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09/25/92

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BLAND

ALTERNATE NAMES:

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 775

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 10 N RANGE 2 E SECTION 29 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 13MIN 07SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 10MIN 16SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BUMBLE BEE - 7.5 MIN

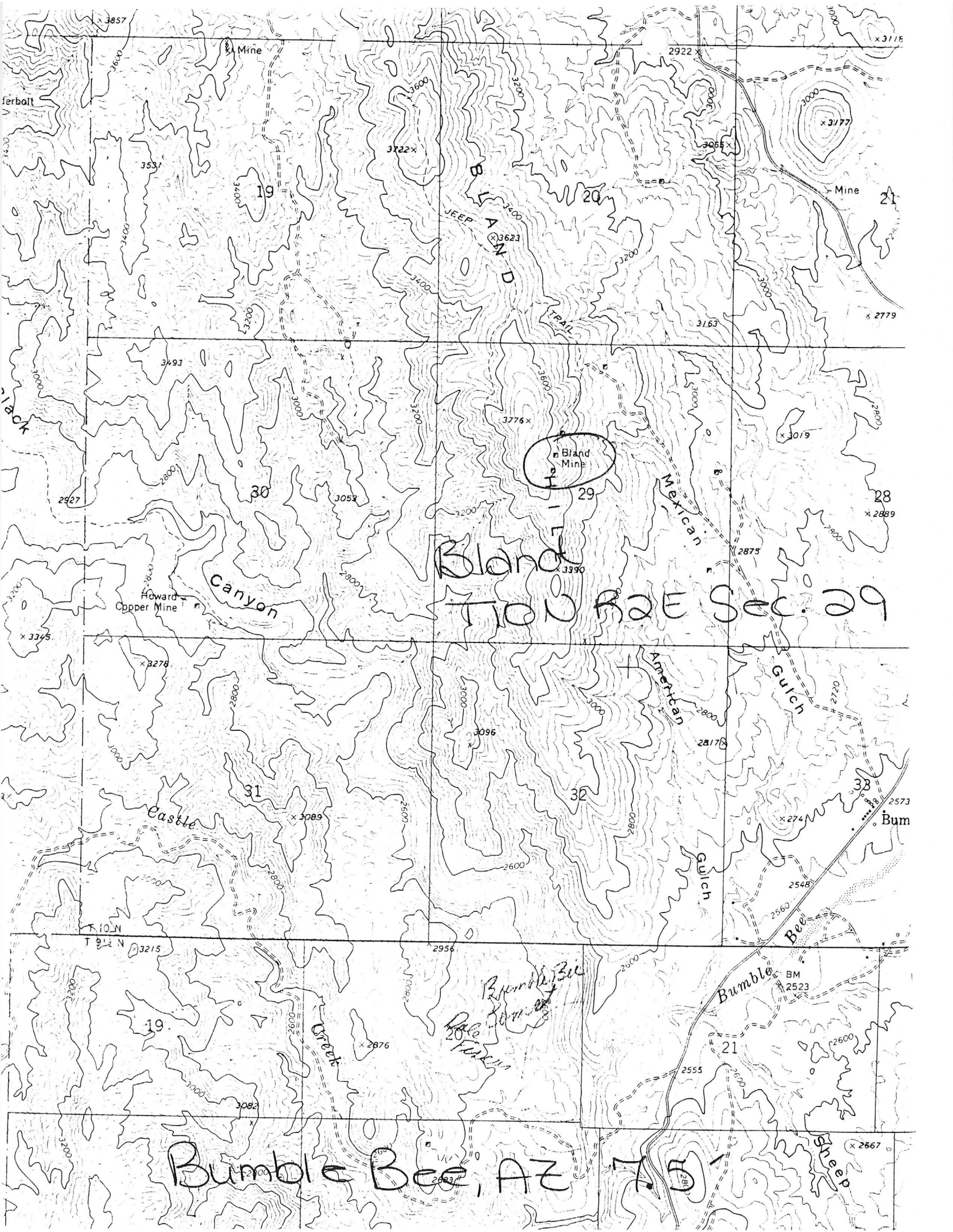
CURRENT STATUS: DEVEL DEPOSIT

COMMODITY:

GOLD
SILVER
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS BUMBLE BEE QUAD
LINDGREN, W. ORE DEPTS OF JEROME & BRADSHAW
MTS QUADS USGS BULL 782 1926 P 156
ADMMR BLAND MINE FILE



Bland Mine

Section 29

Bumble Bee, AZ

18

**BLACK CANYON RESOURCES
THE BLAND MINE PROJECT**

KEVIN GIBSON
1993

DESCRIPTION Fortytwo, twenty acre unpatented lode claims.

LOCATION Six miles by county maintained gravel road from the I-17 Bumble Bee interchange. Sections 19,20,29 and 32, Township 10 North, Range 2 East G&SRBM Yavapai County, Arizona.

HISTORY The Bumble Bee and Black Canyon area has been worked for placer gold since the 1800's. The origin of these placer deposits are PreCambrian quartz veins in diorite and granodiorite. Many of these veins appear in the vicinity of Bland Hill.

The Black Canyon River drains the west slope of Bland Hill, here several benches and bars have produced large amounts of placer gold. Bumble Bee Creek, Mexican and American washes drain the south and east flanks, a Mr. Martin, store keeper in Bumble Bee states in Arizona Gold Placers, Arizona Bureau of Mines, that he " Purchased approximately \$80 worth of gold per month and estimates that an equal amount was sold elsewhere. The largest nugget found during the past year weight at \$14.38." The year was 1933, with gold at \$20 per ounce. These gulches are still worked for placer from time to time, I , myself recovered a 86 grain nugget in a test hole.

Around 1875 the placers began to become worked out and the miners searched for the lodes. A rail spur was added at Turkey Creek Station on the Crown King Line, this allowed ore to be shipped by rail to the smelters in Humbolt and Mayer. Now hard rock production could begin. The Howard family opened a copper mine and a silver mine, and began to ship ore. These were followed by the Golden Turkey, Gold Belt, Hidden Treasure and Silver Cord. It was at this time that the Bland Mine was located. Another rail line was planned and would have passed within a mile of the Bland on it's way to the rich lodes of the Tip Top District. The silver crash put and end to all thoughts of this as mines began to close. The gold and copper mines shipped ore on and off due to changes in smelter ownership and demand until the 1940's and L208. At this time the mines were scavenged and the railroad was scrapped for it's iron. All but limited production ceased.

GEOLOGY Bland Hill is a stock of PreCambrian Granodiorite surrounded by schists and metavolcanics of the same age. As the schists eroded from the stock they exposed bodies of Diorite, Diabase and Gabbro intermixed with the Granodiorite and Schist inclusions.

On the west the stock is boarded by a north/south trending band of quartz-diorite, here a large body of copper ore occupies the western portion of the stock. The copper mineralization is concentrated in an area 5,000 ft. long by 1,000 ft. wide. The major portion of the mineralization is a disseminated showing of Malachite in a Diorite and Quartz-porphry host. This ore body is exposed in the NE 1/4 of section 19 and the NW 1/4 of section 29.

Bold outcrops of ore follow the southwest curve of the west slope, and ore grade material has been exposed in extensive bulldozer cuts and terraces in both sections. A 500 foot surface sampling program has shown 0.036 opt. gold and 0.74 percent copper over a 250 foot width. A large copper stained outcrop to the south still remains to be examined. An access road 1 and 1/4 miles long has been built along the strike of the orebody.

A second deposit of copper mineralization is shown in a major quartz vein striking SW to NE. This vein has been developed by a shaft 150 ft. deep. A drift 200 ft. long intersects the shaft at the 65 ft. level. These workings have exposed a vein of Blue Quartz 10 ft. wide with a near vertical dip extending to the bottom of the excavation. This material shows abundant Malachite staining with open vugs of Hematite and Limonite after Pyrite. Selected hand samples show Chalcopyrite and or Aurichalcite, Brochantite, Cuprite and Dioptase in a Blue and White Quartz matrix. A selected sample from the mine dump assayed 1.98 opt. gold and 3 percent copper.

The dump material from the shaft and drift were fire assayed for gold, the results showed 0.025 opt. gold. As 90 percent of the copper is oxide a leach system will be needed to determine the recoverable amounts of copper and silver.

One east side of Bland Hill the Granites host many inclusions of sedimentary rocks as roof pendants, especially in the vicinity of the ore veins. Here the most economic mineral is gold. The gold appears in vuggy low dipping quartz veins in Diorite and Granodiorite. These veins were deposited in shrinkage cracks in the cooling Granite mass as it collapsed. The veins strike 10 degrees east of north and 45 degrees west of north and intersect at 55 to 60 degrees, and form a complex network of mineralization.

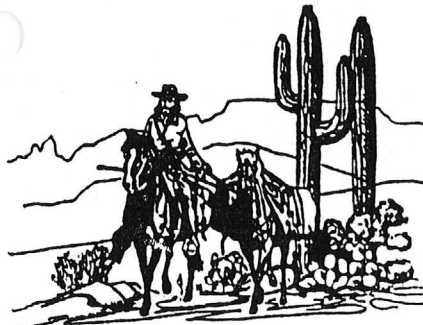
The ore material is a glassy white quartz with a vuggy core showing much cubic structure. This material varies from brown to red to black and shows abundant Hematite and Limonite after Pyrite. In the less oxidized portions the quartz is filled with interlaced stringers of Pyrite and Chalcopyrite, Galena is also present but subordinate.

The veins under study in this report vary in width from 2 to 8 feet. The wall rock appears to be an altered Granite and Diabase in contact with inclusions of Schists and Metavolcanics. On the east slope a vein is exposed to the surface for a distance of 5,000 ft. Samples were taken from outcrops for a distance of 3,900 ft., the average results showed 0.257 opt. gold. This vein has been explored and developed by three shafts and many pits and trenches. The most prominent working is an incline shaft 6'x6' and 100 ft. deep, although the shaft continues below the 60 ft. level it is partially filled with debris falling from the collar.

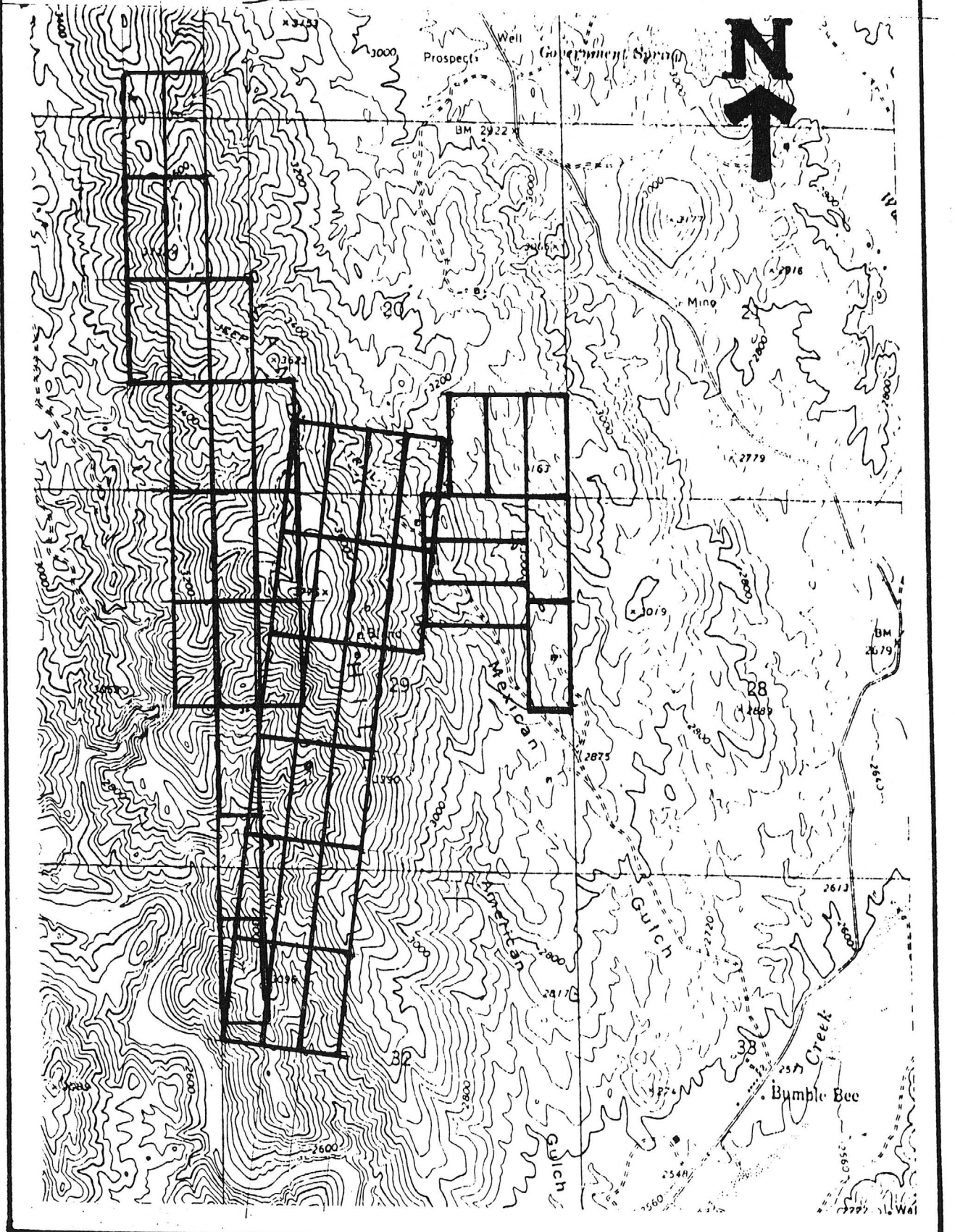
This excavation shows a 4 ft. Quartz vein dipping 75 degrees west to the bottom of the workings. A channel sample taken across the working face fire assayed 0.289 opt. gold. Two more shafts have been placed on this vein one 800 ft. north and one 600 ft. south, these have both exposed the vein and show similar material and dip as shaft No.1. These workings show a probable ore body of 1,500' by 5' by 100 ft. deep, or approx. 50,000 tons. A down hole sampling program is now in progress and we believe it will show the vein to be underground ore grade. Chip samples were taken, crushed, screened, and concentrated in a simple wet gravity system. These concentrates showed Hematite, Magnetite, Galena, abundant Pyrite and native Gold.

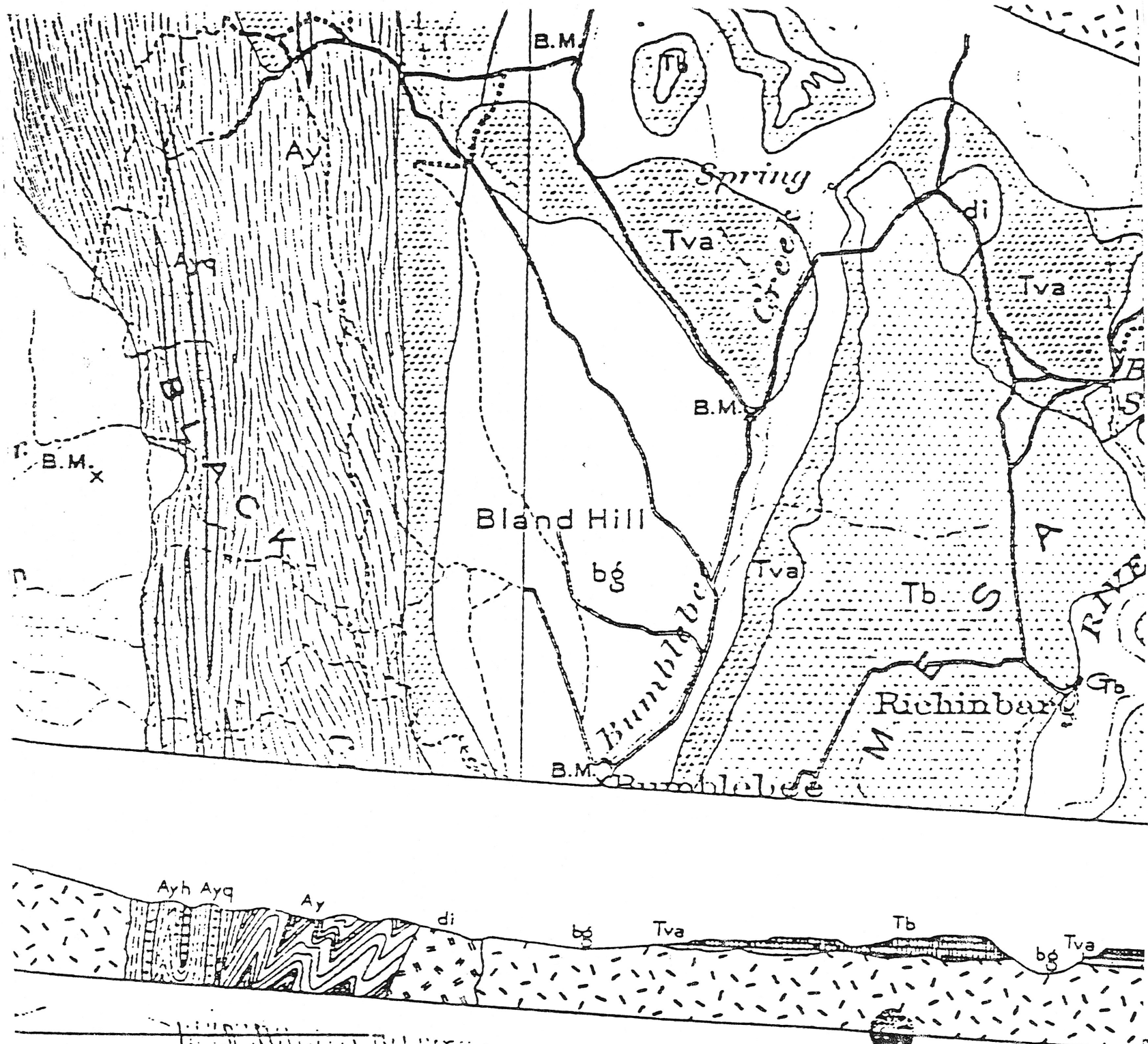
SUMMARY The Bland Mine consists of several mineralized zones with long strikes and mineable widths. Approx. 1,000 ft. of shafts and drifts have exposed the ore bodies on several levels. After some rehabilitation work it should be an easy matter to remove some of the accessed ore for bulk testing to establish actual ore grade and recovery rates. Three miles of access roads have been built, and a year round source of water has been acquired.

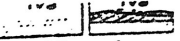
















This mine has proved to be an economic gold and copper producer in the past and we believe it can produce again at today's prices.



Black canyon Resources the Bland mine 1991-92





- 
 Volcanic agglomerate
 (mix of sands and tuffs)
- 
 Rhyolite tuff
 (white or greenish volcanic ash)
- 

 Rhyolite-porphyr
 (dark-colored, picrostone, probably in part volcanic)
- 

 Acid dikes
 (light-colored rhyolite porphyry, granite porphyry, and syenite porphyry)
- 

 Basic dikes
 (chiefly dark-colored diorite porphyry, diabase, and gabbro)
- 

 Quartz-diorite
 (a granitic quartz-mica hornblende rock)
- 
 Monzonite porphyry
 (massive rock containing quartz hornblende and plagioclase)
- 

 Diorite
 (hornblende-plagioclase rock running to gabbroid forms)
- 

 Crooks complex
 (irregular bands of diorite, granite, and schist, some breccia)
- 

 Bradshaw granit
 (massive granite, sometimes with coarse, sharp, siliceous inclusions)