MINING HISTORY, GEOLOGY, AND POTENTIAL OF THE ROSEDALE MINING DISTRICT, SOCORRO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

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COAUTHORS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Funding

- + Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department (Abandoned Mine Lands Bureau), U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation (OSMRE)
- + New Mexico EPSCoR, National Science Foundation, NSF, award #IIA-1301346)
- + New Mexico Geological Society
- + Society of Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Inc.
- + NMBGMR and NMIMT Mineral Engineering Department
- Two M.S. theses/independent studies--3rd in progress
- Professional staff and many students who worked on these projects

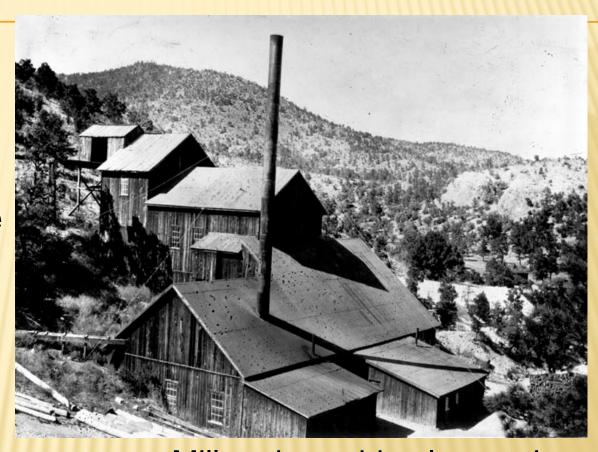


WHY STUDY MINING DISTRICTS?

- History
- Mineral collecting
 - + Minerals
- * Environmental issues
 - + Mineralogy and geochemistry
- Mineral-resource potential
 - + Are there any minerals left to mine today or in the future?
- * Understanding geologic processes

PREVIEW

- Define the problem
- Purpose of NMBGMR AML mines program
- Sources of information on mine feature locations (pre-field inventory)
- Mining history and description of the Rosedale district
- Summary
- Lessons learned



Mill and cyanide plant at the Rosedale mine, looking north, about 1905 (NMBGMR historical photos #p-00970).

DEFINE THE PROBLEM

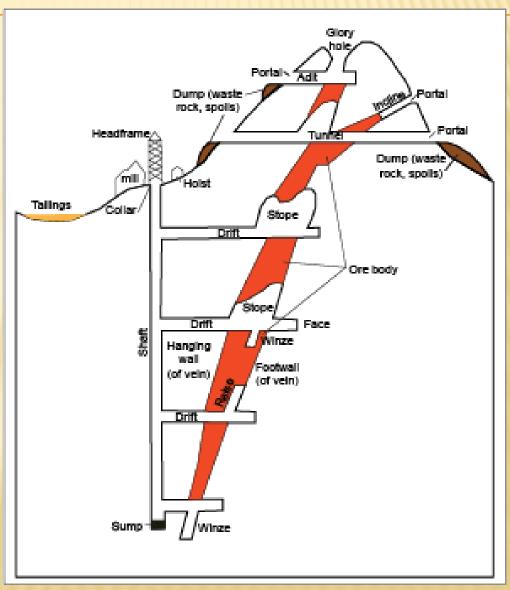


NMSO0061_Bell Mine Adit_1WZ

NMSO0601_ Bell Mine Shaft 1_WZ

DEFINITION OF MINE

× any opening or excavation in the ground for extracting minerals, even if no actual production occurred, mine feature



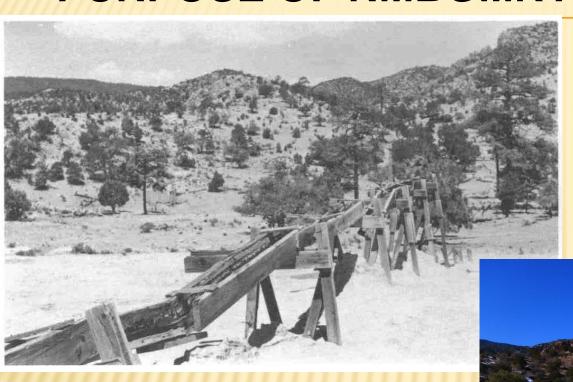
DEFINITION OF AML (ABANDONED MINE LANDS)

- Lands that were excavated and left unreclaimed where no individual or company has reclamation responsibility and there is no closure plan in effect
- Excavations, either caved in or sealed, that have been deserted and where further mining is not intended in the near future, generally >10 yr old
- Includes mines and mine features left unreclaimed on Federal, State, private and Native American lands because the current owner was not legally responsible for reclamation at the time the mine was created
- Also called inactive, legacy, and orphaned mines

WHAT ARE POTENTIAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH LEGACY MINES?

- Mine workings, rock piles, tailings, and heap leach facilities—physical hazards
- Acid rock drainage and contamination by metals and other constituents is a problem at some sites in NM—potential water quality issues
- Since there is no complete inventory, we do not know the extent of any problems

PURPOSE OF NMBGMR AML PROGRAM



Rosedale mill launder, now buried under cover of the Longtail tailings (from Sherman and Sherman, 1975, p. 179)

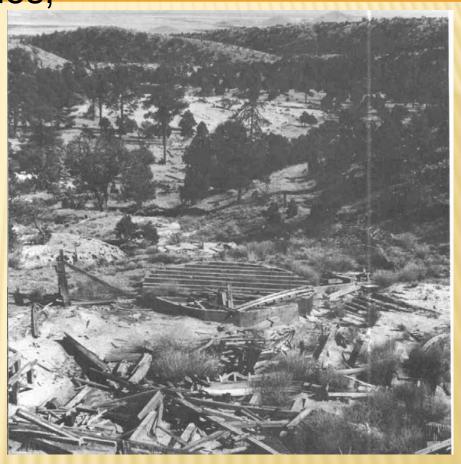
Looking NE across reclaimed Rosedale tailings, 2012.

PURPOSE OF NMBGMR AML PROGRAM

Provide data on districts, mines,

and mills in New Mexico

- Help plan and assess reclamation procedures
- Determine background concentrations
- Understand geologic processes
- Compare trace-element concentrations in mined versus undisturbed areas
- Provide background data that can assist with the planning of future mining operations



Rosedale ruins (~1930s?)

PURPOSE—CONTINUED

To make informed decisions about

- Economic impacts
- Resource development and management (mineral resource potential)
- Impacts on water supplies
- Impacts on land use
- Environmental impacts (including potential sources of AD [acid drainage] or other MIW [mine influenced waters])
- Physical hazard assessment and remediation



Foundations, Rosedale

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON MINE FEATURE LOCATIONS (PRE-FIELD INVENTORY)

The New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources (NMBGMR) has been collecting data on mining districts since it was created in 1927

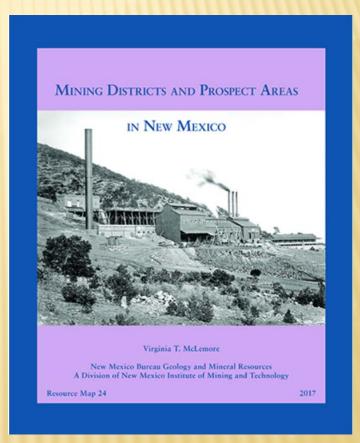
We are slowly converting these data into electronic form and import into ArcGIS

NMBGMR MINING ARCHIVES

- Organize, catalog and scan the mining archives
- NM Mine File Catalog (>16,000 mines) with links to more detailed location by section, township, range (>6,000 file cards)
- More than 2,000 mine plats scanned and cataloged
- Scan and catalog thousands of reports, both published and unpublished, accompanying mine maps, newspaper articles, assay reports, and historical mine photographs

GIS DATA

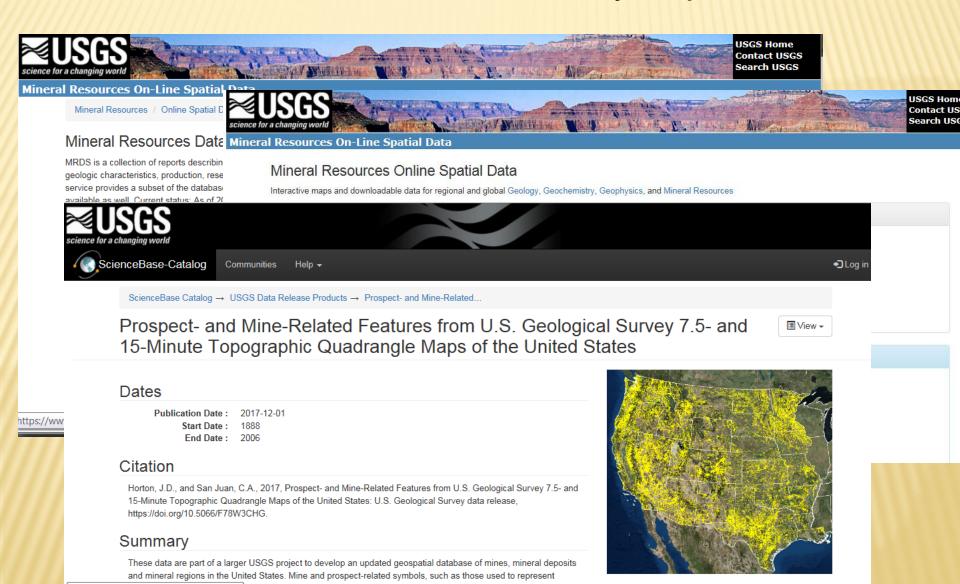
- Coal fields and Mining districts
- Coal mines and reserve data
- Mines and mills
- Geochemistry
- Photographs
 - + (both recent and historic)
- Bibliography
- Mine maps
- Mine production
- Mine reserves
- Drill data (Petroleum records)
- Well logs (Coal library and Petroleum records)



Mines Records by Location and Name (~20,000 records)

M604	
District Redelle County Society Property or claim name; Drust London Lole + mill Site	Location if Twp. and Range not given:
Number of claims	Classification:
Lode Placer Other M.S.	Chief Mineral
Survey No. 10.76-AY B	Accessory Minerals
Year Patented Rejected	
The W. H. Martin Co.	Status Date
Operator:	County Clerk's Record:
Production: Total	Book Page
Present Rate per Date	Flocke Avantion: Short Ryd. an
R5W. Sec 6+7 (See other side for gene	Source of Information: * Locke, Augustus short Ryd. on the Rose dale mine fan. 1. 1921 eral information)
R6W- 11 1+12) 24479 acres	* T. Lindsley papers, Letter on the .
MS- on See 6	* T. Lindsley papers, Letter on the Rosedale mine Aug. 1913 V. Wyoming * Bush J. E. July 11th, 1910, Letter Rest on Rosedale, swarp Papers. Amer. zinc fle # 423

USGS MRDS, Mineral Commodity, topo mines data



https://mrdata.usgs.gov/,

https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5a1492c3e4b09fc93dcfd574

USBM and USGS mineral resource assessments

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF MINES

MINERAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE APACHE KID AND WITHINGTON WILDERNESS AREAS, SOCORRO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

John T. Neubert

MLA 72-83 1983

This open file report summarizes the results of a Bureau of Mines wilderness study and will be incorporated in a joint report with the Geological Survey. The report is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with the Bureau of Mines editorial standards. Work on this study was conducted by personnel from Intermountain Field Operations Center, Building 20, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.

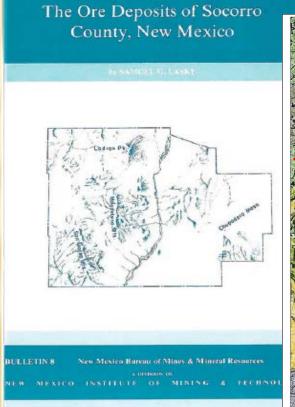
NMBGMR mapping projects, bulletins, and open file reports

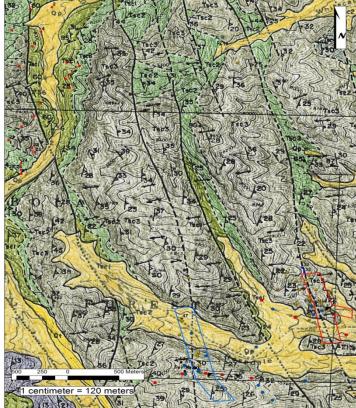
Geology of the Grassy Lookout 7.5' quadrangle, Socorro County, New Mexico

New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources Open-file Report 366

by

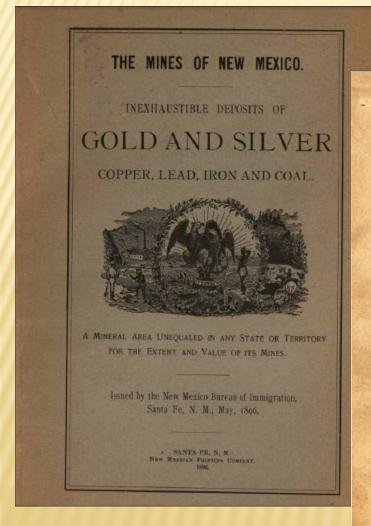
Charles A. Ferguson
Department of Geology and Geophysics
University of Calgary

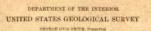




Other reports, company reports, newspaper articles, published and unpublished

Historic Documentation, Archaeological Monitoring, and Salvage Excavations Undertaken at the Rosedale Gold Mine, Magdalena Ranger District, Socorro County, New Mexico





PROFESSIONAL PAPER 68

THE ORE DEPOSITS OF NEW MEXICO

WALDEMAR LINDGREN, LOUIS C. GRATON AND CHARLES H. GORDON



WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE Mill, and Townsite, Cibola National Forest,

(A CERCLA Project)

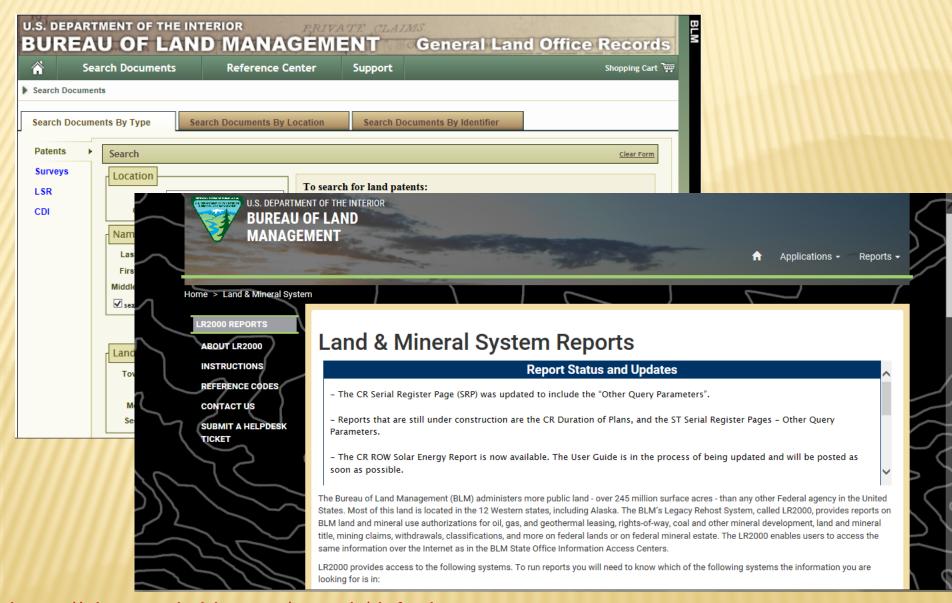
Propored By: and Angela M. Scarlata

Burney & Associates P.O. Box 2329 Taos, New Mexico 87571

Barbara L. Scott, Final Eyes Volume Editor

February 29, 2008

BLM mineral patents and mining claims records



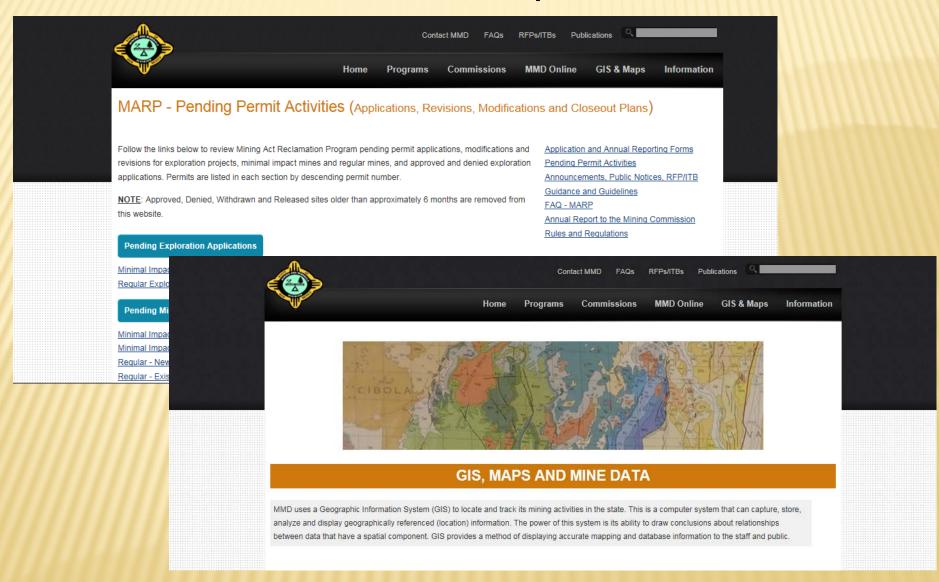
https://glorecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx; https://reports.blm.gov/reports.cfm?application=LR2000

BLM master title plat

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TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST, OF THE NEW MEXICO PRIN MERIDIAN, NEW MEXICO.

NMMMD active mines and permits



http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/MMD/MARP/MARPPermitsRevModClose.html; http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/MMD/gismapminedata.html

New Mexico Mines Database Relational database in ACCESS that will ultimately be put on line with GIS capabilities

- ACCESS is commercial software and this design is compatible with other formats
- Metadata (supporting definitions of specific fields) can be inserted into the database
- ACCESS is flexible and data can be easily added to the design
- Easily imported into ArcGIS

MINING DISTRICTS AND COAL FIELDS

- 274 coal fields and mining districts in NM
 - + ~30 districts have had zero production
- Each district is classified by predominant commodity
- Each district can have more than 1 commodity type
- × 28 coal fields
- × 40 industrial minerals districts
- x 173 metals districts
- × 32 uranium districts





GIS data for mining districts found at https://geoinfo.nmt.edu/repository/index.cfml?rid=20170001

MINES

Each mine is classified by predominant commodity

Each mine can have more

than 1 commodity type

* 9000 mines in the database that include active, inactive, abandoned, and exploration sites

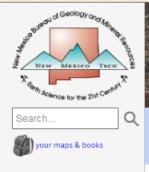
Not all mines have workings

Some mines have multiple workings



Questa mine, Taos County

NMBGMR AML WEBPAGE—ROSEDALE PORTIFOLIO





ABANDONED MINE LANDS (AML) PROJECT

New Mexico's mineral wealth is among the richest of any state in the U.S. In 2015, New Mexico ranked 10th in coal production, 2nd in copper production, and 20th in total nonfuel minerals production (McLemore, 2017). Most of the



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	e Geologic Hazards Abandoned Mine Lands
Kesource M	ap 24, 65 p., scale 1:1,000,000.
McLemore, V.1	T., Hoffman, G., Smith, M., Mansell, M., and Wilks, M., 2005a, Mining districts of New Mexico: New Mexico Bureau of Mines

McLemore, V.T., Hoffman, G., Smith, M., Mansell, M., and Wilks, M., 2005a, Mining districts of New Mexico: New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, OF-494, CD-ROM.

McLemore, V.T., Krueger, C.B., Johnson, P., Raugust, J.S., Jones, G.E., Hoffman, G.K. and Wilks, M., 2005b, New Mexico Mines Database: Mining Engineering, February, p. 42-47.

OTHER RESOURCES

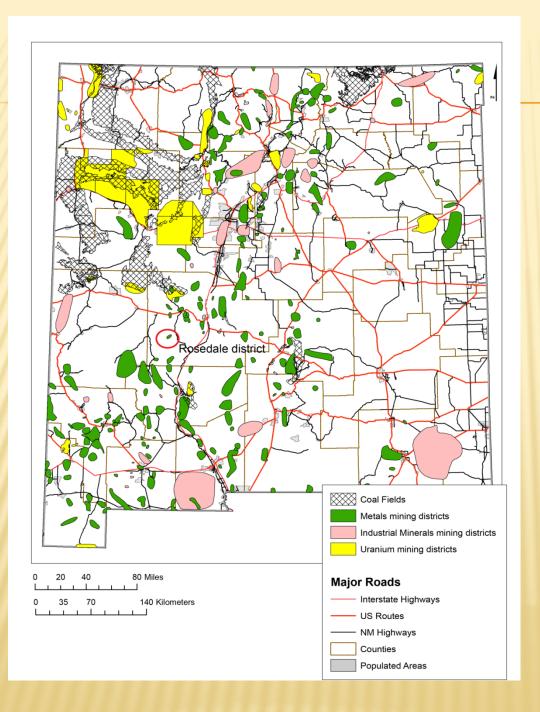
Historical mining records for Rosedale 🔁 district

PHOTOS

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ROSEDALE DISTRICT, SOCORRO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

Looking E in White Cap Canyon (Lane workings, 2017).

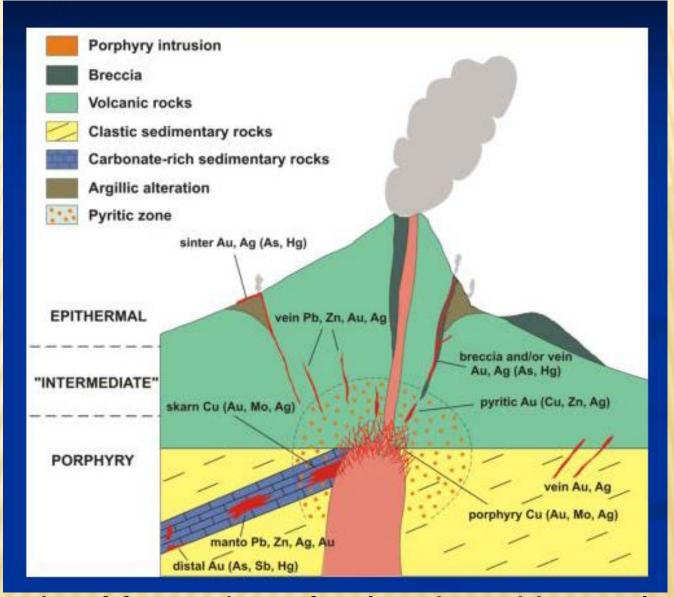
Looking N at Big Rosa Canyon, 2017.



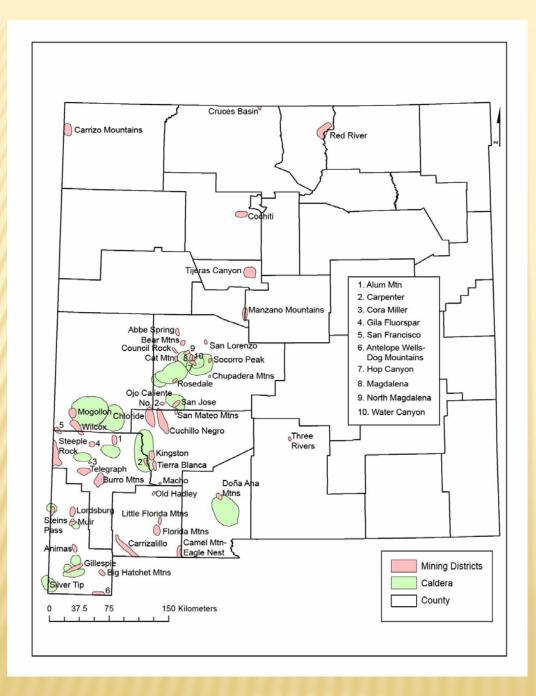
Rosedale district is in western Socorro County



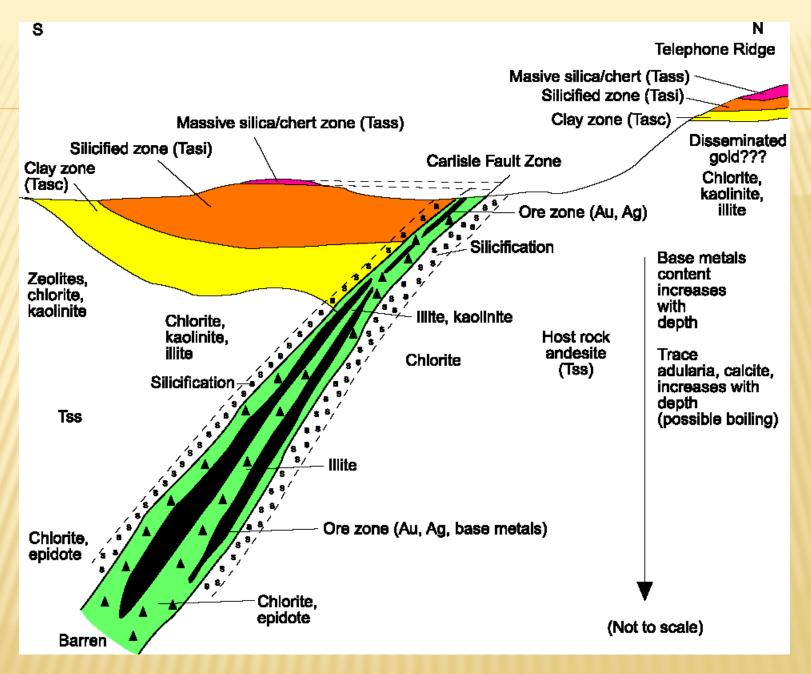
Rosedale district looking south



Schematic of formation of volcanic-epithermal districts—related to calderas and geothermal activity



Volcanicepithermal districts in New Mexico



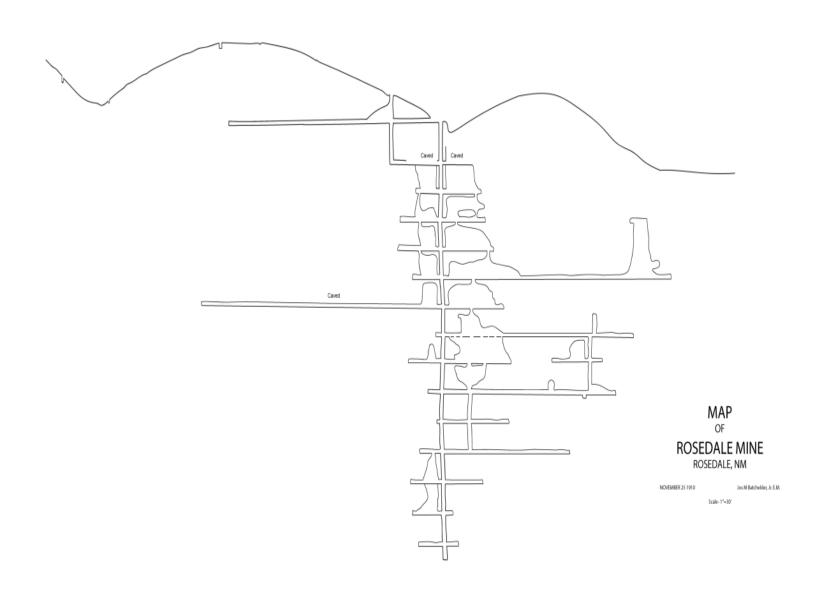
Cross section of the Carlisle mine, Steeple Rock district, Grant County

MINING HISTORY

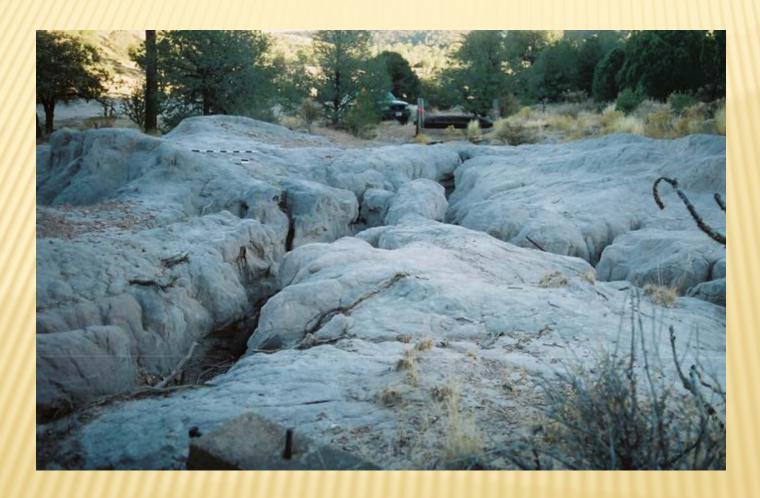
- December 15, 1882, Jack W. Richardson discovers property
- July, 1891, 10-stamp mill completed, first ran in August
- February 1, 1899, Cyanide plant is completed
- March, 1901, assay office burns, mine and mill records lost
- × July 27, 1901, 13 levels completed Rosedale mine
- November 2, 1901, Rosedale closes, Golden Bell finishing plans for a stamp mill
- September, 1903, Rosedale mill reopened

MINING HISTORY—CONTINUED

- August 12, 1910 20-stamp mill and cyanide plant burns
- × 1913, Property reopens
- × 1916, Fire destroys mill and surface plant
- × 1942-1957, Inactive
- × 1957-1961, minor production
- Final estimated production 1882-1981
 - + 28,000 oz Au
 - + 10,000 oz Ag



MINE INVENTORY



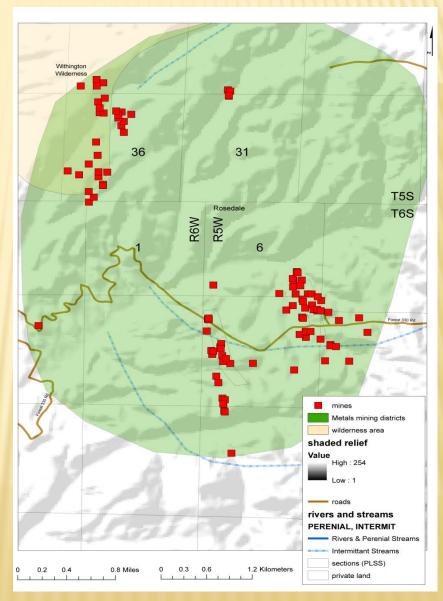
Rosedale tailings before reclamation

STEPS IN AML PROJECT

- Inventory the mines and mine features
 - + History of the site (production, commodities, mine methods, processing facilities)
- Preliminary characterization (for both environmental and resource potential)
 - + Paste pH, mineralogy, chemistry
- Prioritize mine features for further work and ultimately reclamation
- Detailed characterization
 - Detailed mineralogy and chemistry
 - + ABA/NAG tests
 - + Particle size analyses
 - + Shear tests

MINES IN ROSEDALE DISTRICT

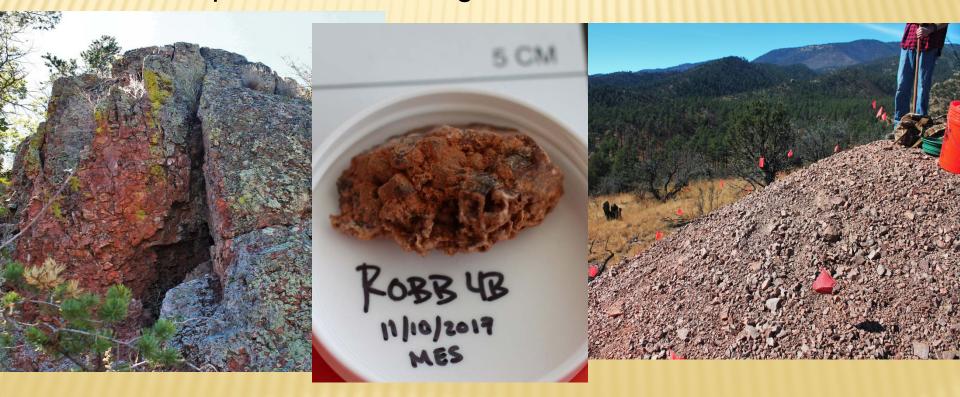
- When we started in October 2016, we had 26 mine features in the NM Mines Database
- When we finished our file search and field inventory, we had 103 mine features



Mine area	Number of Mine features	Mine Features	Depth of workings (ft)
Rosedale	28	Shafts (14 levels), pits, adit, tailings, mill foundations, trenches	2- ≥732
Bell	16	Tailings, shafts, adit, mill foundations, pits	2 - >50
Bell South	7	Adit, shafts, pits	3 - >10
Big Rosa Canyon	34	Shafts, adit, pits, trenches	2 - >30
Robb Prospect	10	Adit, shaft	3 - 20
Lane Prospect	5	Shafts, pits, trenches	2 - >30
Oak Spring	1	Drillholes	

Sampling Types

- Whole Rock: used to determine a baseline chemistry
- Rock Chips—"dump select" or outcrop: used to characterize in-situ mineralogy of the deposit
- Composite Dump: used to characterize chemistry of the waste rock and its potential for acid generation or as backfill material



MINERALOGY AND CHEMISTRY

- Petrography
- Whole rock geochemistry
- Paste pH
- Mineralogy
 - + XRD
 - + Electron microprobe
 - + Chemical analyses of minerals, esp. pyrite



- Volcanicepithermal veins
- Hosted by rhyolite tuffs and intrusions
- Quartz veins typical of the Rosedale district





Unknown cubic mineral (fluorite?)

SOIL PETROGRAPHY-FIRST STEP IN DETERMINING MINERALOGY





AGI DATA SHEET 15.1

Comparison Chart for Estimating Percentage Composition

Prepared by Richard D. Terry and George V. Chillingar, Allen Hancock Foundation, Los Angeles. Reprinted from Journal of Sedimentary Petrography, v. 25, n. 3, p. 229-234, Sept. 1955.

2 mm

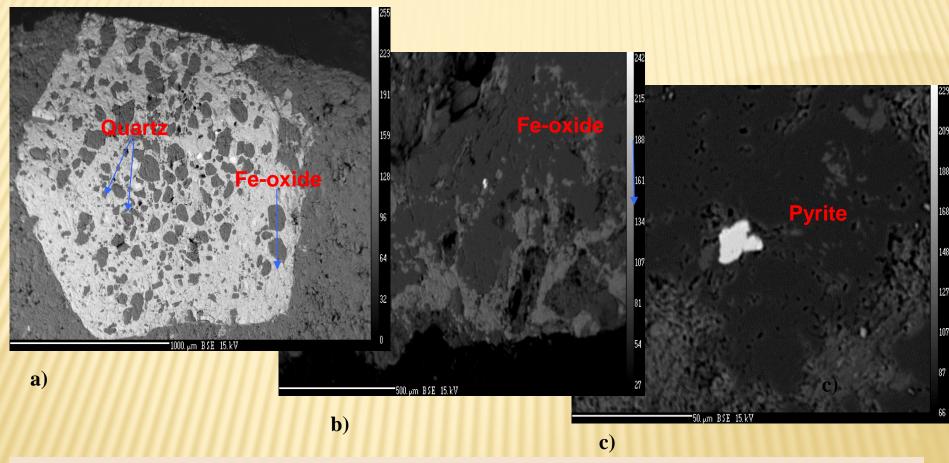
Pyrite characterization

Evaluate the distribution, form, size, amount, surface area of pyrite in the rock piles

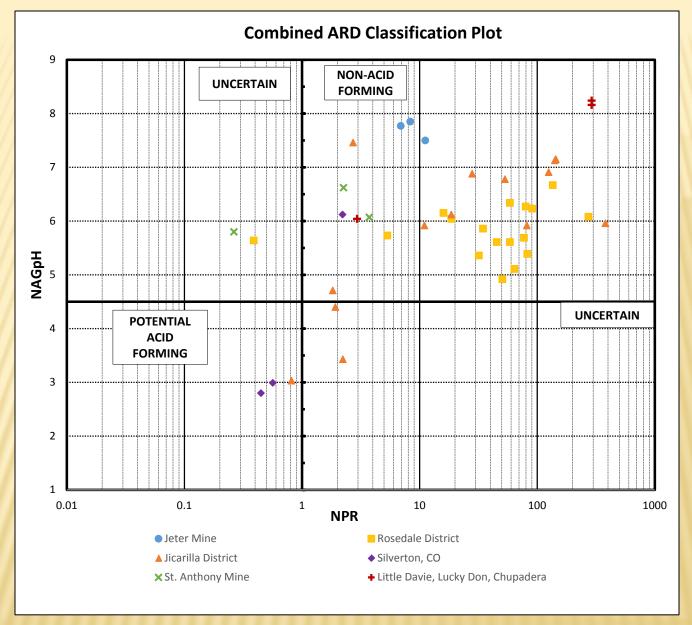




MICROPROBE ANALYSIS (BSE) IMAGES



- a) Backscattered electron images of quartz grain replacing Fe-oxide in sample Jic410. This is likely supergene replacement.
- b) Backscattered electron images of Fe grain in sample Jic412. Note how altered and pitted the grain is.
- c) Backscattered electron images of pyrite grain in sample Jic412 c. Note how pristine the pyrite grain is.



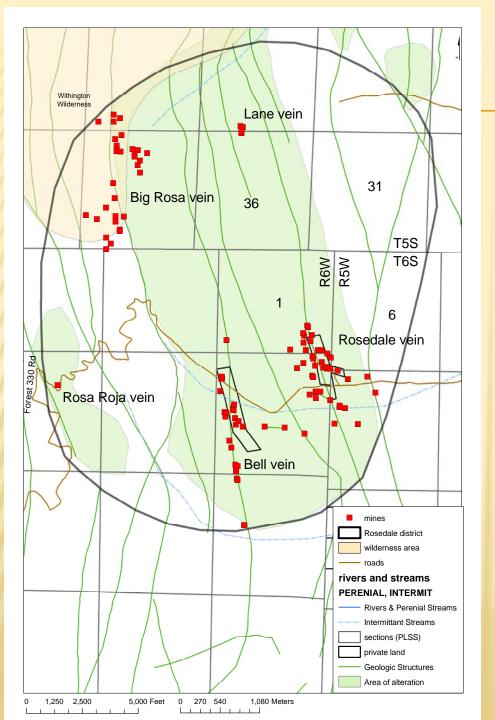
Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) plot of waste rock pile at mines examined during the NMBGMR AML project. NPR is a calculated ABA parameter

HAZARD RANKING

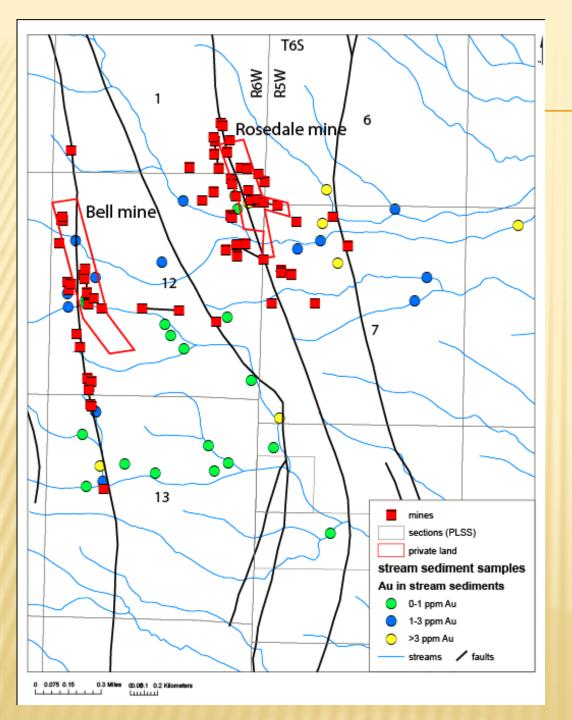
National Orphaned/Abandoned Mines, Canada, http://www.noami.org/intro_e.php?language=English

NOAMI	Description	
Class		
Α	A site with potential to cause environmental, public health and	
	public safety concerns	
В	A site with limited potential to cause environmental concerns but	
	with potential for public health and safety concerns	
С	A site with public safety concerns but little or no public health or	
	environmental concerns	
D	A site with no expected environmental, public health or public	
	safety concerns	
0	Information is not available	
R	Remediated	

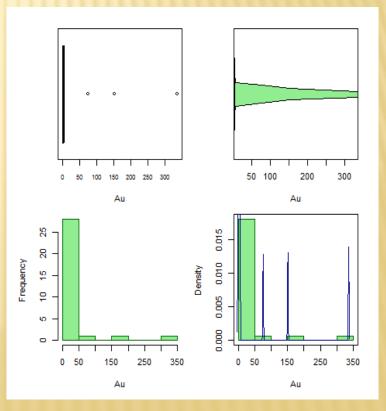
MINERAL-RESOURCE POTENTIAL OF THE ROSEDALE DISTRICT

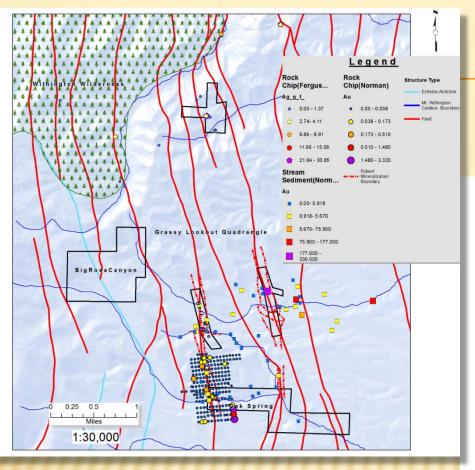


Mines in Rosedale district are found along structures related to the caldera or basin and range faulting

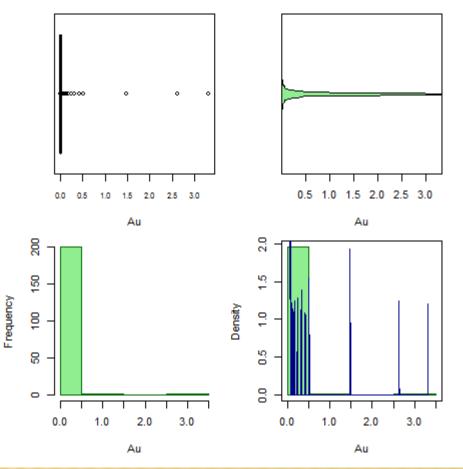


Stream sediment survey





Rock chip survey



SUMMARY—ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- Hazard rating
 - + 22 mine features with a C rating
 - + 67 with a D rating
 - + 13 that are remediated (most by natural collapse)
- Mining-related disturbance is minor, except near the mines
- Only one sample from the Rosedale district plotted in the uncertain field on the ARD diagram
- The other samples plotted as non-acid forming Rosedale samples contain low concentrations of all metals
- Every site is different and must be specifically characterized

SUMMARY—RESOURCE POTENTIAL

- Perry, Knox and Kaufman, Inc. estimated 1.5-2 million short tons of 0.3 oz/short ton (10 ppm)
 Au in the district
- High mineral-resource potential with a high level of certainty for gold>>silver as a low-sulfidation, quartz-dominant, low-base metal, volcanicepithermal vein deposit
- Unknown mineral-resource potential with a low degree of certainty for base metals at depths below the present precious-metal workings
- Drilling is required

LESSONS LEARNED

- Every site is different and must be specifically characterized
- Examination of mining districts for AML inventory should include chemistry and full inventory of all mine features
- Results in evaluation of potential environmental issues and mineral-resource potential assessment
- Other commodities could be present

FOR MORE INFORMATION

http://geoinfo.nmt.edu/geoscience/hazards/m ines/aml/home.html

* http://geoinfo.nmt.edu/staff/mclemore/project s/environment/home.html