The gross ore reserve of the Walker as of January 1st, 1940, is estimated at about 4,000,000 tons. Of this, 1,869,000 tons is listed by the Geological Department as probable recoverable ore. The balance is in pillars, or in such a position in the mine that its commercial extraction is not possible. Its average grade is estimated at 1.31% copper, .76 oz silver, and .038 oz gold per ton. The developed recoverable ore on January 1st, 1940, was 1,006,100 tons with a grade of 1.36% copper, .80 oz silver, and .042 oz gold. The total ore which should be recovered from the known ore reserve would probably be somewhere between these two estimates. At a normal rate of production, this gives the property a life of three to four years, provided, no further ore is developed.

The capacity of present shafts below the 7th level is limited. It is, therefore, necessary to produce some ore from above the 7th level to furnish enough tonnage to keep the mill operating. There are probably 400,000 tons of this ore which can be recovered from old pillars left from former mining. This work is now in progress, and these pillars are systematically being recovered. This phase of the operation appears to be successful, and will be continued along with mine operation.

With all of the above in mind, we wish to make the following recommendations:

1st. Continue present stope development and work in "517" ore body.

2nd. Diamond drill the Walker vein north of the Piute workings, beginning with a hole located on the surface 500 feet north of hole #21.

3rd. Continue 1201 drift north to explore the North ore body beneath the better grade portion disclosed on the 10th level.

4th. If and when completed recommendations #2 and #3 do not offer encouragement to the hope that the ore bodies will improve in value at deeper levels or to the north, all development and prospect work other than that incidental to mining should be stopped and the remaining reserve mined as rapidly as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

C.E.W.

R.H.S.

New York, N. Y.
June 15, 1940.

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of discovering other large ore bodies of the same grade, or, if there was a possibility of finding higher grade ore. If enough ore could be developed below the 7th level, a suitable hoisting shaft would be installed to lower hoisting costs and provide sufficient capacity to operate the mill. This exploration work was approved, and carried on during the fall of 1938 and in 1939.

In general, the results were disappointing. A surface hole to the north of the Piute ore body showed the vein to continue, but it is doubtful if the mineralization will prove to be as good as in the Piute. This work is now being checked underground by crosscutting on the 900 Piute level, and no final comment can be made until these developments are completed. This should be within the next two months. The balance of the diamond drilling and development was negative except for demonstrating the downward continuation of the "517" ore body located in the footwall of the "712" ore body, and adding some small extensions of present known ore.

The diamond drilling carried on during the past year showed that there was no commercial structure parallel to the Walker vein within the limits of the drilling. If one exists, it must be a great distance from the present workings.

There exists the possibility of ore coming in again below the lowest mine levels. However, this is a very "long" chance as the ore bodies, with a single exception, have gradually dropped in grade with depth, and this certainly does not make this an attractive prospect. At present, a drift on the 1200 level is being advanced under this North ore body, which showed some slight increase in grade on the 10th level as compared with higher levels. The results obtained in this work should determine whether any deeper prospecting by diamond drilling or shaft sinking is justified.

The Walker vein north of the Piute should be explored by surface drilling. There is about two miles of unexplored territory which should be tested by diamond drill holes located at strategic intervals. If commercial ore is indicated in any of the holes, this preliminary work should be followed by closer drilling. Owing to the depth of oxidation in this north area, any ore found will lie below the 7th or tunnel level, and, therefore, be subject to the comparatively higher mining costs incident to hoisting, pumping, etc.

At present, it is costing about 12¢ per pound to produce copper at the Walker Mine, exclusive of depreciation. Operating improvements which can now be foreseen are expected to improve costs, but later they will be offset to a large degree because of higher average costs on ore mined in increasing proportions of ore production from below the tunnel level. Development costs on deeper levels will also be relatively higher, because of water and ventilation problems.

For a limited time, with the diamond drilling program completed, and under a condition of a minimum amount of development work, the 12¢ copper pound cost will be lowered. However, looking forward to a normal operation, with a large proportion of the ore coming from below the tunnel, from ore bodies of such low grade and size as are known to exist, there is small chance of the Walker making an appreciable profit with copper at 12¢ or under.

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Walker

Report Covering Present Conditions At

The Walker Mine

The Walker Mine is located in Plumas County, California, about 70 miles northwest of Reno, Nevada, at an elevation of 6500 feet. The country is heavily wooded, with ample water available for all uses. Heavy snows make the camp difficult of access in winter, otherwise, operating conditions are good.

The mine is equipped with a fairly modern flotation concentrator, capable of handling approximately 1500 tons of ore per day. The concentrates produced are carried over an 8-mile aerial tramway which connects with the railway at Spring Garden, California. During the past summer, the concentrates were trucked to a railway siding near Portola, at some additional cost per ton compared to delivery by the aerial tramway. The concentrates are then shipped to Tooele for treatment at the International smelter.

The mine is operated through a tunnel which delivers the ore into the mill bins. The tunnel level is the 7th level of the mine. This level is connected to surface through the Piute shaft, the Central shaft, and a number of raises and stopes which have broken through to surface. The ore below the 7th level has been developed by underground incline shafts which follow the vein at an angle of about 70° from the horizontal.

The mineralization occurs along a N20°W striking shear zone which has been developed for a length of 8,000 feet. This is not continuous ore, the ore bodies usually being separated by waste areas. Starting from the south, there are five ore bodies, called the South, Central, North, "712", and Piute. The first ore body found, and the one for which the mine was opened, was the Central ore body, which, above the 7th level, averaged 3% to 4% copper and carried considerable gold values. The other ore bodies were of much lower grade averaging around 1.50% copper or less. All of them have gold and silver values. About $1.35 per ton is being recovered from current production. The lowest precious metal values occur in the Piute ore body, which is the farthest north. Mining costs are comparatively high on account of the hardness of the ore.

Below the 7th level, the ore in general has become narrower and of lower average grade. The one exception is the North Ore body, which has shown a slight increase in grade at the 10th level. There are two main hoisting shafts below the 7th level, with several auxiliary winzes for ventilation and supplies. The shafts are small and of limited hoisting capacity. For this reason, hoisting costs on ore from below the 7th level are high and production low.

Up to comparatively recent years, most of the production has come from reserves above the 7th level, but, as these are now nearly exhausted, increasing proportions of a lower grade ore will have to come from the underground shafts, and at an increased cost. This eventuality was recognized some time ago, and in 1938, with the approval of the local staff, we recommended certain underground development and diamond drilling to determine if there was a possibility

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DRAFT

THE WALKER MINE

The Walker Mine is located in Plumas County, California, about 70 miles northwest of Reno, Nevada, at an elevation of 6500 feet. The country is heavily wooded, with ample water available for all uses. Heavy snows ~~in winter~~ makes the camp difficult of access in ~~this season~~ winter, otherwise, operating conditions are good.

The mine is equipped with a fairly modern flotation concentrator, capable of handling approximately 1800 tons of ore per day. The concentrates produced are carried over an 8-mile aerial tramway which connects with the railway at Spring Garden, California. During the past summer, the concentrates were trucked ~~to Portola,~~ to a railway siding near Portola, at about the same cost per ton as if delivered by the aerial tramway. The concentrates are then shipped to Tooele for treatment at the International smelter.

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Draft - The Walker Mine

The ~~ore~~ mineralization occurs along a ~~north-striking~~ N 20° W striking shear zone which has been developed for a length of 8,000 feet. This is not continuous ore, the ore bodies usually being separated by waste areas. Starting from the south, there are five ore bodies, called the South, Central, North, "712", and Piute. The first ore body found, and the one for which the mine was opened, was the Central ore body, which, ~~This ore,~~ above the 7th level, averaged 3% to 4% copper and carried considerable gold values. The other ore bodies were of much lower grade averaging around 1.50% copper, or less. All of them have gold and silver values ~~from which about~~ About $1.40 per ton being recovered from current shipments. ~~at present.~~ The lowest precious metal values occur in the Piute ore body which is the farthest north. The ore is very hard, and mining costs are comparatively high on account of this.

~~As the ore bodies have been followed~~ Below the 7th level, the ore in general has become narrower and of lower average grade. The one exception is the North ore body, which has shown some small increase in grade at the 10th level. There are two main hoisting shafts below the 7th level, with several auxiliary winzes for ventilation and supplies. The shafts are small and of limited hoisting capacity. For this reason, hoisting costs on ore from below the 7th level are high and production low.

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Draft - The Walker Mine.

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In general, the results were disappointing. A surface hole to the north of the Piute ore body showed the vein to continue, but it is doubtful if the mineralization ~~was probably not~~ will prove to be as good as in the Piute. This work is now being checked underground by crosscutting on the 900 Piute level but no final comment can be made until these developments are completed. ~~results are obtained~~. This should be within the next two months. The balance of the development and diamond drilling was negative except for ~~locating a small ore body called the "517"~~ demonstrating the downward continuation of the "517" orebody located in the footwall of the "712" ore body, and some small extensions of ~~the~~ adding

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Draft - The Walker Mine.

present known ore ~~bodies.~~

The diamond drilling carried on during the past year showed that there was no commercial structure parallel to the Walker vein within the limits of the drilling. If one exists, it must be a great distance from the present workings.

There exists the possibility of ore coming in again below lowest mine levels ~~the ore bodies now being mined~~. However, this is a very "long" chance as the ore bodies, with a single exception, have gradually dropped in grade with depth which certainly does not make this an attractive prospect. At present, a drift on the 1200 level is being advanced under this North ore body which showed some increase in grade on the 1000 level as compared with higher levels. The results obtained in this work should determine whether any deeper ~~development is justified~~ prospecting by diamond drilling or shaft sinking is justified.

The Walker vein north of the Piute orebody should be explored by surface drilling. There is about two miles of unexplored territory which should be tested by diamond drill holes located about ~~1000~~ 500 feet apart. If ~~values are~~ commercial ore is indicated in any of the holes, this preliminary work should be followed by closer drilling. Owing to the depth of oxidation in this north area, any ore found will be below the 7th or tunnel level, and therefore subject to the comparatively higher mining costs incident to hoisting, pumping, etc -

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Substitute for Paragraph 1 top page 5.

At present it is costing about 12¢ per pound to produce copper at the Walker Mine, exclusive of depreciation. Operating improvements may be looked for from time to time to improve costs, but they will be offset to a large degree because of higher average costs on ore mined in increasing proportions of ore production from below the tunnel level. Development costs on deeper levels will also be relatively higher, because of water and ventilation problems. In addition, a substantial capital outlay will be required for shaft work and for needed hoisting facilities to take care of increasing ore production from below the tunnel level.

For a limited time in the near future, with the diamond drilling program completed, and under a condition of a minimum amount of development work, the 12¢ copper pound cost will be slightly lowered. However, looking forward to a normal operation, with a large proportion of the ore coming from below the tunnel from orebodies of such grade and size as are known to exist, there is small chance of the Walker making an appreciable profit with copper at 12¢ or under.

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Draft - The Walker Mining Company.

At present, it is costing about 12¢ per pound to produce copper at the Walker Mine exclusive of depreciation. Small improvements in operations which are being developed all the time will probably reduce this cost a little. In the near future, most of the development work planned will be completed, and with the smaller development charge, the cost will further be improved. However, with copper selling at 11 1/2¢ per pound, or less, the chance of the Walker making any appreciable profit is limited.

The ~~total~~ gross ore reserves of the Walker as of January 1st, 1940, is estimated at about 4,000,000 tons. Of this, 1,869,000 tons is listed by the Geological Department as recoverable ore. The balance is in pillars, or in such a position in the mine that its commercial extraction is not possible. Its average grade is estimated at 1.31% copper, .76 ounces silver, and .038 ounces gold, per ton. At the normal rate of production, this gives the property a life of 3 to 4 years, provided, no further ore is developed.

The capacity of present ~~the~~ shafts below the 7th level is ~~are~~ limited. It is therefore necessary to produce some ore from above the 7th level to furnish enough tonnage to keep the mill operating. There are probably 400,000 tons of this ore

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To replace last two paragraphs.

1st. To diamond drill the Walker vein north of the Piute working, beginning with a hole located on the surface 500 feet north of Hole No. 21.

2nd. Continue 1201 drift north to explore the north orebody beneath the better grade portion disclosed on the 10th level.

3rd. If and when completed, the two above projects do not offer encouragement to the hope that the orebodies will improve in value at deeper levels or to the north, all development and prospect work other than that incidental to mining should be stopped and the remaining reserve mined as rapidly as possible.

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which can be recovered from old pillars left from former mining. This work is now in progress, and these pillars are systematically being recovered. This phase of the operation appears to be successful, and will be continued along with mine operation.

With all of the above in mind, we wish to make the following recommendations:

1st. To diamond drill the Walker vein north of the Piute orebody during the coming summer.

2nd. If this work is unsuccessful and does not disclose commercial ore bodies, or evidence of commercial ore bodies, the ore left in the mine should be mined as rapidly as possible so that operations at Walker can be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

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INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

TOM LYON
GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

May 23, 1940

Walker

Mr. Reno H. Sales
P. O. Box 457
Butte, Montana

Dear Reno:

We have just had word that there is a bad fire in the 706 winze at the Walker. It will probably be several days before we know what the damage will amount to. There are also three men someplace in the lower levels.

Jack is flying to Reno this morning and will be at the Walker this afternoon.

I thought you might like to hear the bad news.

If the fire is bad, it looks as though the Walker might be on its last legs, at least with the present copper price.

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

TL:P

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Walker

WALKERMINE, CALIF.
MAY 23, 1940.

U.P. Despatch 1:20 P.M.

Telephoned from Butte Daily Post,
By E. J. Hanmer

Three men, caught by a fire in the Walker Mine today, released themselves by crawling through an opening in an unexplored part of the mine. Mine officials, however, said they believe a fourth man was still trapped in the shaft.

The three men who had been trapped worked their way back through a lateral tunnel in which the first started and reached the station through a water shaft.

Warren said, the Company had six rescue workers, equipped with oxygen, masks and apparatuses, working through the tunnel in search of a man still believed to be in the mine.

Other rescue workers have arrived from nearby mines and are standing by, to go down if necessary.

Warren said, "Casue of the fire could not be determined definitely until the fire which was still burning had been extinguished and the mine timbers had been examined.

Forty other miners working in the top and other tunnels of the mine were safe, mine officials said.

Copper is the mine's main production. Gold is a by-product. The mine is a horizontal main shaft into the hill, with said tunnels off.

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A.P. Despatch - 1:30 P.M. May 23, 1940.

One man is missing in smoky fill tunnel at the 1000 foot level of the Walker Mine, California, today, after an unexplained fire broke out in an unexplored shaft.

All men in the shaft had made their escape , except one who is still missing,- name Ross Niceley, 45, a pumpman, was believed to be on the 1001 foot level, below the point where the fire started, and was probably safe, since the smoke would be pointed upward.

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 Broadway, New York

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL MANAGER OF MINES

May 22, 1940.

Walker

Mr. Reno H. Sales, Chief Geologist,
Anaconda Copper Mining Company,
Hennessy Building,
Butte, Montana.

Dear Reno:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 15th enclosing the preliminary Walker report.

This matter will rest for a few days until your arrival in New York.

Yours very truly,

CEW:F

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FORM 396 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

May 31, 1940

Walker

Mr. Tom Lyon, Chief Geologist
International Smelting & Refining Co.
818 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Tom:

The accompanying sketches summarize Walker development to date.

The 923CDN has been started again after diamond drill hole No. 47 cut nothing but extremely broken schist for 78 feet, and opened up a good flow of water. A large portion of the core came out as sludge and practically no mineralization was indicated. The hole was rather short but when the water caused operating difficulties it was sealed off. It was found that drifting on the east side of the fault would be impracticall. We will extend another hole out 100 feet ahead.

The south end of the Piute Orebody is opening up rather nicely, but the gold and silver does not seem to be so high as it was on the 800 Level.

Two high gold assays of .08 and .09 were obtained from the vein in 1055Bxc, but since then 1071BDN assays indicate that the vein will average about .03. The slip on the hanging wall side of the mineralizing appears to be cutting across the vein, however, according to diamond drill hole No. 30 it should pinch into the foot. The slip in the face of 1071 gives the impression of being the hanging wall of the vein. Perhaps mineralization exists beyond the end of hole No. 30.

Both 517BDS and 694EDN look very poor. Section D-5 indicates that 694E should be continued N 24° W starting on the slightly mineralized streak. It will be exceptionally convenient to have 517B far enough south to connect with the raise being driven from the end of 693E so it is being extended along the best indications. This will afford a needed ore transfer.

The 711E is in waste material but should encounter mineralization most any time. Veinlets of chalcopyrite occasionally occur along joint planes of the schist. Vein today

The mineralization extending south from 692E has turned toward the main vein and is not heading toward 692E as I thought it might.

A large raise (403D) is being driven up the Bornite ore from 405E Stope sill, and values are holding up. It is now 45 feet high and will be used as a service point for a square set stope.

The 1201DN is within 100 feet of the point where a crosscut is to be driven east. There seems to be enough mineralization at the face to drift along and unless footwall slip No. 2 forces us to bear east, the heading will be continued about N 25° W and the crosscut extended almost directly under 1052A.

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Tom Lyon, #2 May 31, 1940

Mr. McClintock is sending in a large surface rig for drilling holes from the surface north of Piute. As from Mr. Sales' letter of May 10, I told him we plan on drilling three holes that would involve around 3500 feet of drilling, which is to be started as soon as possible. As they found it necessary to drill large holes and put in casing through the lava, Mr. McClintock feels that some consideration should be given him for this extra work which would enable him to break even on the cost--a point that he will bring up with you folks in Salt Lake. I know that he lost money on the other surface work, but feel that he can do better by planning to case right through the lava from the start, rather than drill a small pilot hole and then have to ream and case.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Droubay

SKD:SW S. K. Droubay

cc - Mr. Sales
Mr. Weed
Mr. Dugan

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March 15, 1940.

MEMO. Re: WALKER MINE

In connection with the Walker Mine, it is difficult to view that situation without full consideration of the relation of the Walker Mine to Smelter operations at Tooele. In other words, before I could recommend the closing down of the Walker, I would want to know the effect on Tooele. I can think of many good reasons why this feature should not be included, and that such a report should deal strictly with the mine operation standing alone.

For a number of years past there has been but little encouragement at the Walker, at the same time we are dealing with an unusually persistent mineral zone, which always holds the possibility of favorable ore developments in its unexplored portions at greater depths. I have felt that as a combined asset as to ore supply for Tooele and the possibility of better ore discoveries in the mine itself the development of the property should continue as long as losses were not excessive, especially in view of the difficulty we are meeting in our endeavor to find additional copper ore reserves in this country. At the same time, the International cannot afford to finance the operation forever under a condition where the only real daylight visible is in a plan which will erase Walker's financial obligations to the Smelting Company.

(Sd.)RENO H. SALES

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side. If it happens that we mine more than our estimate, all well and good. Wouldn't it be better to start with our March 4th reserve of 989,190 tons, and have the mine management add to that whatever additional tonnage they felt they could produce during a two or three years operation.

I am returning herewith one copy of the report, with certain indicated changes and additions.

Yours very truly,

Encl.
RHS:KM

RENO H. SALES

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May 15, 1940.

Mr. C. E. Weed, General Manager of Mines,
Anaconda Copper Mining Company,
25 Broadway, Room 1726,
New York City, New York.

Re: Walker Mine,
Plumas Co.,Calif.

Dear Clyde:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 9th, relative to the Walker Mine, also the preliminary draft of a report.

I think you have covered the situation very well. I am suggesting a few changes and additions. As already indicated in a previous letter, I think we should not space the Walker surface drill holes more than 500 feet, because of the uncertainties of vein projection in a situation like that. Incidentally, it should be noted that any ore found in this north country will, of necessity, be below the tunnel level.

I am wondering if we should use the January 1, 1940, recoverable ore reserve figure of 1,869,000 tons in our report, rather than a revised estimate figured on the basis of what we think the mine would actually recover during its period of operation. Much of the ore included in that 1,869,000 figure is probable or possible, which might not be reached and developed for mining once we started on a plan of cleaning up the property. I have in mind that if we took the January figure and later, at the end of operations, found that we actually mined only 75% of it, the stockholders might seize upon this as a basis for complaint. I think our estimate should be on the conservative

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

COPY

9W

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

C O P Y

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

C O P Y

March 15, 1940.

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For a number of years past there has been but little encouragement at the Walker, at the same time we are dealing with an unusually persistent mineral zone, which always holds the possibility of favorable ore developments in its unexplored portions at greater depths. I have felt that as a combined asset as to ore supply for Tooele and the possibility of better ore discoveries in the mine itself the development of the property should continue as long as losses were not excessive, especially in view of the difficulty we are meeting in our endeavor to find additional copper ore reserves in this country. At the same time, the International cannot afford to finance the operation forever under a condition where the only real daylight visible is in a plan which will erase Walker's financial obligations to the Smelting Company.

(Sd.)RENO H. SALES

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 Broadway, New York

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL MANAGER OF MINES

May 9, 1940.

AIR MAIL

Mr. Reno H. Sales, Chief Geologist,
Anaconda Copper Mining Company,
Hennessy Building,
Butte, Montana.

Dear Reno:

It has been decided that you and I should write a report covering the Walker Mine, which report will be submitted to the Directors of the Walker Mining Company for their consideration. These reports can be submitted as two individual reports, or as a combination report. Under the conditions, I think that a report signed by both of us would be better than two separate reports.

I have drafted a preliminary report which covers the situation approximately as we wish it presented to the Board of Directors of the Walker Company. Will you go over this, and make any additional comments or corrections you see fit to make, or change any part of the report with which you do not agree. After you have passed on it, I think we should send a preliminary copy to Elton and Lyon for their comments and remarks. After this is done, we can finish the report and sign it.

This matter should be kept confidential until we are ready to submit the report, reasons for which I will tell you the first time I see you.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

C.E.W.

CEW:F

P.S. Please return to me before sending to Lyon or Elton

C.E.W.

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL MANAGER OF MINES

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May 8, 1940.

AIR MAIL

Mr. J. C. Elton, Manager
International Smelting & Refining Co.,
Kearns Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Jim:

For some time past, Mr. Sales and I have been considering the possibility of further exploration work at the Walker Mine. We feel that most of the possibilities of underground drilling have been exhausted, and that further exploration drilling underground is of very little value. While in Butte, Mr. Sales and I discussed this matter, and we feel that the only exploration work left at Walker is some surface diamond drilling to explore the Walker vein north of the Piute ore body. I have suggested that these holes be drilled approximately 1000 feet apart, and, if any of them develop values, that closer drilling should be done around the holes showing the values. This is the cheapest way that this exploration can be accomplished.

In discussing this matter with Messrs. Kelley and Hobbins, they have agreed to allow us to drill two or three of these holes at this time. I would suggest that you get in touch with Mr. Sales and, if this meets his approval, go ahead with the surface drilling north of the Piute. He will pass on the location of the holes.

Will you please advise me when Mr. Sales has approved this work, and send me a sketch showing the location of the holes.

Yours very truly,

CEW:F
CC: Mr. J. R. Hobbins.
Mr. R. H. Sales.
Mr. J. F. Dugan.
Mr. Tom Lyon.

Salt Lake City, Utah

May 10, 1940

Walker

Mr. S. K. Droubay
Walker Mining Company
Walkermine, California

Dear Droubay:

It has been decided to continue surface drilling at the north end of the Piute. Will you please lay out three holes spaced 500 feet apart, north of the previous hole, in the general direction of the outcrop. Upon the completion of the first hole, we will then decide the location of the next one north.

Please prepare these maps and forward same as early as possible with copies to Messrs, Weed, Dugan and Lyon.

I expect to be in Butte for the next two weeks.

Yours very truly,

RHS:P

Reno H. Sales

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Salt Lake City, Utah

May 10, 1940

Mr. J. O. Elton, Manager
International Smelting and Refining Company
O f f i c e s

Dear Jim:

I am in receipt of copy of Mr. Weed's letter dated May 8 relative to surface drilling at the Walker.

I am today writing to Dreubay to lay out surface holes spaced 500 feet apart in the general direction of the vein structure, and to send us copies of his sketch map.

In view of the uncertainty as to the position of the Walker vein beneath the basalt covering, these surface holes should not be spaced more than 500 feet.

Yours very truly,

RHS:P
CC: Mr. J. R. Hobbins
Mr. C. E. Weed
Mr. J. F. Dugan
Mr. Tom Lyon

Reno H. Sales

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AIR MAIL

April 27, 1940

Walker

Mr. S. K. Droubay
Walker Mining Company
Walkermine, California

Dear Red:

I am in receipt of your air mail letter of April 25 regarding the 900 development work, and note what you have to say regarding diamond drilling.

I have talked with Mr. Sales regarding this matter. Mr. Sales and I both think that the work in the lateral north should be discontinued until after the diamond drilling is completed. If the drilling discloses ore, a crosscut should then be run and the drift north continued on ore. If not, then the lateral should be continued to the north until there is sufficient distance to either crosscut or diamond drill again.

In the future when you write regarding matters of this kind, in addition to sending a copy to Mr. Sales, please also send one to Mr. Weed at the New York office.

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

TL:P
CC: R. H. Sales
C. E. Weed

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FORM 396 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

April 25, 1940

Mr. Tom Lyon, Chief Geologist
International Smelting & Refining Co.
818 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Tom:

In referring to Mr. Sales' recommendation of February 23, 1940, with regards to the heading going north from the Piute 900 Level, Mr. Hartmann has asked if we may substitute diamond drilling for crosscutting. The 923C lateral has advanced far enough to cut the shear zone 100 feet north of where it was opened with 904B and the crosscut will be started right away.

Since the Piute compressor burned down we can advance only one round every other day, which would take about 35 days to complete the crosscut. If drilling will furnish us enough information, we could drive the crosscut in a couple of rounds and then drill it, giving the operators a little better chance to work in the south end. Air is available on graveyard shift only until the Piute compressor is fixed which may take a month or more.

This ground may be badly broken and difficult to drill, but so long as the hole is cased through the fault the core should be in good enough shape to give us fair information. We will keep driving the crosscut unless I hear that the drill hole will be satisfactory. Please wire.

The 1201DN met a fissure crossing over from the footwall side of the drift at a point 480 feet north of the shaft. There is hard glassy vein material on the footwall side of it, but as yet it is hard to tell just what happens. It may be a narrow strip associated with the fissure and the next round or two will pass through it. Around 100 gallons of water per minute flows out of the fissure. The quartz looks like fair ore.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Drouby

SKD:SW

cc - Mr. Sales
Mr. Dugan

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL MANAGER OF MINES

April 25, 1940.

AIR MAIL

Mr. J. F. Dugan, Gen Supt of Mines,
International Smelting & Refining Co.,
% Mr. H. M. Hartmann,
Walkermine, California.

Dear Jack:

I have been giving considerable thought to Walker, especially the development north in the Piute section.

I think we should give some consideration to driving the 900 north to within about 50 feet of the drill hole, crosscutting the section there to see if commercial mineralization is developed. I do not believe that it is necessary to drive the drift closer than 50 or 75 feet and our future course would depend on the mineralization found in the vein at this point. If it is decided to explore further north, this can be done by a few diamond drill holes from surface much cheaper than we can do it underground.

Please think this matter over and give me your reaction in regard to it.

Yours very truly,

C. E. WEED

CEW:F
CC: Mr. J. O. Elton.
Mr. R. H. Sales.

COPY

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Walker Mine

April 23, 1940.

Mr. S. K. Droubay,
Walkermine, Calif.

My dear Droubay:

I am in receipt of a copy of your letter of April 20th addressed to Tom Lyon, together with copy of your ore reserve data for March 1940, also a sketch map showing latest developments in the 517 section.

I believe Mr. Weed has instructed Dugan with reference to surface drilling north of the Piute. In conversation with him, we agreed that some more holes should be drilled north of the one drilled last summer.

I will be interested to learn results of the first cross-cut into the vein from 923EXN. I assume that if the vein has substantial copper and if it is reasonably good ground for drifting, you will extend the drift northerly on the vein rather than carrying on with the lateral. I think it better to find out what the vein is like, and incidentally save costs by getting some ore recovery from the drift.

Yours very truly,

RHS:KM
cc: Messrs. Weed
Lyon
Dugan.

RENO H. SALES

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FORM 396 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

April 20, 1940

Mr. Tom Lyon, Chief Geologist
International Smelting & Refining Co.
818 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Walker Mining Co.

Dear Tom:

Please find enclosed the March tabulation of Available Ore Reserves, a diamond drill report for the first half of April, and also a sketch showing progress of the 712 Footwall Vein.

The available ore reserve has increased through opening up ore with 903BDS in Piute, and by extending 517BDS and 694EDN of the 712 Orebody. However, unless we are able to slice down some of the pillars in the 820-920 and 820A-920A Stopes, about 30,000 tons will have to be written off the sheet. These stopes have advanced to their height limit and are being emptied of ore. Large pillars were left.

Hole No. 34 was advanced to 830 feet through barren, slightly speckeled schist and was stopped at this point. In plotting this, it shows to be in far enough to cut any mineralization that may extend back from Piute. It was drilled NE from the face of 1056ExcE.

Hole No. 43 was drilled 100 feet ahead from the face of 708ExcW to determine whether to turn the heading north or to continue it. Diamond drill holes No. 36, 37, and 38 indicated that the heading was in far enough to be turned, but the footwall as exposed in 693ExcW suggests an odd situation. Eight feet of good looking vein was cut from 19 to 27 feet so the heading will be advanced to this point. A two foot streak of ore was cut at forty-two feet, also from 47 to 50 feet and one foot at 56 feet. Quartzy schist extended to 90 feet where the footwall from 693E projected down.

Hole No. 44 was drilled 75 feet at right angle to Hole No. 43 to be sure that the vein did not make to the north as Hole No. 38 suggested. Fair streaks of mineralization was cut at intervals along the hole as the sketch shows.

Holes No. 34 and 44 were drilled on the assumption that Mr. Hartmann or Mr. Dugan could recommend holes up to 100 feet to facilitate operating.

It looks as though the mineralization going north along 694EDN is headed toward the fissure as exposed at the junction of 619E and 692E. If this continues we may have something between the 517 Fissure and the main 712 Orebody. 517B looks odd.

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Tom Lyon, #2 April 20, 1940

The 923BDN, which is being extended north of the Piute Orebody, is about ready for a crosscut into the shear zone. The formation has become more quartzy with occasional specks of chalcopyrite and is a bit shattered. The 903BDS is going rather slow having to wait for crosscuts.

The burning of the Piute Compressor room has necessitated opening the road so this country will be accessible earlier than usual. If any further surface diamond drilling is to be done, it should be accomplished before the water dries up in late summer. I was rather under the opinion that developments from the 900 heading would determine any further drilling out there, but as the drill people have their surface rig stored near here, they have asked whether they should keep it near at hand.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Droubay

SKD:SW S. K. Droubay

cc- Mr. Sales
Mr. Dugan

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FORM 396 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DIAMOND DRILL REPORT

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

April 1 - 15, 1940, Incl.

BLAST HOLES

300 Level		400 Level		600 Level		900 Level		Piute	
Hole No.	Feet	Hole No.	Feet	Hole No.	Feet	Hole No.	Feet	Hole No.	Feet
459 30*	2	852	15	714 43*	20	901	18	1001	35
460	23	853	14	715	45	905	19	1002	46
461	21	854	16	716	52	906	18	1003	50
462	17	855	18	717	22	907	29		
463	13	856	28	718	17	908	32		
464	14	857	25	719	25	909	20		
465	16	858	26	720	45	910	13		
450	35	859	28	721	31	911	7		
466	24			722	24	912	4		
467	21			723	23	913	7		
468	15			724	40	914	12		
469	13			725	32	915	13		
470	20			726	17	918	25		
471	29			727	5 **	919	17		
472	26					920	31		
473	28					921	12 **		
474	29					922	53		
475	15					923	25		
476	15					924	3 **		
Total	376		168		398		338		131

* Total length of hole (includes footage already paid for)

** Hole not finished at end of period.

PROSPECT HOLES

712 OREBODY

Hole No. 43	0 to 100 Ft.	=	100 ft.	at $1.25 per foot	=	$125.00
Hole No. 44	0 to 75 Ft.	=	75 ft.	at $1.25 per foot	=	93.75
				Total		$218.75

MISCELLANEOUS

66½ Hours delay at:

Runner	$0.750 per hour	
Helper	0.525 per hour	
Insurance ($8.89)	.113 per hour	
Soc.Sec. (4%)	.051 per hour	
Total	1.439 per hour or	$95.69

RECAPITULATION

Blast Holes	1411 feet at $1.22 per foot	$1,721.42
Miscellaneous	66½ hours at $1.439 per hour	95.69
Prospect Holes	75 feet at $1.25 per foot	218.75
	Total	$2,035.86

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FORM 396 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

A. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

March 18, 1940

Mr. Reno H. Sales, Chief Geologist
Anaconda Copper Mining Company
25 Broadway
New York City

Dear Sir:

The enclosed tabulations of available ore reserves are for the Months of January and February, 1940. It was necessary to revise the sheet and make adjustments so that it conforms more closely to operating conditions at the present time so changes were made at the first of the year. They were due to failure of ore blocks to yield expected tonnages, ore lost when stopes caved, bad ground necessitating larger pillars, or breakage assays proving lower or higher than was estimated, etc. It was the result of accumulated errors over a long period of time. I will send you a copy each month if you wish.

The 400 Level diamond drill hole No. 40 was extended slightly over 100 feet. I have not seen the last sixty feet of core but am quite sure it was a blank. The first sixty feet were barren and the drillers told me the second part is the same.

The face of 903BDS in Piute came into ore. It has advanced over ten feet in good vein material running a little better than 1.50% copper. We started the north heading running north under the fault as you recommended and will crosscut every 100 feet.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Droubay

SKD:SW

S. K. Droubay

noted M.H.H.

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 Broadway, New York

New York, N. Y.
March 18, 1940.

AIRMAIL

Mr. Tom Lyon,
818 Kearns Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Tom:

I am in receipt of a copy of Droubay's letter and map dated March 13th.

I approve Droubay's suggestion of a diamond drill hole from the south face of 1202, to be extended in a southwesterly direction for 150 feet or as much distance as may be necessary to cut the entire vein zone width. This, on the assumption that 1202 is on the hangingwall side of the vein. But, from the fact that Droubay suggests holes both easterly and westerly, I take it that there may be parts of the vein on either side of 1202. And in this case, I agree that we would have to have both of these holes drilled.

Yours very truly,

RENO H. SALES

RHS:F
CC: Mr. J. F. Dugan.
Mr. S. K. Droubay.

COPY

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March 16, 1940

Mr. S. K. Droubay
Walker Mining Company
Walkermine, California

Dear Red:

I have your letter of March 13 regarding diamond drilling from the face of 1202 drift south in the Walker Mine.

If Mr. Sales has no objection to your recommendation, I believe this drilling should be done while the drills are available.

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

TL:P
CC: R. H.Sales
J. F.Dugan

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FORM 396 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

March 13, 1940 Walker

Mr. Tom Lyon, Chief Geologist
International Smelting & Refining Co.
818 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Tom:

According to recommendation No. 16 that was submitted quite a few months ago, 1202DS has advanced far enough south for crosscuts.

We were adivsed by Mr. Weed through Mr. Dugan to discontinue this heading for the time being. If permissible, I would like to substitute two short diamond drill holes for crosscuts and drill them now while we have machines available.

Although a normal projection of the glassy vein in Hole No. 33 would place it directly in front of the present 1202 face, the steepening of the heavy fault below the 1000 Level and the mineral showings in Hole No. 22 indicate that ore may exist in the footwall. See sketch.

The hanging wall hole need not be extended the full 100 feet unless prospecting beyond the fault is desired.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Droubay.

SKD:SW S. K. Droubay

cc - Mr. Sales
Mr. Dugan

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New York, N. Y.
February 24, 1940.

Mr. S. K. Droubay,

Walkermine, California.

Dear Droubay:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 13th, together with copies of cross sections D-3 and D-5, also a composite plan map showing workings and drill holes in 517 vein country. As I look over these maps and sections, I am impressed with the position of the 517 vein on the 400 level and believe it may be beyond the bottom of #40 drill hole. You will note that drill holes 36, 37, and 38, driven from 600 sub-level, demonstrate the strike of the vein to be uniform and not exhibiting any such a bend as is necessary to join the vein in 471-C drift with the poor vein showing near the bottom of hole #40. Your cross section D-5 indicates that there is a decided flattening of dip from the 600 sub-level to the 400.

It seems to me that in view of the possibility above suggested, we should deepen hole 40 to the extent of 50 feet or more. I realize you cannot do this unless a drill is available. If no drill is available, would it not be advisable to continue 471-C drift, veering it off to the right to make sure #40 hole hits all the vein there is.

Yours very truly,

RENO H. SALES

RHS:F
CC: Mr. C. E. Weed.
Mr. J. F. Dugan.
Mr. T. Lyon.

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FORM 396 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Maps on Weeds Map Case

M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

February 13, 1940

Mr. Reno H. Sales, Chief Geologist
Anaconda Copper Mining Company
Butte, Montana

Walker

Dear Sir:

We are sending under separate cover geological composite map and vertical cross sections which represent the information you asked for in your letter of February 7, 1940.

In laying out diamond drill holes No. 41 and 42 the vein was projected down section D-5 and given the same strike as indicated on the 1000 Level. These holes were then directed to intersect the vein at the approximate 1200 Level. Hole No. 42 should have been drilled more westerly, but the drillers made a mistake in measuring offsets and it was drilled a little out of line with your recommendation.

The vein is being silled out in 692E and 495C headings. 692E has opened up enough ore to lay out a fair sized stope and 495C exposing some nice bornite-chalcopyrite ore. It looks as though we may have a good block of stoping ground here between the 500 and 300 Levels and it may extend down to the 600 Level where we have a mill hole from 705C Stope through which to produce it.

The 693ExcW has just entered the vein. As yet there is not much structure exposed but there is considerable disseminated chalcopyrite in a crystalline quartzy schist.

The 904DN cut a heavy fault just about in line with where the footwall of mineralization should be as projected from the surface diamond drill hole and the two drilled into the hanging wall from the drift. The fault strikes slightly east of due north and dips forty-five degrees to the east. About twenty feet of badly broken schist has been opened up on the hanging wall side of it and two six inch veinlets of white quartz, fairly well mineralized with chalcopyrite, exposed. No typical vein material has been cut, but the next twenty feet will bring us in line with the projection of the mineralization cut in Holes No. 24 and 27 from the 900 Level and the hanging wall part of the vein from surface Hole No. 21. I will send in a sketch of this after a few more rounds have been put in.

The 1200 headings north and south are going and 1065BxcW has been started.

Respectfully yours,

S. K. Droubay.

S. K. Droubay

SKD:SW

cc Mr. Lyon

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New York, N. Y.
February 23, 1940.

AIR MAIL

Wacker

Mr. Tom Lyon,
820 Kearns Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Tom:

I have Droubay's letter of February 20th and his sketch of 904-B crosscut east showing geology.

I have talked with Weed and we think the crosscut should be continued until definitely through the vein zone, then a lateral should be carried along on the footwall side of the vein zone with crosscuts through the vein every hundred feet.

Incidentally, is this strong footwall fault the same as the one we have been dealing with in the vicinity of our main inclined shaft below the seventh level, 706 I think it is. The point I have in mind is the indication that this fault may be mineralized in this north section, and if so, we may find it mineralized at deeper levels in the south end of the mine.

Yours very truly,

RENO H. SALES

RHS:F
CC: Mr. T. Lyon (2 extra)
Mr. C. E. Weed.

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FORM 398 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

J. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

February 20, 1940

Mr. Tom Lyon, Chief Geologist
International Smelting & Refining Co.
818 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Tom:

The enclosed geological sketch shows the present face of 904B which is exploring north from the Piute Orebody. The heading has cut fifty feet of badly sheared schist and from information obtained in diamond drill holes No. 21, 24, and 27 it looks as though we will have to drop back to the footwall side of the heavy fault and drift north unless something of a solid vein is cut with the next few rounds.

Hole No. 21 cut vein material about 200 feet up the dip from the 900 and it has been projected down at forty degrees.

Although the drift and drill hole No. 24 indicate that the fault has a general north-south strike, it bears distinctly to the east where exposed in the heading. Drifting in this wet, broken zone necessitates timbering and is slow and expensive. The fault may pinch us into the hanging wall.

We would appreciate advise as to what course of action to take. In the mean time we will continue the heading into the solid ground.

Very truly yours,

S. K Droubay

SKD:SW

S. K. Droubay

cc - Mr. Sales
Mr. Dugan

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INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

TOM LYON
GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

February 9, 1940

Mr. Reno H. Sales
Room 1726
25 Broadway
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Reno:

Regarding the Walker maps. I hope to get these maps in the mail to you by the middle of next week. I am sorry they have been delayed so long but the drafting department has been swamped with work and I felt that you would probably want to get Perry's work out before anything else, consequently I have delayed getting the Walker maps in shape until this other work was done.

Kindest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

TL:P

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FORM 396 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY
WALKERMINE
PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

February 7, 1940

Mr. Tom Lyon, Chief Geologist
International Smelting & Refining Co.
818 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Tom:

The accompanying tabulation represents diamond drill progress at Walker Mine during the last half of January.

Holes No. 41 and 42 are the holes drilled from the face of 1017DN to cut the footwall vein at the 1200 Level. A discussion of the results from Hole No. 41 was made last report and No. 42 was drilled with the same poor results cutting the vein further south. Crystalline schist with considerable epidote and occasional specks of sulphides extended to 300 feet where about sixteen feet of low grade vein material was cut. From here to 410 feet where the hole ended is a barren crystalline schist.

Sludge samples from the last 100 feet of No. 42 varied from 0.20% copper to 0.70%, but the core would not run this high. This was due to the -68 degree dip of the hole causing the sludge to be ground so fine that most of it washed away, giving an effect of concentration.

With the exception of Hole No. 34 this concludes our program of prospect drilling. Hole 34 has been started up again and will be continued to the 900 foot mark as recommended to exhaust all possibilities of an extension of Piute mineralization extending back this far. I received a copy of a letter from you to Mr. Sales concerning this hole. It was temporarily stopped until the short range holes were completed because caves and water pressure were causing trouble.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Droubay

SKD:SW

S. K. Droubay

cc Mr. Sales
Mr. Dugan

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DIAMOND DRILL REPORT

January 16-31, 1940, Incl.

HOLE NO.	OREBODY	LEVEL	START	END	FEET	COST PER FOOT	COST PERIOD COST	MONTH TO DATE
Previous cost this month for drilling on Holes 34, 39, and 40								$ 596.50
41	712	1000	174	359	185	$ 1.25	$ 231.25	448.75
42	712	1000	0	403	403	1.25	503.75	503.75
			Total		588		735.00	$1,549.00

PILLAR AND STOPE DRILLING:

In 620A Stope drilling was done on Holes No. 87, 88, and 90 to 114 to the extent of	866½	Feet
In 200 Level pillars drilling was done on Holes No. 228, 228A and 229 to the extent of	29½	Feet
On 300 Level pillars drilling was done on Holes No. 301 to 314, 316 to 320 and 344 to 346 to the extent of	459	Feet
Total	1355	Feet

Mr. Sales;

A heavy fault was cut in 904 B DN at a point just before, or almost in line, with where the mineralization cut by the surface hole lines up with the mineralization in the hanging wall holes from the drift. We should hit signs of the vein with the next round or two. I will send you a sketch of this and the 712 foot wall developments within the next several days.

Very truly yours
Droubay.

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

COPY

Ore block sections in envelope attached

February 6, 1940.

AIRMAIL

Mr. C. E. Weed, Gen. Mgr. of Mines,
Anaconda Copper Mining Company,
25 Broadway, Room 1726,
New York City, New York.

Dear Mr. Weed:

Mr. Tom Lyon has submitted to this office duplicate Ore Reserve Statements as of January 1, 1940, for the Walker, Mountain City, and North Lily mines. I am forwarding to you today, under separate cover, a copy of each of these reports (in one package), and a longitudinal section (in a mailing tube), showing the stopes and ore reserve blocks in the Walker Mine.

WALKER MINING COMPANY	Tons	Cu %	Ag Oz	Au Oz
Recoverable Dev. plus Prob. Ore	1,358,700	1.35	0.80	0.040
" Possible Ore	510,800	1.21	0.65	0.031
A. Total Recoverable Dev.Prob.& Poss.Ore	1,869,500	1.31	0.76	0.038
B. Estimated Non-recoverable Ore in Pillars	2,142,500	1.32	0.77	0.038
GROSS Ore Reserve	4,012,000	1.32	0.78	0.038

Which represents 269,000 decrease in Gross Reserve during 1939.

Attention is called to items A and B, which imply that the longitudinal area of non-recoverable ore (2,142,500 tons) in pillars exceeds that of the present recoverable ore (1,869,500 tons), based on the assumption that the average width of ore in pillars approximates that in recoverable reserves.

The "G" and "R" (Gross and Recoverable)noted on the respective ore reserve blocks on the Longitudinal Sections give an idea of the allowances made for pillars.

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

COPY

Mr. C. E. Weed ---2 February 6, 1940.

MOUNTAIN CITY COPPER COMPANY.

The detailed tabulations of ore reserves in each of the several blocks in the mine listed by two floor intervals, give a good idea of the height of present stopes and the location of high grade and milling grade ore.

The Summary Sheet, next to the last page in the report, gives the following total reserves of "Reasonably Assured Ore", which includes Developed, Probable and one-half of the Possible Ore:

	Tons	Cu %					Tons	Cu %
High Grade	45,719	33.12	Includes	1/2	Possible,	or	1,056	27.49
Milling Ore	303,492	9.10	"	"	"	"	42,409	7.69
TOTAL	349,211	12.25	"	"	"	"	43,465	8.17
			other	1/2	"	"	43,465	8.17

NORTH LILY MINE. (Tintic Bullion Lease)

Blocks from 70 feet above the 1200 level to 1412 drift, (a total vertical height of 295 feet), are estimated to contain:

15,016 tons averaging 0.81 Oz.Au, 6.43 Oz.Ag, and 1.86% Cu.

Estimated profit in same - - - - - - - $332,439.00

Shipments from the bottom (1412) drift averaged for a length of 170 feet, (no width given) 0.169 Oz.Au, 8.23 Oz.Ag, and 1.54% Cu.

There are no developed ore reserves in the Eureka Bullion Lease.

MHG:KM
cc: (2 Extra)
Messrs. Kelly
Sales
Lyon

Yours very truly,

M. H. GIDEL

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Ore Reserve Walker

February 6, 1940.

AIRMAIL

Mr. C. E. Wood, Gen. Mgr. of Mines,
Anaconda Copper Mining Company,
25 Broadway, Room 1726,
New York City, New York.

Dear Mr. Wood:

Mr. Tom Lyon has submitted to this office duplicate Ore Reserve Statements as of January 1, 1940, for the Walker, Mountain City, and North Lily mines. I am forwarding to you today, under separate cover, a copy of each of these reports (in one package), and a longitudinal section (in a mailing tube), showing the stopes and ore reserve blocks in the Walker Mine.

WALKER MINING COMPANY	Tons	Cu %	Ag Oz	Au Oz
Recoverable Dev. plus Prob. Ore	1,358,700	1.35	0.80	0.040
" Possible Ore	510,800	1.21	0.65	0.031
A. Total Recoverable Dev.Prob.& Poss.Ore	1,869,500	1.31	0.76	0.038
B. Estimated Non-recoverable Ore in Pillars	2,142,500	1.32	0.77	0.038
GROSS Ore Reserve	4,012,000	1.32	0.78	0.038

Which represents 269,000 decrease in Gross Reserve during 1939.

Attention is called to items A and B, which imply that the longitudinal area of non-recoverable ore (2,142,500 tons) in pillars exceeds that of the present recoverable ore (1,869,500 tons), based on the assumption that the average width of ore in pillars approximates that in recoverable reserves.

The "G" and "R" (Gross and Recoverable)noted on the respective ore reserve blocks on the Longitudinal Sections give an idea of the allowances made for pillars.

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MOUNTAIN CITY COPPER COMPANY.

The detailed tabulations of ore reserves in each of the several blocks in the mine listed by two floor intervals, give a good idea of the height of present stopes and the location of high grade and milling grade ore.

The Summary Sheet, next to the last page in the report, gives the following total reserves of "Reasonably Assured Ore", which includes Developed, Probable and one-half of the Possible Ore:

	Tons	Cu %					Tons	Cu %
High Grade	45,719	33.12	Includes	1/2	Possible,	or	1,056	27.49
Milling Ore	303,492	9.10	"	"	"	"	42,409	7.69
TOTAL	349,211	12.25	"	"	"	"	43,465	8.17
			other	1/2	"	"	43,465	8.17

NORTH LILY MINE. (Tintic Bullion Lease)

Blocks from 70 feet above the 1200 level to 1412 drift, (a total vertical height of 295 feet), are estimated to contain:

15,016 tons averaging 0.81 Oz.Au, 6.43 Oz.Ag, and 1.86% Cu.

Estimated profit in same - - - - - - - - $332,439.00

Shipments from the bottom (1412) drift averaged for a length of 170 feet, (no width given) 0.169 Oz.Au, 8.23 Oz.Ag, and 1.54% Cu.

There are no developed ore reserves in the Eureka Bullion Lease.

MHG:KM
cc: (2 Extra)
Messrs. Kelly
Sales
Lyon

Yours very truly,

M. H. GIDEL

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INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

TOM LYON
GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

February 2, 1940

Mr. M. H. Gidel
P. O. Box 26
Butte, Montana

Dear Murl:

Enclosed you will find two copies of the Walker Ore Reserve report, showing the reserve as of January 1, 1940.

I presume you will wish to handle these reports in the same manner as you do other reports issued from this office.

The maps accompanying these reports are being sent you under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

TL:P

Encl.- 2

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FORM 396 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

January 26, 1940

Mr. Tom Lyon, Chief Geologist
International Smelting & Refining Co.
818 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Tom:

The accompanying tabulation represents diamond drill progress at Walker Mine during the first half of January.

Hole No. 34 being drilled into the hanging wall under the 712 orebody, was advanced 86 feet to a total depth of 743 feet. The formation was a crystalline schist quite broken with an occasional speck or two of chalcopyrite. The schist is speckeled in places and has a few spots of epidote. Zones are altered to a greenish color and a few barren quartz stringers occur near the end. Water pressure and broken ground still renders drilling difficult. However, the rig has not been working full time.

Hole No. 39 was completed and discussed last period, but the complete footage was not reported on the tabulation sheet.

Hole No. 40 was drilled from the 400 Level station of the 712 Orebody, to cut the 517 footwall fissure ahead of 471CDS. The sludge assays from 240 to 260 feet ran 0.47% copper with traces of gold and silver, but the vein was very poor. This is 250 feet beyond the face of 471CDS which has been stopped because of the vein getting so poor. The hole cut ten feet of vein material with three feet of high grade ore at 57 to 67 feet which is the extension of the 710 Orebody mineralization. Here sludges ran:

50 - 60	0.75% copper	1.11 oz. ag	No au
60 - 70	0.45% copper	0.26 oz. ag	0.02 au
70 - 80	0.40 % copper	0.25 oz. ag	0.01 au

Hole No. 41 was drilled at an angle to cut the footwall vein from the face of 1017DN at the elevation of the 1200 Level. The formation was a barren crystalline schist with lots of epidote until poor vein material was cut from 332 to 346 feet. Sludges ran:

320-330	0.35% copper	0.03 oz. ag	No au
330-340	0.48% copper	0.23 oz. ag	0.025 oz. au
340-350	0.85% copper	0.20 oz. ag	0.02 oz. au
350-360	0.35% copper	0.12 oz. ag	0.Tr

This hole was drilled directly under Hole No. 29 which cut fair looking glassy vein material that was empregnated with chalcopyrite and bornite.

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Although, the vein at depth had several streaks of fair looking rock it was not so good as the upper hole. The tabulation shows 174 feet because of incorrect drillers reports and the other 100 feet will be tabulated with the last half report.

Blast Holes Very good results are being experienced with breakage in 620A Stope. No holes have been blasted on the 200 Level.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Droubay

SKD:SW

Encl.

cc - Mr. Sales
Mr. Dugan

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DIAMOND DRILL REPORT

January 1 - 15, 1940, Inclusive

HOLE NO.	OREBODY	LEVEL	START	END	FEET	COST PER FOOT	PERIOD COST	MONTH TO DATE
34	712	1000	657	700	43	$1.45	$ 62.35	
			700	743	43	1.55	66.65	$ 129.00
39	712	1000	247	347	100	1.25	125.00	125.00
40	712	400	0	274	274	1.25	342.50	342.50
41	712	1000	0	174	174	1.25	217.50	217.50
		Total			634		$ 814.00	$ 814.00

PILLAR AND STOPE DRILLING:

Drilling was done on Holes 76 to 93 also 73 to the extent of 657½ feet in 620A Stope.

Drilling was done on holes 207 to 228 to the extent of 302 feet on the 200 Level Pillars

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AIR MAIL

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

TOM LYON
GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

January 25, 1940

Mr. Reno H. Sales
Biltmore Hotel
Los Angeles, California

Dear Reno:

I have your letter of January 24 regarding drilling at the Walker mine.

Hole No. 34 is being drilled from the face of 1056 B crosscut east. It is a long exploratory hole in the hanging wall. According to Droubay's letter of January 9, the progress is slow but there was no suggestion that the hole would be stopped, and I feel that it should be kept going until we have exhausted all of the possibilities in the hanging wall country at this point.

I will have the map you asked for in New York when you arrive there.

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

TL:P

CC: J. F. Dugan
S. K. Droubay

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January 24, 1940

Walker Mines

Mr. Tom Lyon,
820 Kearns Building,
Salt Lake City,
Utah.

Dear Tom:

I am in receipt of a copy of Droubay's letter to you dated January 9.

I have no map illustrating the position of the various drill holes mentioned in his letter.

Would you please have made a print or copy of that composite 50 scale map we used when I was in your office. The map is of thin paper, as I recall it, and covers only the 517 area. At the moment, I do not know where hole no. 34 is. Maybe it should be discontinued, particularly if in serious difficulty.

Yours very truly,

January 24, 1940

Walther Mine

Mr. Tom Lyon,
820 Kearns Building,
Salt Lake City,
Utah.

Dear Tom:

I am in receipt of a copy of Droubay's letter to you dated January 9.

I have no map illustrating the position of the various drill holes mentioned in his letter.

Would you please have made a print or copy of that composite 50 scale map we used when I was in your office. The map is of thin paper, as I recall it, and covers only the 517 area. At the moment, I do not know where hole no. 34 is. Maybe it should be discontinued, particularly if in serious difficulty.

Yours very truly,

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FORM 396 11-39 2M

WALKER MINING COMPANY

WALKERMINE

PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

H. M. HARTMANN, MANAGER

January 9, 1940

Mr. Tom Lyon, Chief Geologist
International Smelting & Refining Co.
818 Kearns Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Tom:

The accompanying tabulation represents diamond drill progress at Walker Mine during the last half of December, 1939.

Hole No. 34 was advanced 84 feet to a total depth of 657 feet. Heavy faulting, water pressure, and broken ground have rendered this hole extremely difficult to drill. It is cased it's entire length and drilling progress is very slow. The formation is barren schist.

Hole No. 36 was completed to 355 feet to be sure that the vein material cut from 246 to 273 feet represented the footwall vein.

Hole No. 37 was drilled to cut the vein 200 feet south of where it was drilled with Hole No. 36. The formation was a barren schist containing numerous epidote zones until the vein was encountered at 175 feet. Well mineralized quartz extended from 175 to 195½ feet and looks as though it would run at least 1.50% copper. Slightly mineralized quartzy schist extended from 195½ feet to the end of the hole at 221 feet. The vein core will be split and assayed.

Hole No. 38 was fanned south from Hole No. 37 to determine where to start the 700 Level haulage drift. Crystalline schist was cut up to 184 feet where vein material was encountered. It continued to 222 feet. Although the vein contains less copper than the vein in hole 37, there are some zones of fair ore. It appears to run about 1.25% copper but sludge assays were low--the highest being 0.35%. The core will be split and assayed. From 222 feet to the end of the hole at 263 the formation is a chloritized schist with scattered mineralization.

Hole No. 39 was drilled down 45 degrees from the 1000 Level under 712 to cut the vein approximately 200 feet below the level under Hole No. 32. Barren schist was cut up to 279 feet where low grade quartz was encountered which extends to 306 feet where the vein ended. Slightly mineralized schist with stringers of quartz and sulphides extended to 347 feet the end of the hole. None of the vein material was ore.

Very truly yours,

S. K. Droubay.

S. K. Droubay

SKD:SW

Encl.

cc Mr. Sales
Mr. Dugan

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DIAMOND DRILL REPORT

December 16 - 31, 1939, Inclusive

HOLE NO.	OREBODY	LEVEL	START	END	FEET	COST PER FOOT	PERIOD COST	MONTH TO DATE
	Previous drilling this month of Hole No. 29							$ 111.25
34	712	1000	573	600	27	$ 1.35	$ 36.45	
			600	657	57	1.45	82.65	313.90
36	712	600 Sub	349	355	6	1.25	7.50	443.75
37	712	600 Sub	0	221	221	1.25	276.25	276.25
38	712	600 Sub	0	263	263	1.25	328.75	328.75
39	712	1000	0	247	247	1.25	308.75	308.75
		Total			821		$1040.35	$1782.65

PILLAR AND STOPE DIAMOND DRILLING:

Drilling was done on Holes 59 to 75 inclusive to the extent of 637 feet in 620A Stope.
Drilling was done on holes 201 to 206 incl. to the extent of 104 feet on 200 Level Pillars.

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INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

Walker Only

Kearns Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

TOM LYON
GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

ANACONDA
from mine to consumer

January 18, 1940

Mr. M. H. Gidel
P. O. Box 26
Butte, Montana

Dear Murl:

This is in answer to your letter of January 6 regarding Chamberlain. I note what you have to say regarding the salary we are paying him, and delayed answering your letter until after I had had an opportunity to talk with Reno regarding the matter.

The chief transit man at the Walker is receiving $165.00 a month. If we should raise Chamberlain's salary it would necessarily mean we would have to raise the transit man's salary. This raise would then go down through the line and I do not know where it would stop.

The Walker, as you know, has been losing money right along, consequently it is very difficult to get a raise there for anyone. Reno and I discussed the mater with Dugan who is going to visit the Walker sometime during the month and will see what can be done while he is there.

Kindest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

Tom Lyon

Tom Lyon

TL:P

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V. Chamberlain

under (Ex) Office Balances

Box 1204
Walkermine, Calif.
December 18, 1939

Mr. M. H. Gidel
526 Hennessy Bldg.
Butte, Montana

Dear Mr. Gidel:

I suppose by this time you are wondering what I decided to do in regards to going Peru. After deep consideration I have decided to stay in the United States for awhile at least. I made a trip down to San Fransisco and had a talk with Mr. J. W. Swent, their represenative in that area. He told me several nice things about the place as well as the bad, but said he thought I would enjoy the work down there. He almost succeeded in convincing me that I should go down there for them, but gave me two weeks to make up my mind. I'm to write to them this week and let them know my decision.

Perhaps sometime I will be able to go down to Chile for the Company. I would much prefer this as I already know several of the fellows down there. One of the Samplers here is going to go down there next month. He'll be a shift boss I believe.

Thanks for all your advice in the matter that you gave me. I'm sure that I am doing the right thing now.

Best wishes for you and your family for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Very truly yours

Virgil R. Chamberlain

Virgil R. Chamberlain

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Walker

Jan. 2, 1940.

Mr. V. D. Perry,
820 Kearns Bldg.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Vin:

I have your wire stating you are to arrive in Salt Lake on this date.

For your information, I find that Walker dimond drilling is contracted for at the rate of $1.25 per foot up to 500 feet, with an additional 10 cents per foot for each additional 100 foot depth. The Walker Company furnishes water and power and cuts drilling stations. The contract is on a flat rate, the driller pays for casing, etc., or for any extras. The Walker contract rate for drilling from the surface is $2.62 per foot up to 500 feet, with 10 cents per foot for each additional hundred feet.

I cannot get away from the thought that Cananea drilling is much too expensive, and I think it should be thoroughly looked into and, further, I must say that the check between sludge and core assay results is terrible. With the good core recoveries that I saw in your Cananea core boxes, I just cannot understand this sludge-core assay discrepancy.

Under my present plan, I expect to be in Salt Lake around the middle of next week. From there I am going to California and the southwest.

Yours very truly,

RHS:KM

RENO H. SALES

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COPY OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Walker

BUTTE, MONTANA. JAN. 2, 1940.

S. K. DROUBAY,
WALKERMINE,
PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIF.

ANSWERING YOUR WIRE JANUARY FIRST NO OBJECTION TO SUGGESTED HOLE FROM FOUR HUNDRED STATION STOP I THINK TWO DOWN HOLES UNDER NUMBER TWENTY-NINE FROM FACE 1017 DRIFT SHOULD BE DRILLED TO CUT VEIN AT APPROXIMATELY TWELFTH LEVEL STOP ONE TO BE DIRECTLY UNDER TWENTY-NINE THE OTHER PARALLEL TO SECTION SIX STOP THE ABOVE PLAN HAS DUGAN'S APPROVAL

RENO H. SALES

cc: Messrs. Weed
Dugan

Mailed

(Chg.A.C.M.Co.Geological Dept.)

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CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

(19)

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LC=Deferred Cable
NLT=Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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1940 JAN 1 PM 12 21

[illegible]A 80 48 DL=WALKERMINE CALIF 1 1050A

RENO H SALES=

CARE ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO BUTTE MONT=

DOWN HOLE FROM ONE THOUSAND LEVEL CUT FORTY FEET VERY POOR QUARTZ NO MORE ~~S~~HOLES PLANNED STOP RECOMMEND HOLE FROM FOUR HUNDRED STATION TO CUT VEIN OVER HOLES 37 AND 38 STOP 471 [illegible]IFT IS IN WASTE EIGHTY FEET BEYOND SECTION D FIVE JOINT [illegible] LYONS AND SALES=

DROUBAY.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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