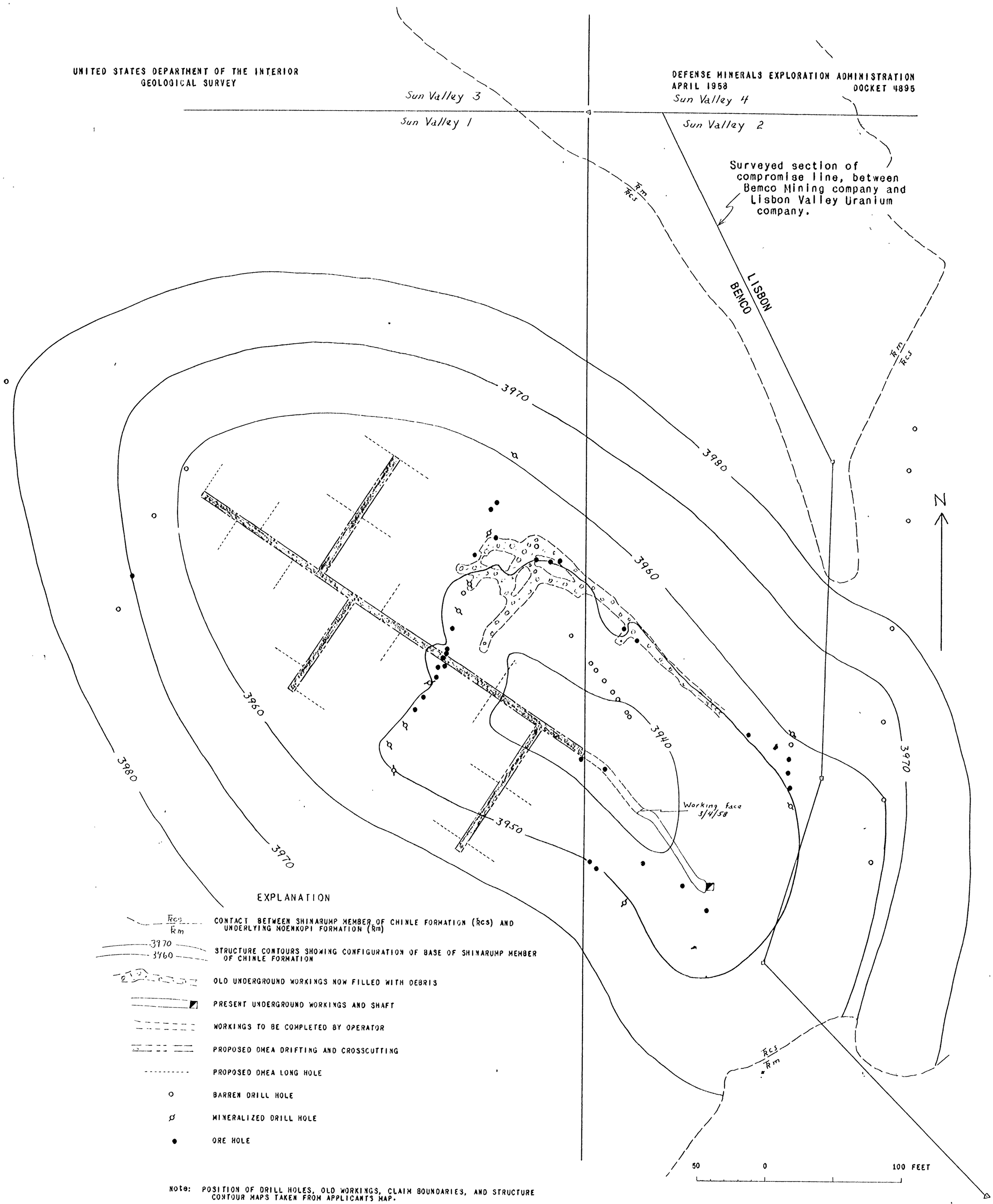


FIGURE 4.--MAP SHOWING PREVIOUS AND PROPOSED WORK ON THE SUN VALLEY CLAIMS, BEMCO MINING COMPANY, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA.