



University of Nevada, Reno  
Statewide • Worldwide



# **GREAT BASIN SCIENCE SAMPLE AND RECORDS LIBRARY**

**Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology  
University of Nevada, Reno**

**on the Campus of the Desert Research Institute**



# **GREAT BASIN SCIENCE SAMPLE AND RECORDS LIBRARY**

**Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology  
University of Nevada, Reno**

**on the Campus of the Desert Research Institute**

12 May 2008  
before construction



22 May 2008  
during site preparation



10 June 2008  
site mostly ready



10 June 2008  
site mostly ready

andesite -> quartz, illite-smectite,  
smectite, gypsum, and goethite

unaltered andesite

andesite -> quartz, illite-smectite



12 June 2008  
decomposed granite on pad





31 July 2008 – walls tilted up



15 August 2008 – roof being added



30 October 2008 – walls and windows nearly completed.



15 January 2009

12 May 2008  
before construction



22 May 2008  
during site preparation



10 June 2008  
site mostly ready



**31 July 2008 – new road connecting parking lots**





15 January 2009

12 May 2008  
before construction



Part of the building rests on unaltered andesite.

SiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	58.7
TiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	0.745
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (%)	18.5
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -T (%)	6.99
MnO(%)	0.131
MgO(%)	2.85
CaO(%)	5.34
Na <sub>2</sub> O(%)	3.44
K <sub>2</sub> O(%)	1.82
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (%)	0.219
LOI(%)	1.94
Total(%)	100.7

12 May 2008  
before construction

22 May 2008  
during site preparation





22 May 2008  
during site preparation

10 June 2008  
site mostly ready





31 July 2008 – grading completed



10 June 2008  
site mostly ready

Road cut into unaltered andesite

10 June 2008  
site mostly ready

Sample GBSSRL-7



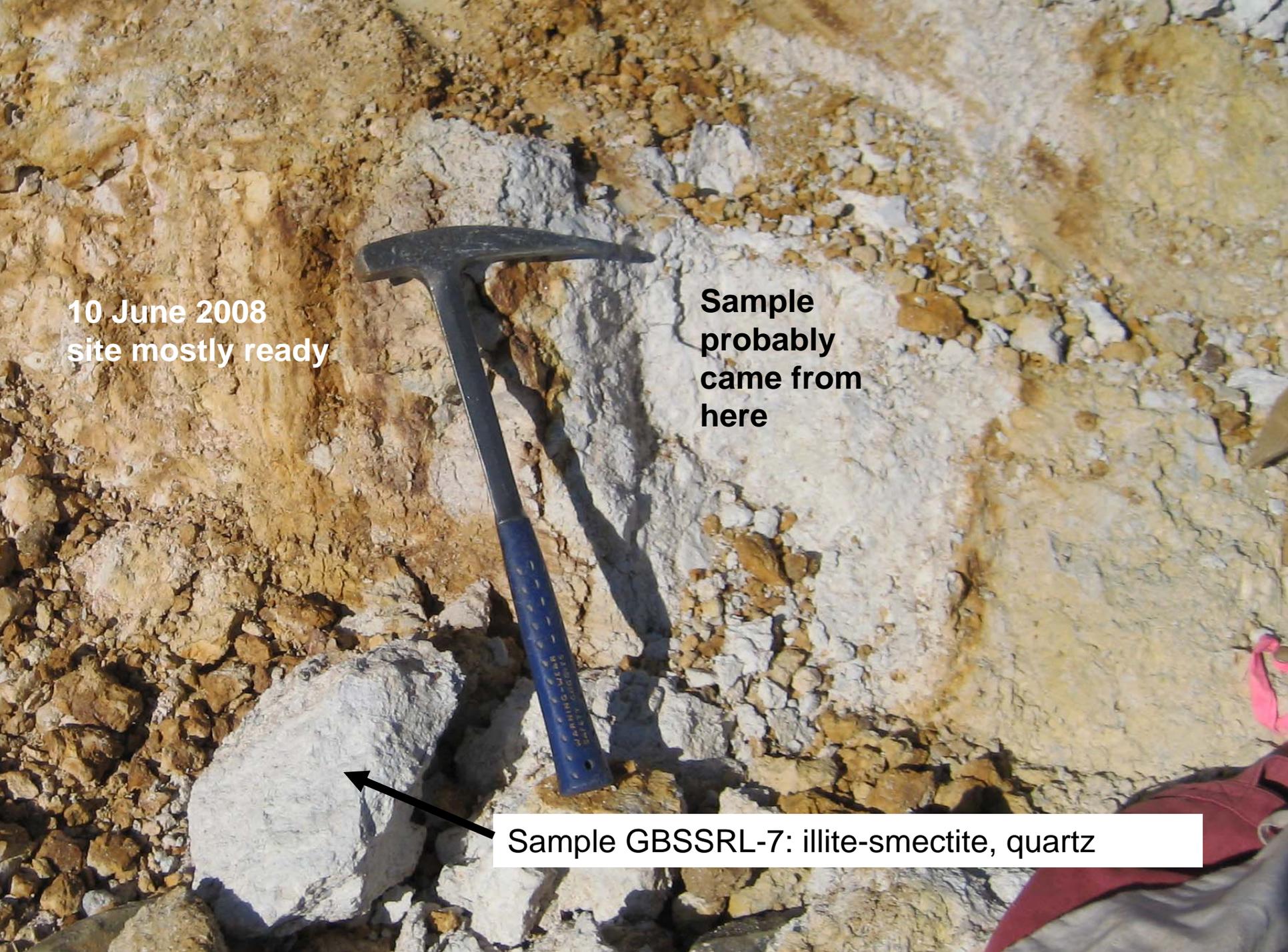
10 June 2008  
site mostly ready



10 June 2008  
site mostly ready

Sample  
probably  
came from  
here

Sample GBSSRL-7: illite-smectite, quartz





22 May 2008

Samples GBSSRL-2, 3, & 4 collected from the cut east of the new building

22 May 2008  
during site preparation



Samples GBSSRL-2, 3, & 4 collected from the cut east of the new building



Samples GBSSRL-2, 3, & 4 from this cut

22 May 2008  
during site preparation



Samples GBSSRL-2, 3, & 4 from this cut

22 May 2008  
during site preparation

Samples GBSSRL-2: illite-smectite, smectite, quartz, gypsum



22 May 2008  
during site preparation

Samples GBSSRL-3: illite-smectite, smectite, quartz, gypsum



22 May 2008  
during site preparation

Samples GBSSRL-4: illite-smectite, quartz, gypsum



22 May 2008  
during site preparation

Samples GBSSRL-1 & 5 from this outcrop:  
unaltered andesite with plagioclase, magnetite

12 May 2008  
before construction





Hole for septic sump, 12 June 2008, illustrating 2 feet of decomposed granite above hydrothermally altered andesite



Ed Sloane and Mike Klein, Kleinfelder, on 2 feet of decomposed granite on top of natural rock, 12 June 2008. Above this will be 6 inches of aggregate, then the 6-inch reinforced concrete pad.

Virginia Range



Slide Mountain



Mt. Rose



Looking south, 12 June 2008



Slide Mountain



pouring concrete  
19 June 2008



footing for elevator shaft  
19 June 2008

Peavine Peak



looking W 19  
June 2008

Verdi Range



looking WSE at  
elevator shaft  
19 June 2008



19 June 2008

drain off NW  
corner



Mount Rose



looking S from NW corner  
19 June 2008



looking east  
19 June 2008



looking SE  
19 June 2008



looking E  
19 June 2008



looking E  
19 June 2008



south wall, looking E  
19 June 2008



NE corner drain  
19 June 2008



NE corner  
19 June 2008



looking W  
19 June 2008

Peavine Peak



looking W  
19 June 2008



~ 18 July 2008, smoke from California fires



~ 18 July 2008, smoke from California fires





~ 18 July 2008, smoke from California fires

~ 18 July 2008, smoke from California fires





29 July 2008 – tilt-up concrete going into place



29 July 2008 – tilt-up concrete going into place



29 July 2008 – tilt-up concrete going into place



30 July 2008 – tilt-up concrete going into place



**31 July 2008 – looking east at the west and south walls**



**31 July 2008 – looking north at the south wall**



**31 July 2008 – looking northwest at the south and east walls**



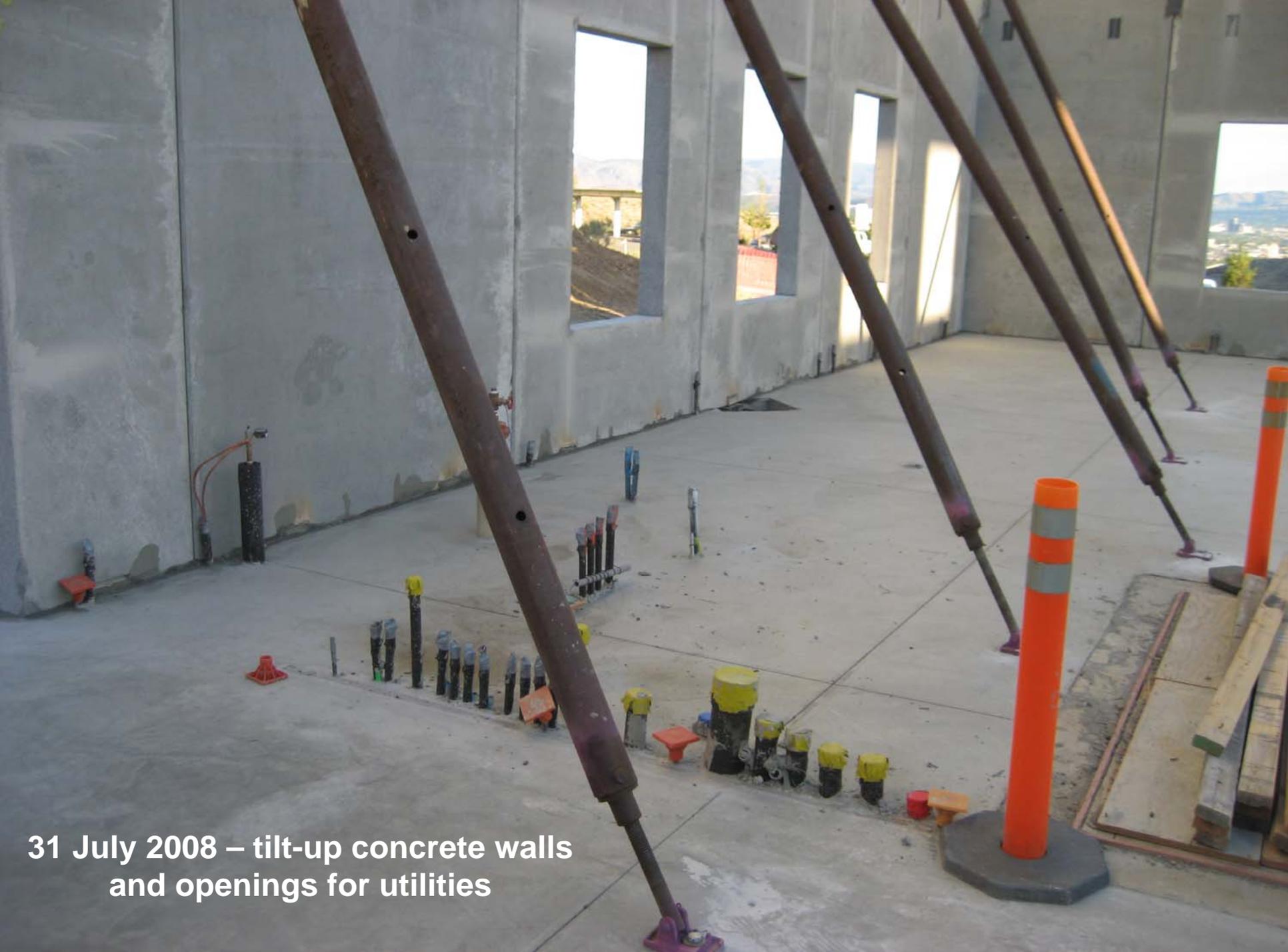
**31 July 2008 – looking southwest at the east and north walls**



**31 July 2008 – tilt-up concrete walls**



**31 July 2008 – tilt-up concrete walls  
and openings for utilities**



**31 July 2008 – tilt-up concrete walls  
and openings for utilities**



**15 August 2008 – crane for installing roof,  
looking WSW**



**15 August 2008 – crane for installing roof,  
looking W at Peavine Peak**



**15 August 2008 – roof under construction,  
looking SW**



**15 August 2008 – roof under construction,  
looking NE**



**15 August 2008 – roof under construction,  
looking W at SW corner**



**2 September 2008 – interior taking shape,  
looking NE at W & S sides**



15 January 2009

Skylights

Second floor

2 September 2008



# Insulation



2 September 2008



2 September 2008



**2 September 2008 – first floor**



30 October 2008 – walls and windows nearly completed.

**Gold\* on windows – reflects heat but transmits visible light, and therefore saves energy for both heating and air conditioning.**



**25 March 2009 – ready to move in.**

**\*Nevada produced 78% of the gold in the U.S. and 8% of the world's gold last year. We are in the biggest gold-mining boom ever, and Nevada is in the forefront.**

**Gold\* on windows – reflects heat but transmits visible light, and therefore saves energy for both heating and air conditioning.**



**[26 windows x (4 ft x 6 ft)/window + 20 ft x 20 ft for vestibule] x (1 m/3.2808 ft)<sup>2</sup> x [1.73 x 10<sup>-8</sup> m thick gold coating] x 19.3 metric tons/m<sup>3</sup> x 3.21507 x 10<sup>4</sup> troy ounces/metric ton = **1.02 troy ounces of gold** on these windows.**

**\*Nevada produced 78% of the gold in the U.S. and 8% of the world's gold last year. We are in the biggest gold-mining boom ever, and Nevada is in the forefront.**

**There is no gold coating on the windows of the rock-viewing room, so that we have natural light for examining the samples.**



**30 October 2008 – walls and windows nearly completed.**



**Heat-reflecting gold windows, 15 January 2009**



4 May 2009



4 May 2009



4 May 2009

Geologist-  
photographer,  
Craig dePolo,  
in reflection,  
looking west



**Skylights over the warehouse section,  
15 January 2009**



30 October 2008 – walls and windows nearly completed.



15 January 2009



30 October 2008 – walls and windows nearly completed.



30 October 2008 – looking west inside the warehouse at the back stairs



30 October 2008 – looking east inside the warehouse from the second floor



30 October 2008 – a restroom for every occasion – we thought they were guidelines, but it's really the Code.



Front stairs  
15 January 2009



Back stairs  
15 January 2009



**TG office**  
15 January 2009



Racks for core boxes  
15 January 2009



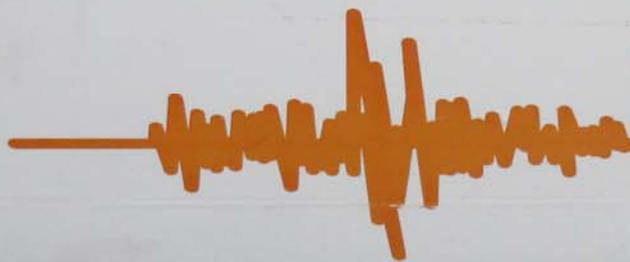
15 January 2009

Cuttings from oil,  
gas, and  
geothermal  
exploration and  
production wells  
6 May 2009



Seismic base isolation  
for storage racks in the  
warehouse section,  
6 May 2009





**RIDG-U-RAK<sup>®</sup>**

***Seismic Base Isolation System***

Patent No's. 7,249,442 & 7,263,806

4 May 2009



**Order picker – one operator rides up and down with the core boxes and loads and unloads them using the steel platform with a wooden top.**

**6 May 2009**

A long, narrow room with a roller rack for logging core. The rack is made of metal and has many rollers. It is positioned along the right wall, which has several windows. The left wall is covered in grey panels. In the background, there is a desk with a chair and some equipment. The ceiling has exposed pipes and lights.

**Roller rack for logging  
core in the rock-viewing  
room (without gold on  
these four windows),  
6 May 2009**



**Binocular microscopes for looking at cuttings and other samples in the rock-viewing room  
6 May 2009**



Fume hood in rock  
preparation room  
15 January 2009

**Topographic maps, aerial photographs, and the  
Jay A. Carpenter Mining District Files  
(progressively scanned and placed on the web)**





**Scanning and quality-assurance checking of scanned maps, documents, and photos is done in the “employees only” section of the first-floor office area.**



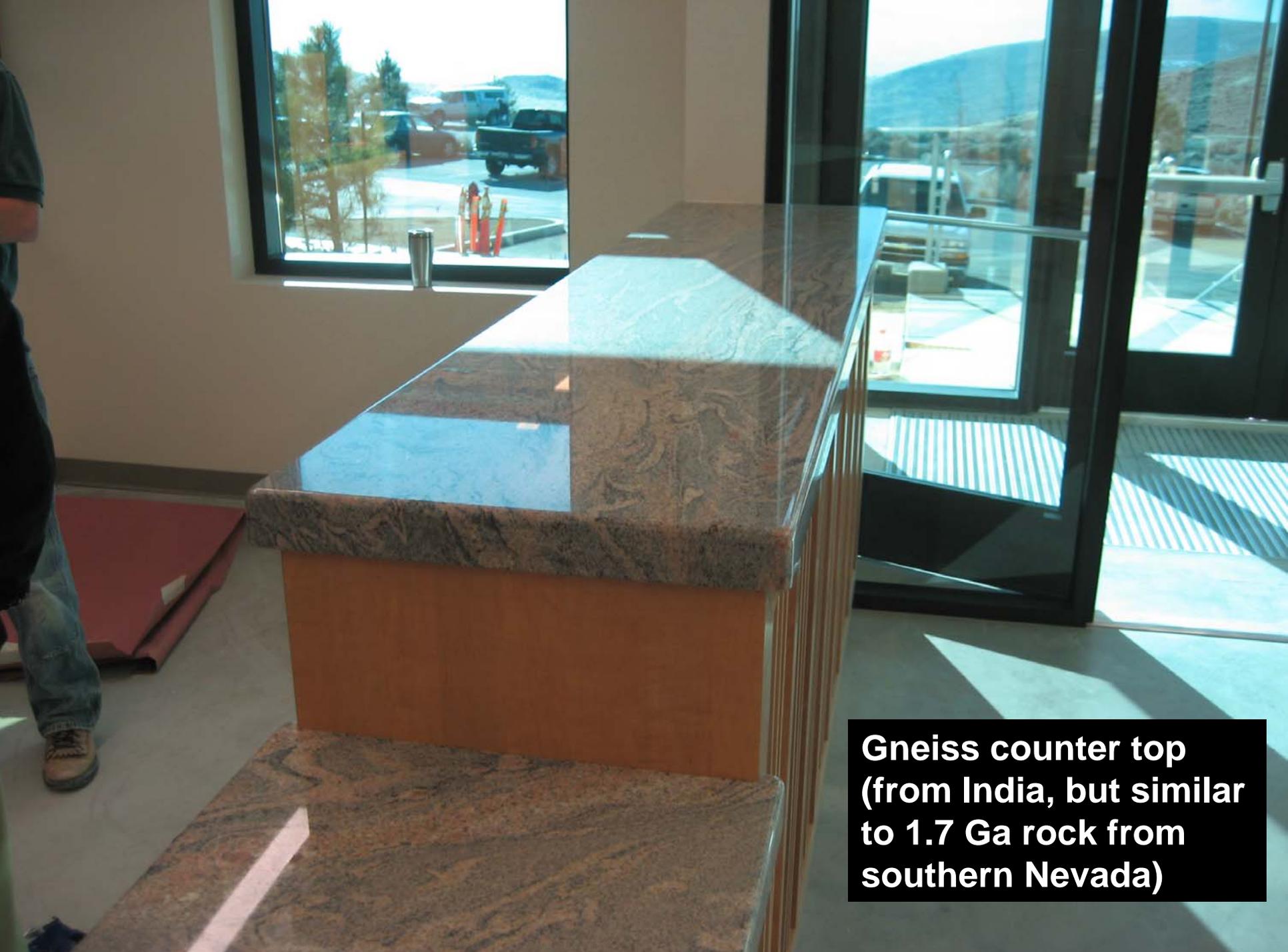
**Publications are packaged and mailed from the “employee only” section.**



The Records Library is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday-Friday.



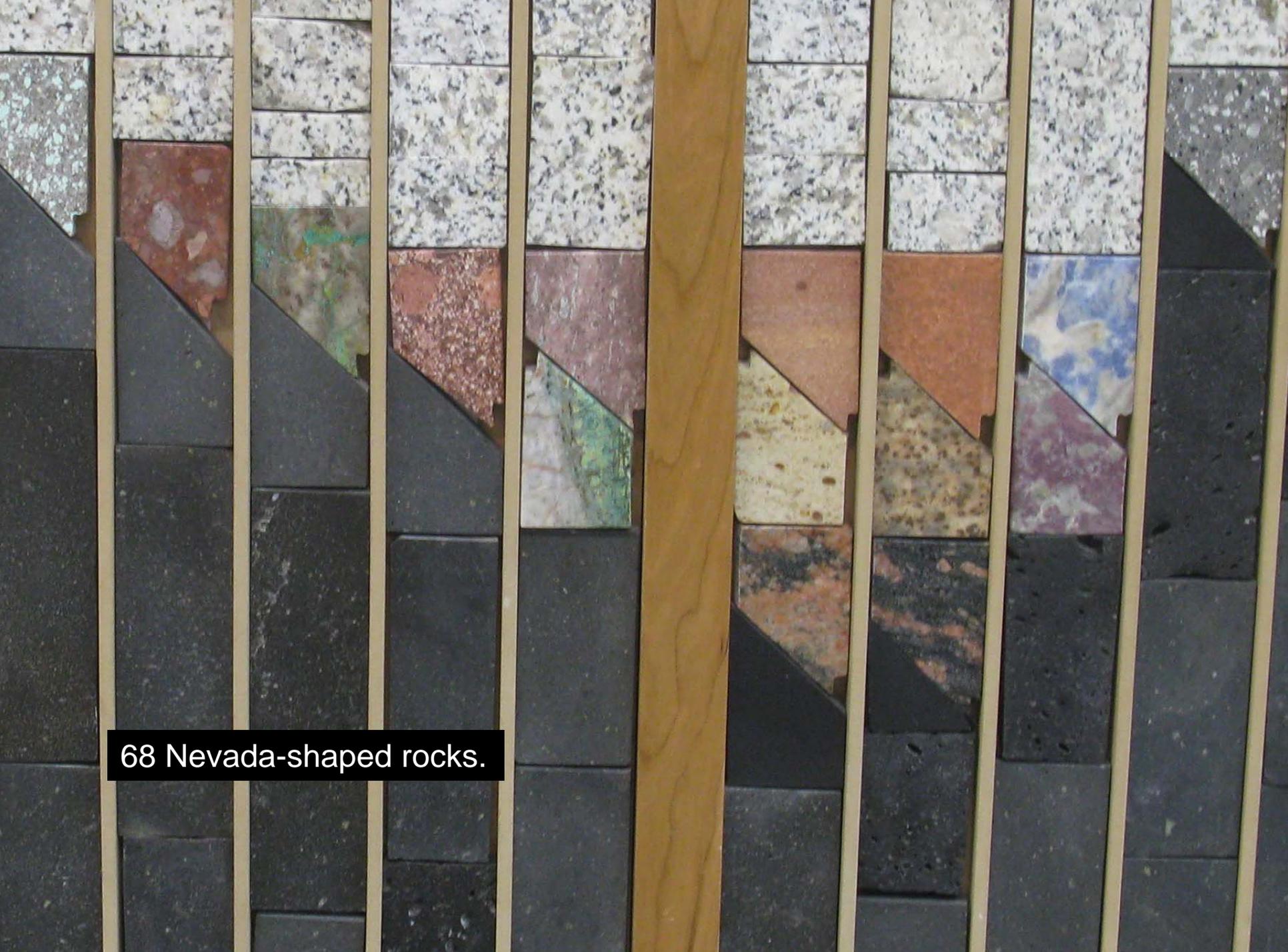
Reception counter, 15 January 2009



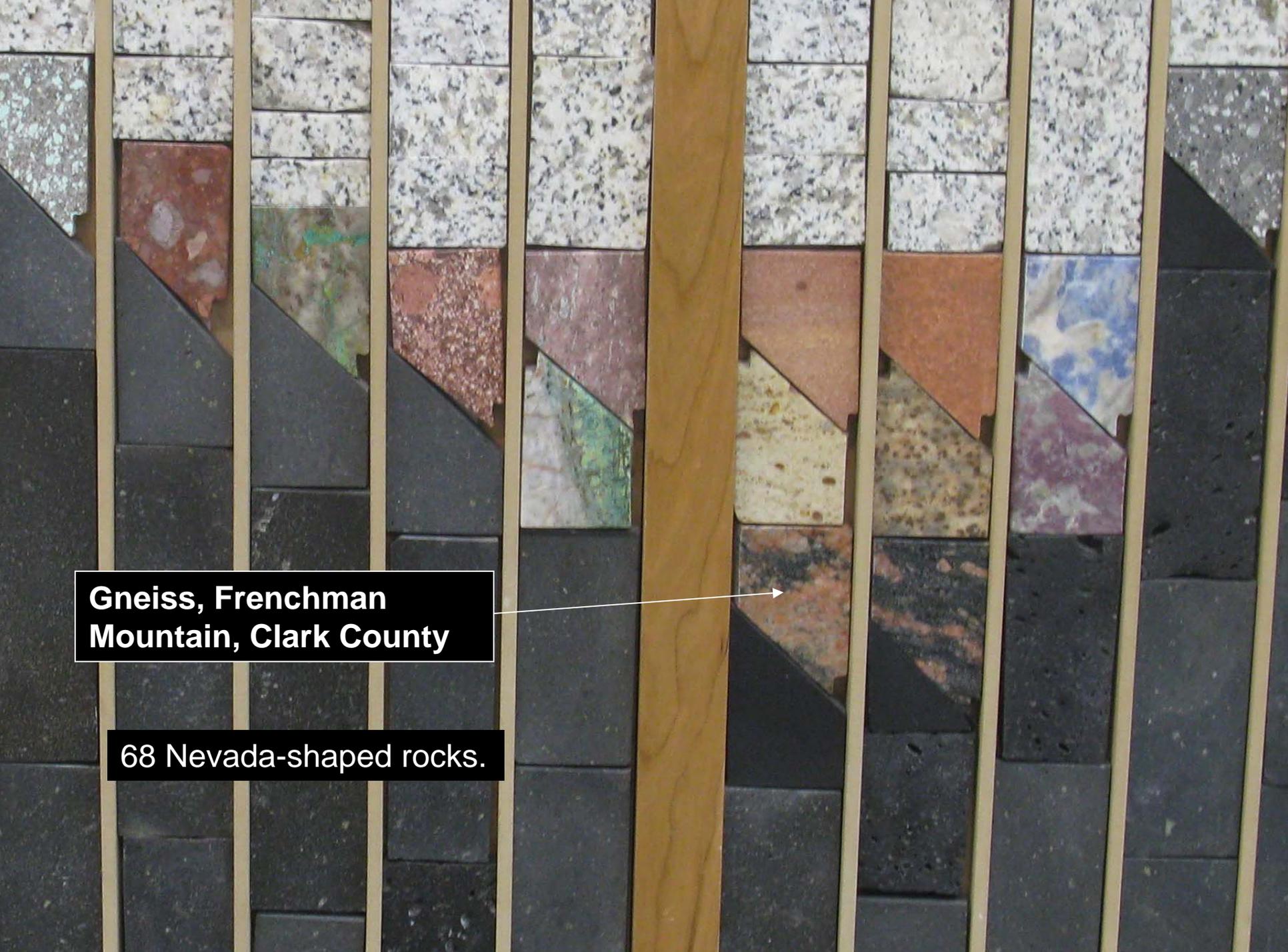
**Gneiss counter top  
(from India, but similar  
to 1.7 Ga rock from  
southern Nevada)**



**Reception counter, 4 March 2009  
70 different rocks from Nevada in wooden core boxes.  
Mountains = Miocene & Quaternary basalt  
Sky = Cretaceous granite & granodiorite**



68 Nevada-shaped rocks.



**Gneiss, Frenchman  
Mountain, Clark County**

68 Nevada-shaped rocks.



**Tapeats Sandstone,  
Frenchman Mountain,  
Clark County**

**Gneiss, Frenchman  
Mountain, Clark County**

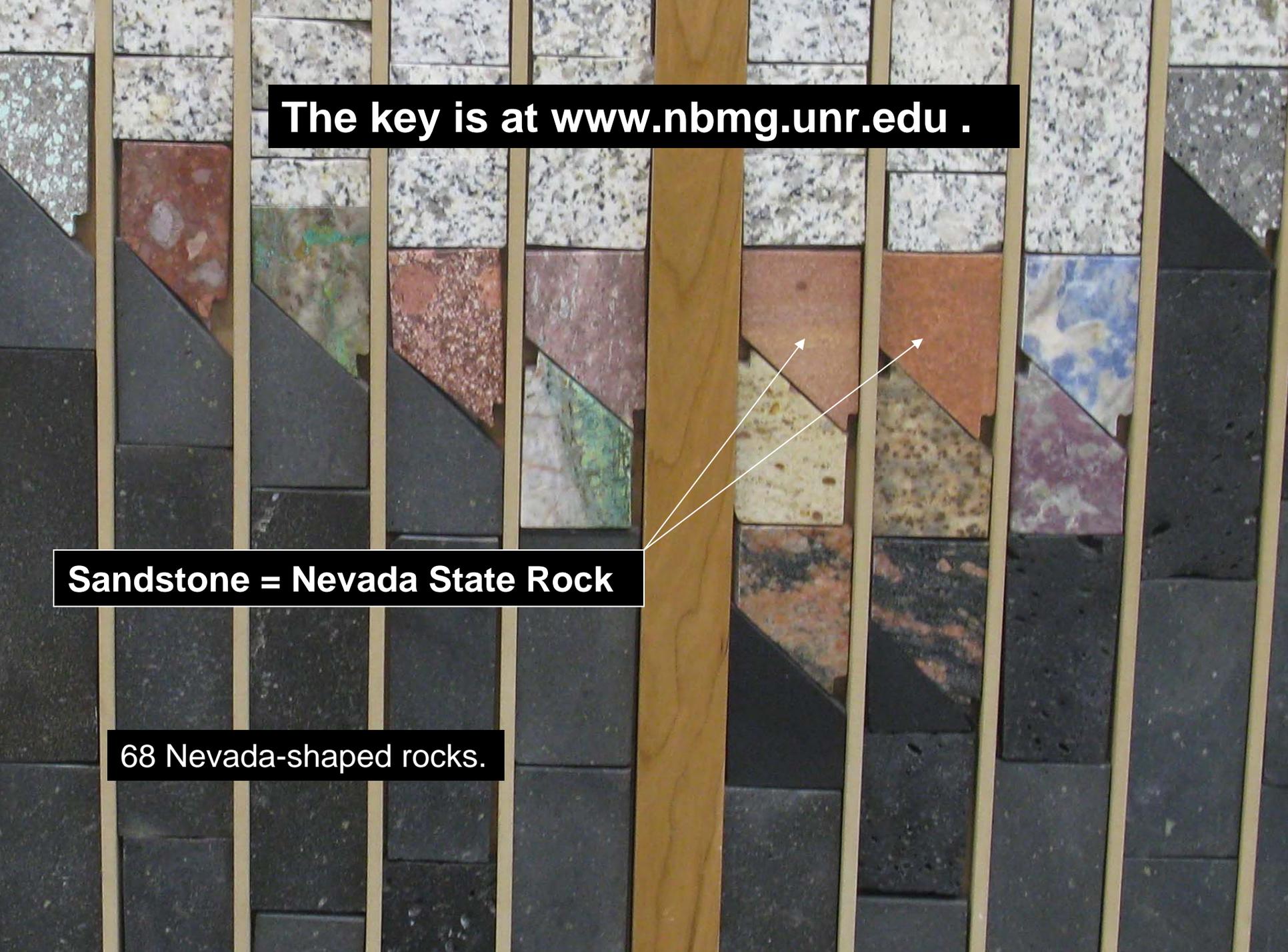
68 Nevada-shaped rocks.

**Tapeats Sandstone,  
Frenchman Mountain,  
Clark County**

**Gneiss, Frenchman  
Mountain, Clark County**

68 Nevada-shaped rocks.

**The “Great Unconformity”  
between Precambrian  
gneiss and Cambrian  
sandstone.**

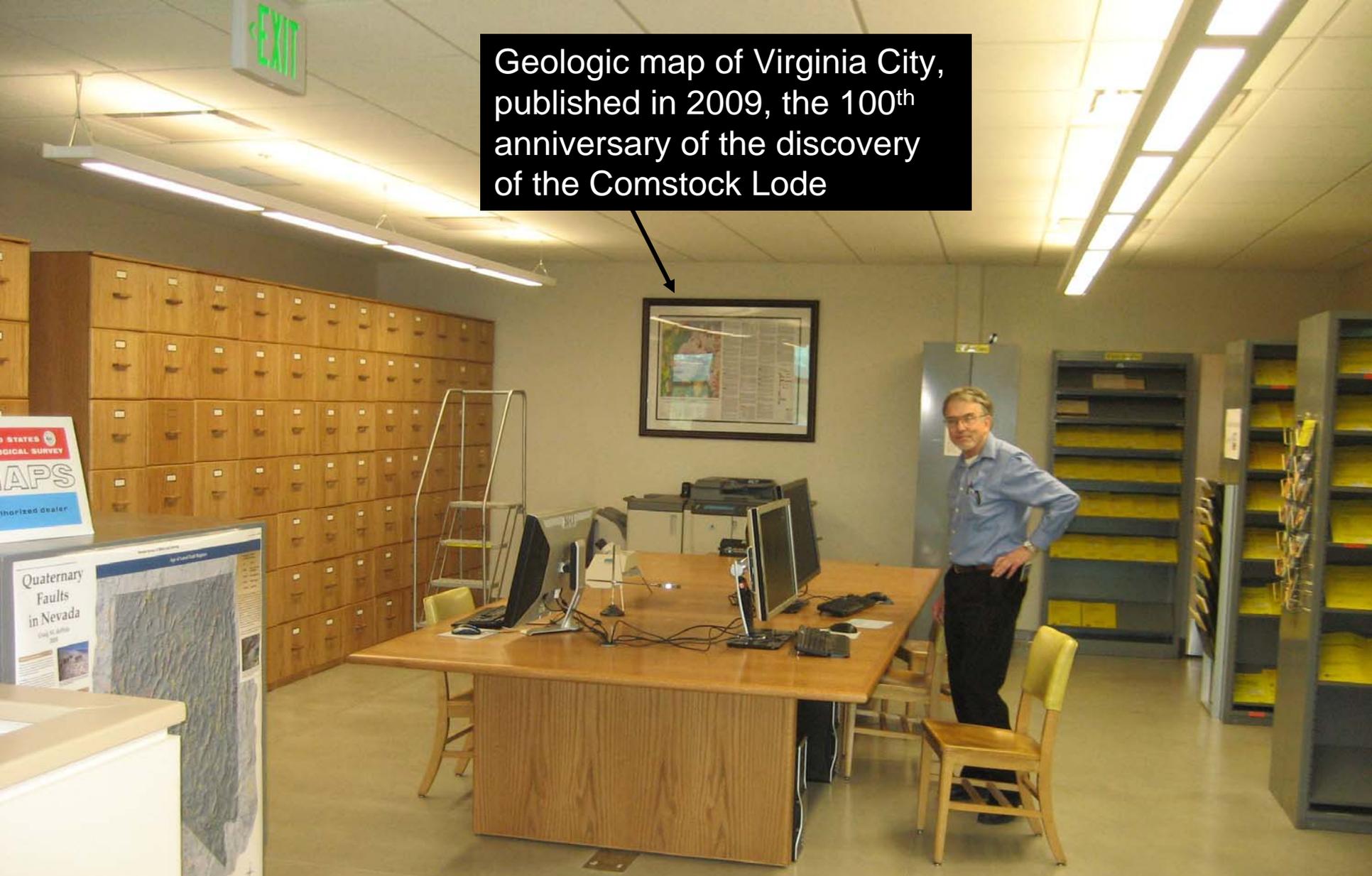


The key is at [www.nbmg.unr.edu](http://www.nbmg.unr.edu) .

**Sandstone = Nevada State Rock**

68 Nevada-shaped rocks.

Geologic map of Virginia City,  
published in 2009, the 100<sup>th</sup>  
anniversary of the discovery  
of the Comstock Lode



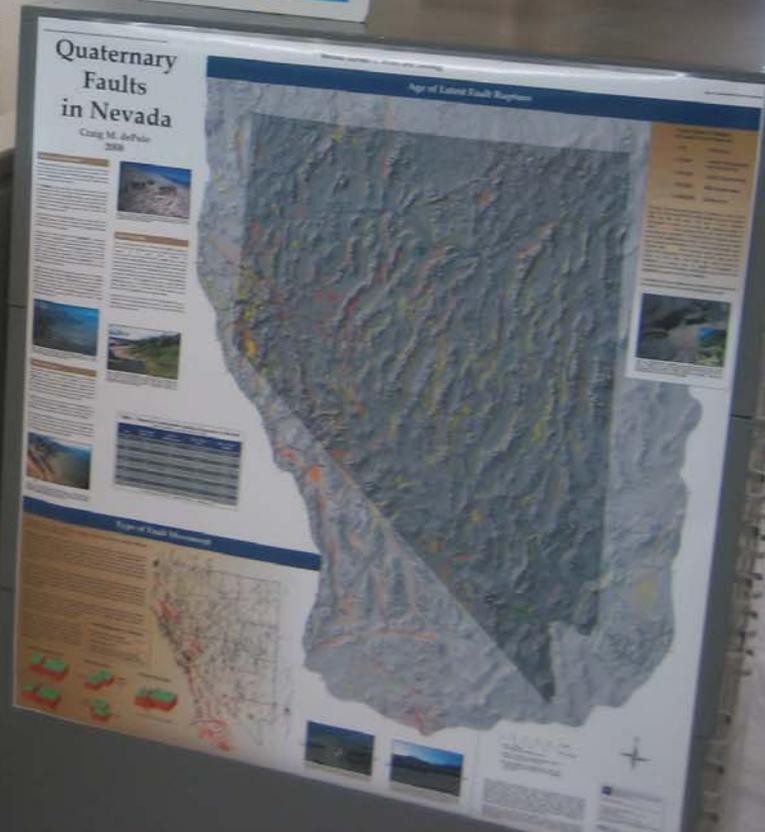
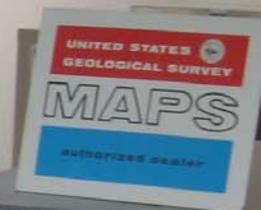
Main room for customers to examine files on the web, publications  
for sale, and historical aerial photographs (to be scanned)

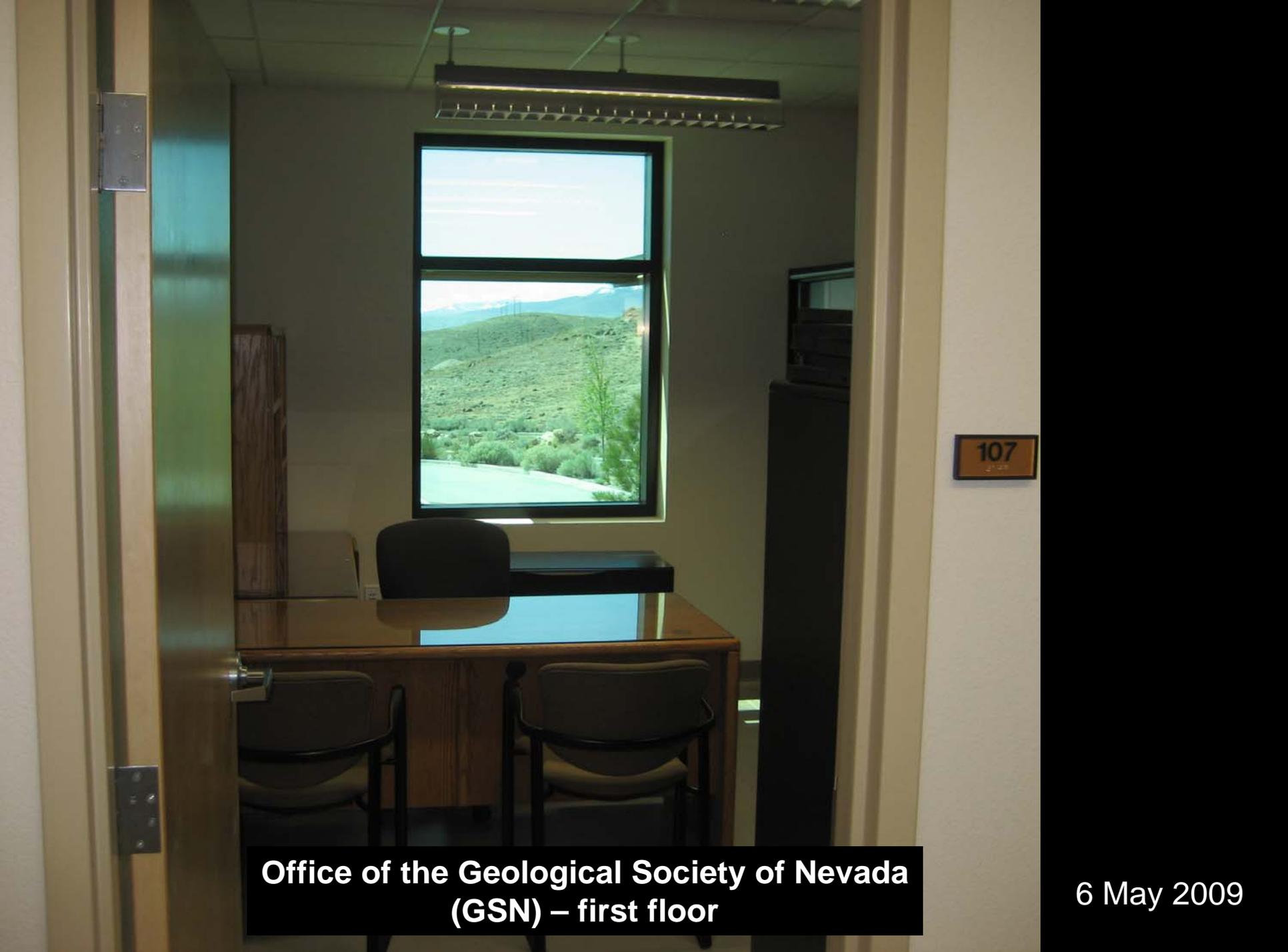
6 May 2009

Cross sections accompanying  
the geologic map of Virginia City

GSN office

Work area for geologic  
information specialists





107

**Office of the Geological Society of Nevada  
(GSN) – first floor**

6 May 2009



Office for the GSN 2010 Symposium – second floor  
(temporary, while GSN has a second employee to help with the symposium),  
6 May 2009

6 May 2009



Storage area for publications and records of the Nevada Petroleum Society (NPS). Both GSN and NPS are education-oriented volunteer organizations whose publications, including field-trip guidebooks and symposium proceedings, complement the mission of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.



**Break area on the second floor  
6 May 2009**



30 October 2008 – second-floor conference room.



CONVENTION HALL

206

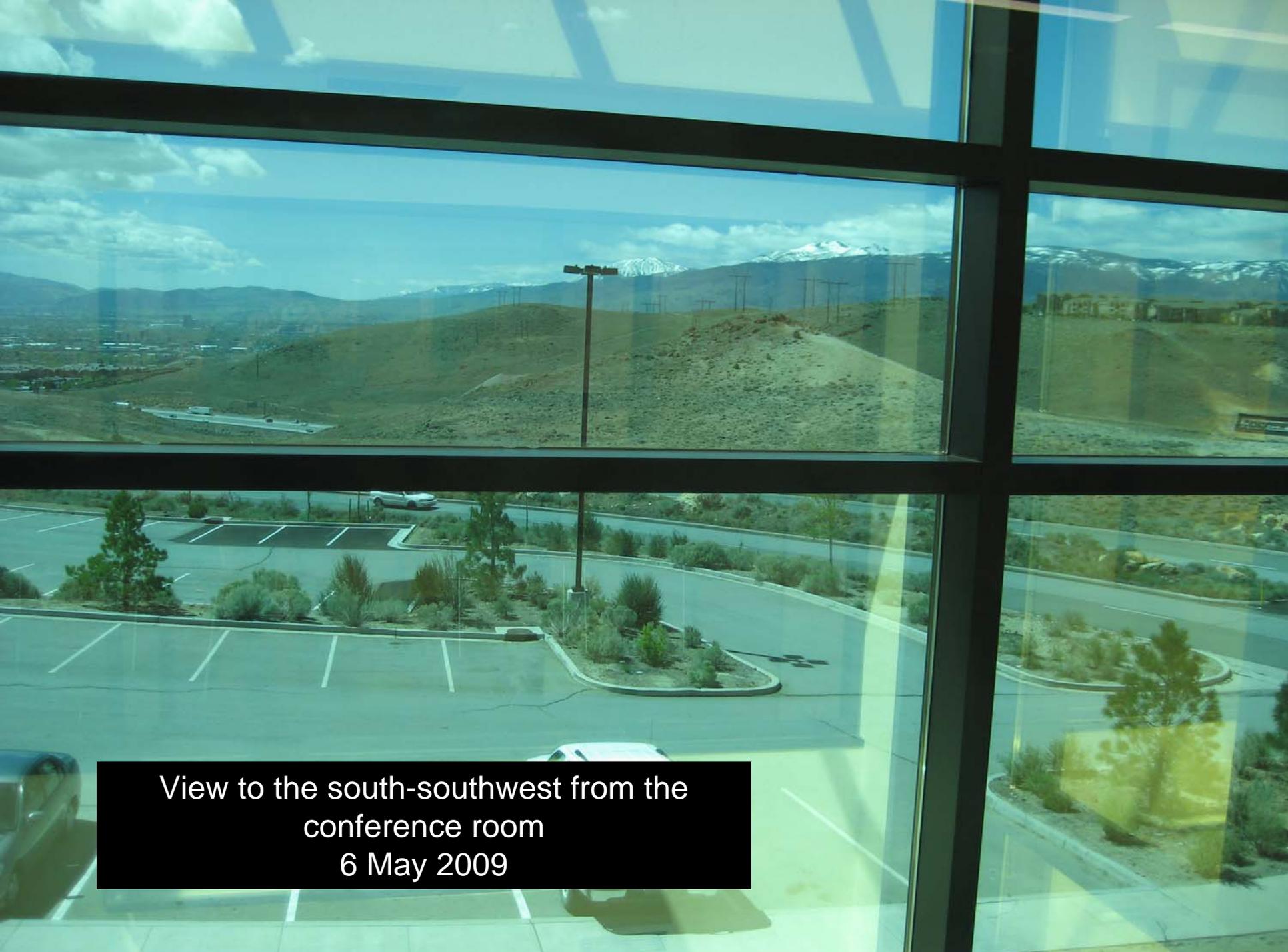


6 May 2009

**The building opened to the public on 27 April 2009, and the Nevada Commission on Mineral Resources held its 1 May 2009 meeting in the conference room.**







View to the south-southwest from the  
conference room  
6 May 2009



30 October 2008 – looking south from the second-floor conference room



Thanks to DRI (Steve Wells, Peter Ross and others), TSK (Mark Benzing), UNR-Facilities (Mike Bennett), West Coast Contractors (and their subcontractors)



**Mark Benzing, TSK, and Mike Bennett, UNR-Facilities**



Special thanks to Ron Hess, Chief Information Officer of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology



15 January 2009

**SPECIAL THANKS TO SENATOR HARRY REID AND HIS STAFF,  
AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,  
WHO HELPED WITH FUNDING FOR THE BUILDING.**

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15 January 2009

**ALSO, SPECIAL THANKS TO THE NEVADA COMMISSION ON MINERAL RESOURCES  
AND THE NEVADA DIVISION OF MINERALS,  
WHICH PROVIDED FUNDS FOR THE MOVE AND GETTING SAMPLES AND RECORDS IN ORDER.**

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Great Basin Science Sample  
and Records Library

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

4 May 2009

A few items needed to be fixed before signing off.  
For example, note the second “e” in “Science” and the “e” in “Sample.”

Great Basin Science Sample  
and Records Library

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

4 May 2009

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Great Basin Science Sample  
and Records Library

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

6 May 2009

Great Basin Science Sample  
and Records Library

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

12 May 2009

Great Basin Science Sample  
and Records Library



Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

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**University of Nevada, Reno**

**on the Campus of the Desert Research Institute**

2175

Great Basin Science Sample  
and Records Library

 Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

5 August 2009

4 May 2009 – open house  
and retirement celebration



4 May 2009





PROJECT \_\_\_\_\_ HOLE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_ BOX NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT \_\_\_\_\_ HOLE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_ BOX NO. \_\_\_\_\_

4 May 2009



4 May 2009



4 May 2009



4 May 2009



4 May 2009



# Geoscience Data Preservation in Nevada

**Jon Price**

**Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology**



University of Nevada, Reno  
Statewide • Worldwide





**We need your help!**

AX core at the Greenwood Shaft, Pioche, Nevada

Honeymoon Well,  
Western Australia



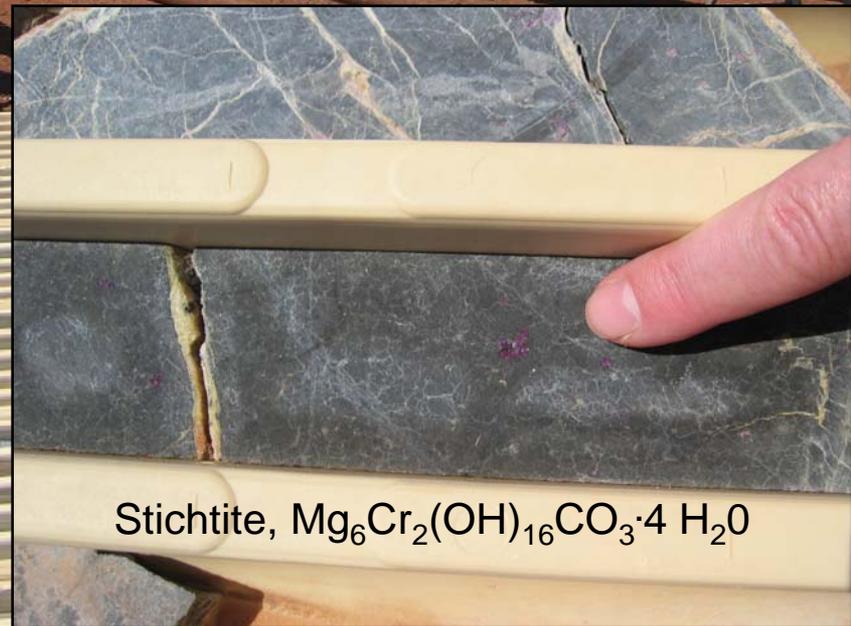
spinifex texture in ultramafic  
lava associated with Ni ore

**As geologists and engineers,  
we appreciate the importance of  
preserving drill core.**

# Mt. Keith, Western Australia



**As geologists and engineers, we also appreciate the importance of preserving data that relate to the core, surface geology, and subsurface geology.**



Stichtite,  $\text{Mg}_6\text{Cr}_2(\text{OH})_{16}\text{CO}_3 \cdot 4 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

## The applications of geoscience data preservation that are most relevant to Nevadans are:

- economic development and land management in areas of potential mineral and energy resource extraction and urban growth;
- assessment of ground-water resources and water-quality protection;
- minimization of environmental impacts from land disturbance;
- evaluation of natural hazards, particularly earthquakes, landslides, and floods;
- long-term monitoring of waste disposal sites and ground impacted by nuclear explosions;
- improvement of the scientific knowledge of Earth processes and expansion of research opportunities.

Tynagh mine, Ireland (in reclamation)

diamond drill core

rotary drill cuttings



## Tynagh mine, Ireland (in reclamation)



Tynagh mine, Ireland (in reclamation)



Tynagh mine, Ireland (in reclamation)

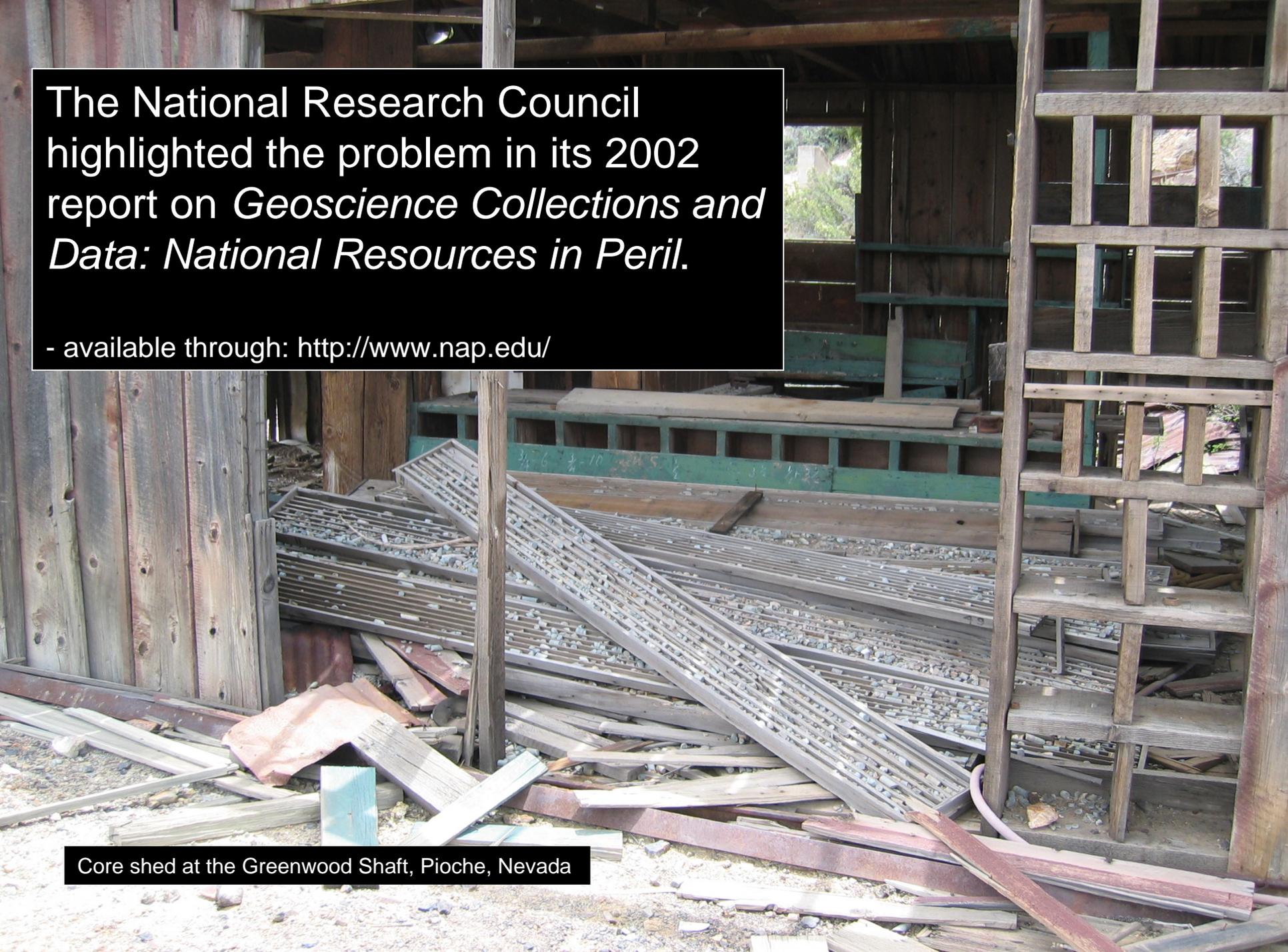


Tynagh mine, Ireland (in reclamation)

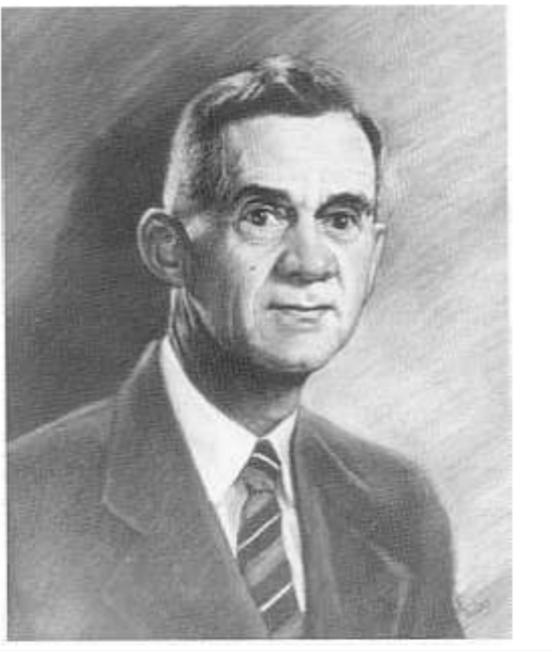


The National Research Council highlighted the problem in its 2002 report on *Geoscience Collections and Data: National Resources in Peril*.

- available through: <http://www.nap.edu/>



Core shed at the Greenwood Shaft, Pioche, Nevada



## Jay A. Carpenter Fund

Jay A. Carpenter was the Director of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology and Director of the Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada from 1939 until his retirement in 1951. He was a 1907 graduate of the Mackay School of Mines, and he worked in the mining industry in Tonopah, Belmont, and other Nevada camps before returning to the University as professor of mining in 1926. In 1929, his Nevada Bureau of Mines Bulletin on Mineral Resources of Southern Nevada helped in Nevada's fight for an allocation of power from Hoover Dam. In 1954, he was elected as an Honorary Member of the Association of American State Geologists.

On June 14, 2002, Mrs. Ann Burgess established the Jay A. Carpenter Fund through the University of Nevada, Reno Foundation in honor of her grandfather. The fund consists of two parts, an expendable fund and an endowment, the interest of which is used to support the function of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Information Office.



## Jay A. Carpenter Fund

Thanks to the Jay A. Carpenter Fund, which was used to purchase our first wide-map scanner, and donations from the Nevada Division of Minerals, the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology has completed scanning of over 20,000 files in its Mining District holdings, including many large maps.

These are available on line through

<http://www.nbmng.unr.edu/> .



## **Jay A. Carpenter Fund**

We have many more files and maps to scan, and we plan to eventually run optical character recognition, making the files more easily searchable. We are also georeferencing the maps for use in GIS and on-line searches by location.

**We need your help – with appropriations from the federal government (the land manager of 87% of the land in Nevada), state funds, and private donations AND with obtaining representative samples and data!**

### AASG

The Association of American State Geologists (AASG) represents the State Geologists of the 50 United States and Puerto Rico. Founded in 1908, AASG seeks to advance the science and practical application of geology and related earth sciences in the United States and its territories, commonwealths, and possessions.

### AASG and Preserving Geoscience Data

AASG strongly encourages Congress to fund the "National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program Act of 2005," Section 315 of the Federal Energy Policy Act of 2005, at the fully authorized level of \$30 million for each of 5 years. A key to domestic energy and mineral resource security lies in preservation of and ready public access to geologic samples and data that are already in existence. Volumes of expensive and difficult-to-obtain subsurface information (cores, cuttings, and geophysical data) are currently being disposed of by oil and gas and mineral exploration companies, and once these data are lost, they probably will never be replaced. These subsurface data, however, are critical to efficient and effective exploration and management of the nation's natural resources. In addition to exploration for oil and gas, subsurface data are used for development of unconventional energy sources, CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration, minerals exploration, preserving and developing water supplies, mitigating geologic hazards, training of a new generation of geologists and geophysicists, and any number of unanticipated applications.



Photo by Greg Lee, M. Dickson, *Miner Geological Society*.

It is both the immediacy of this disposal and the sacrifice of future benefits to the nation that concern AASG. Geoscience data and collections

- are critical to government and industry's discovery and development of the nation's energy, mineral, and water resources;
- support sound decisions on resource utilization, environmental protection, and disaster preparedness; and
- are essential to academic research and education of both informed citizens and future geoscientists.

Industry and government have made substantial investments to acquire geoscience data and collections. For example, cores deposited at the U.S. Geological Survey's Core Research Center in Colorado is estimated to have a replacement value of \$10 billion. Additionally, seismic data sets



Photo by Dan E. M. Strydom, *Journal of Economic Geology, The University of Texas at Austin*.

The Association of American State Geologists has promoted geoscience sample and data preservation (see our position papers at <http://www.stategeologists.org/PositionPapers/index.html>) and funding for the National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program of the U.S. Geological Survey (authorized in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 at a level of \$30 million per year, but not appropriated anywhere near that level).

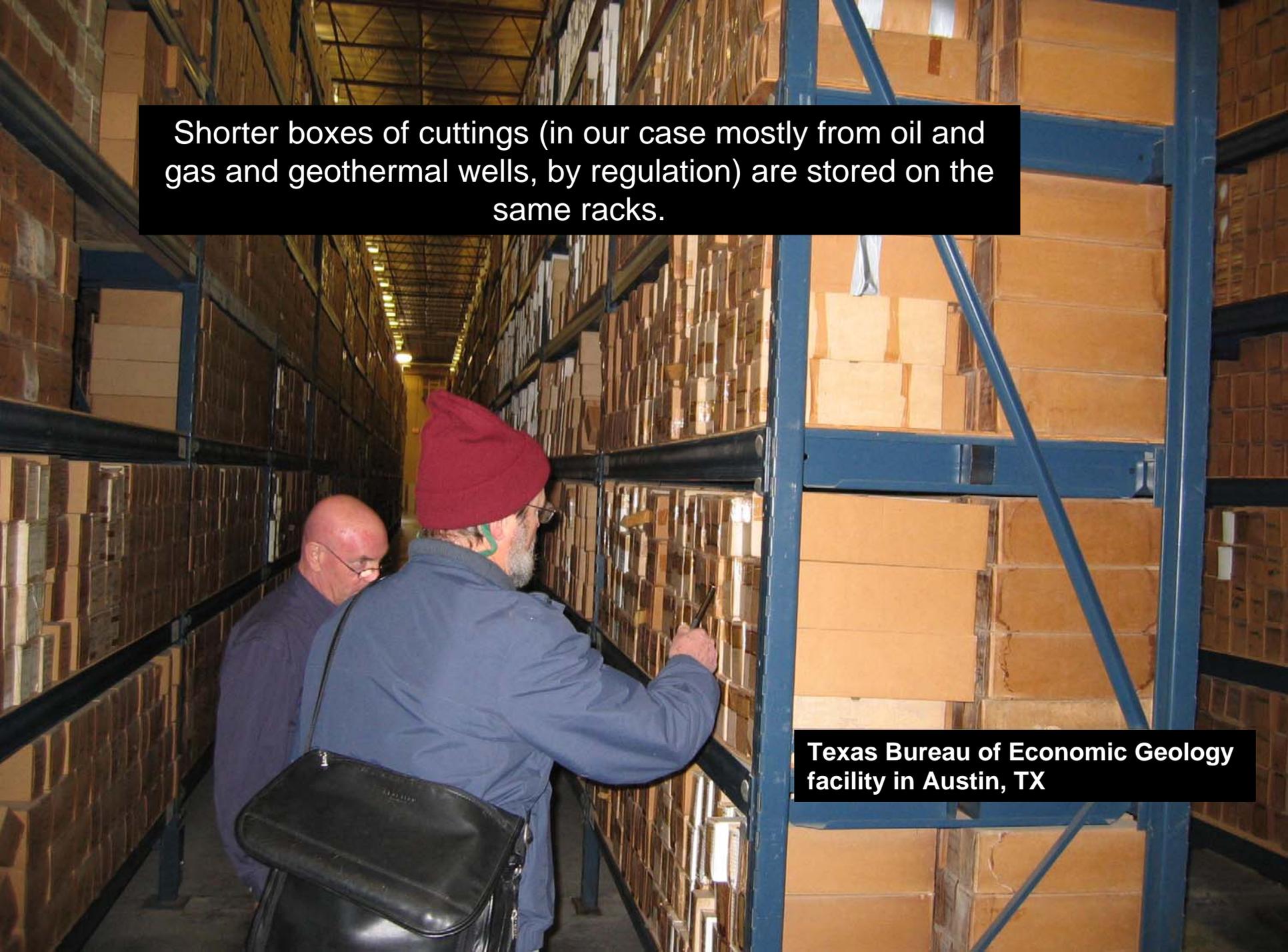


We used the Austin Core Research Facility of the Texas Bureau of Economic Geology as our guide for the warehouse portion of our new building, which initially will be about 1/10<sup>th</sup> the size of the Texas facility.



Steel racks with core boxes stacked 18 feet high

Texas Bureau of Economic Geology  
facility in Austin, TX



Shorter boxes of cuttings (in our case mostly from oil and gas and geothermal wells, by regulation) are stored on the same racks.

**Texas Bureau of Economic Geology  
facility in Austin, TX**



An “order picker” forklift is used to move boxes from the racks to the viewing room.



Texas Bureau of Economic Geology facility in Austin, TX

NBMG will also have a good viewing room, with natural lighting.



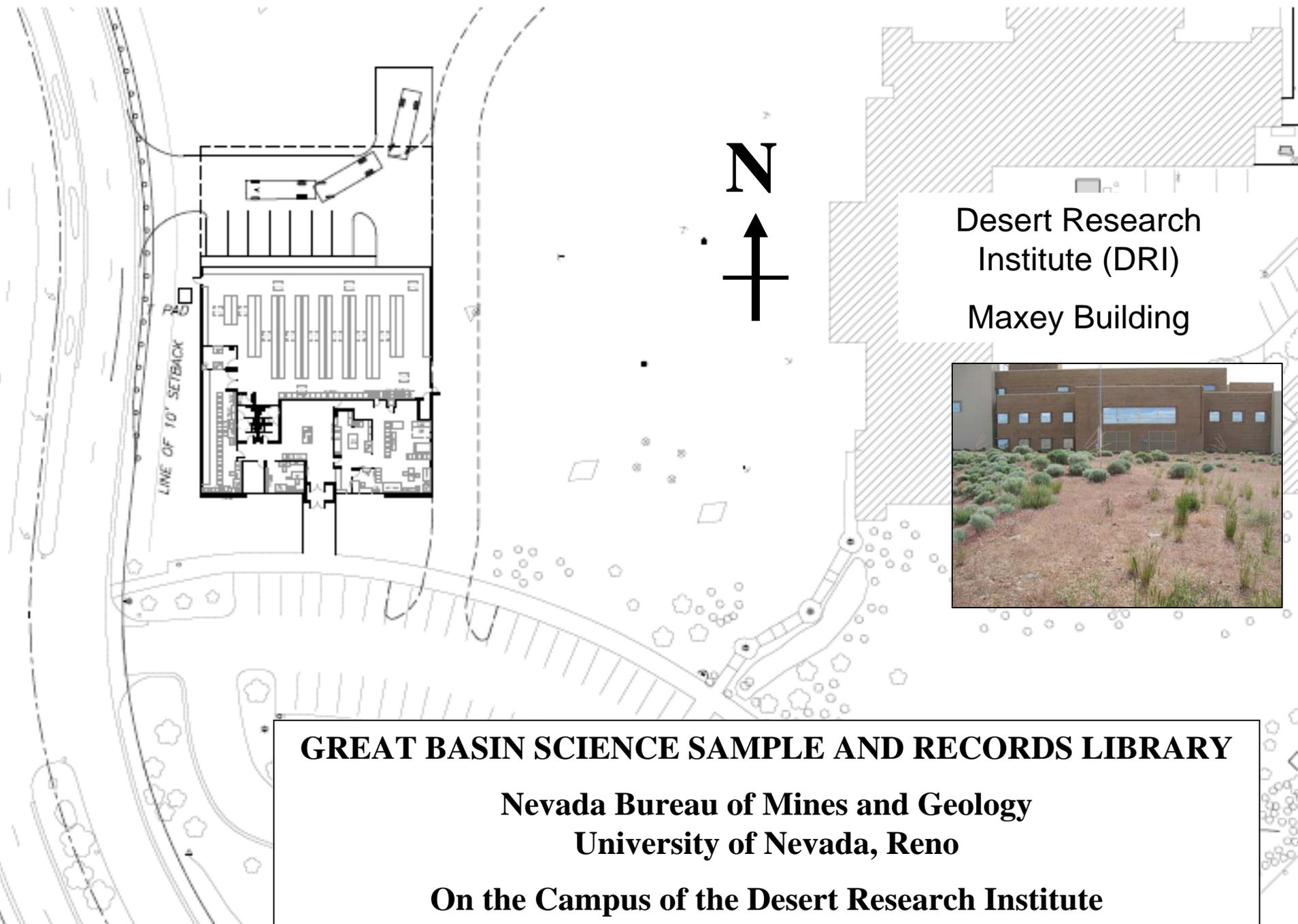
Texas Bureau of Economic Geology facility in Austin, TX



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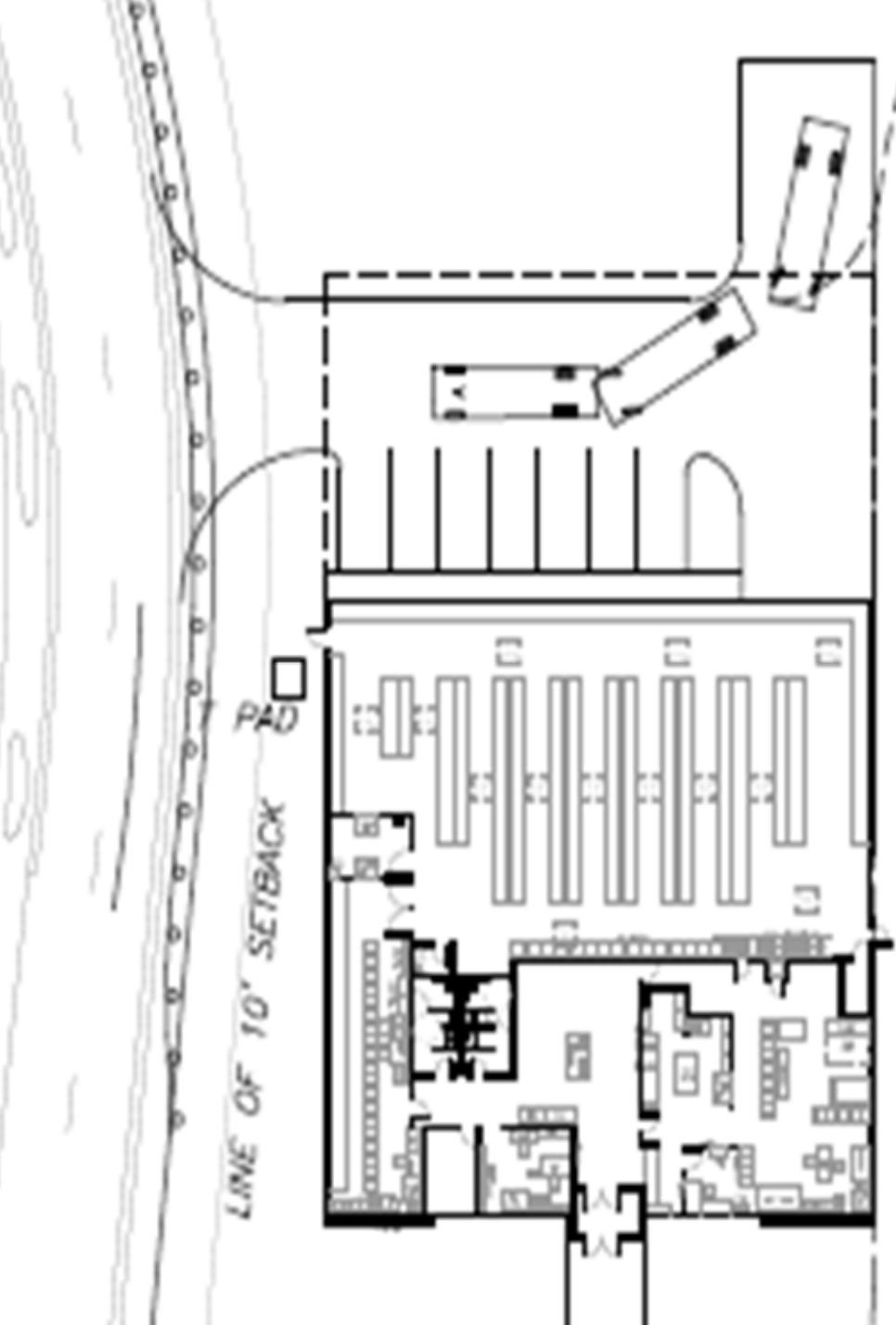
**On the Campus of the Desert Research Institute**

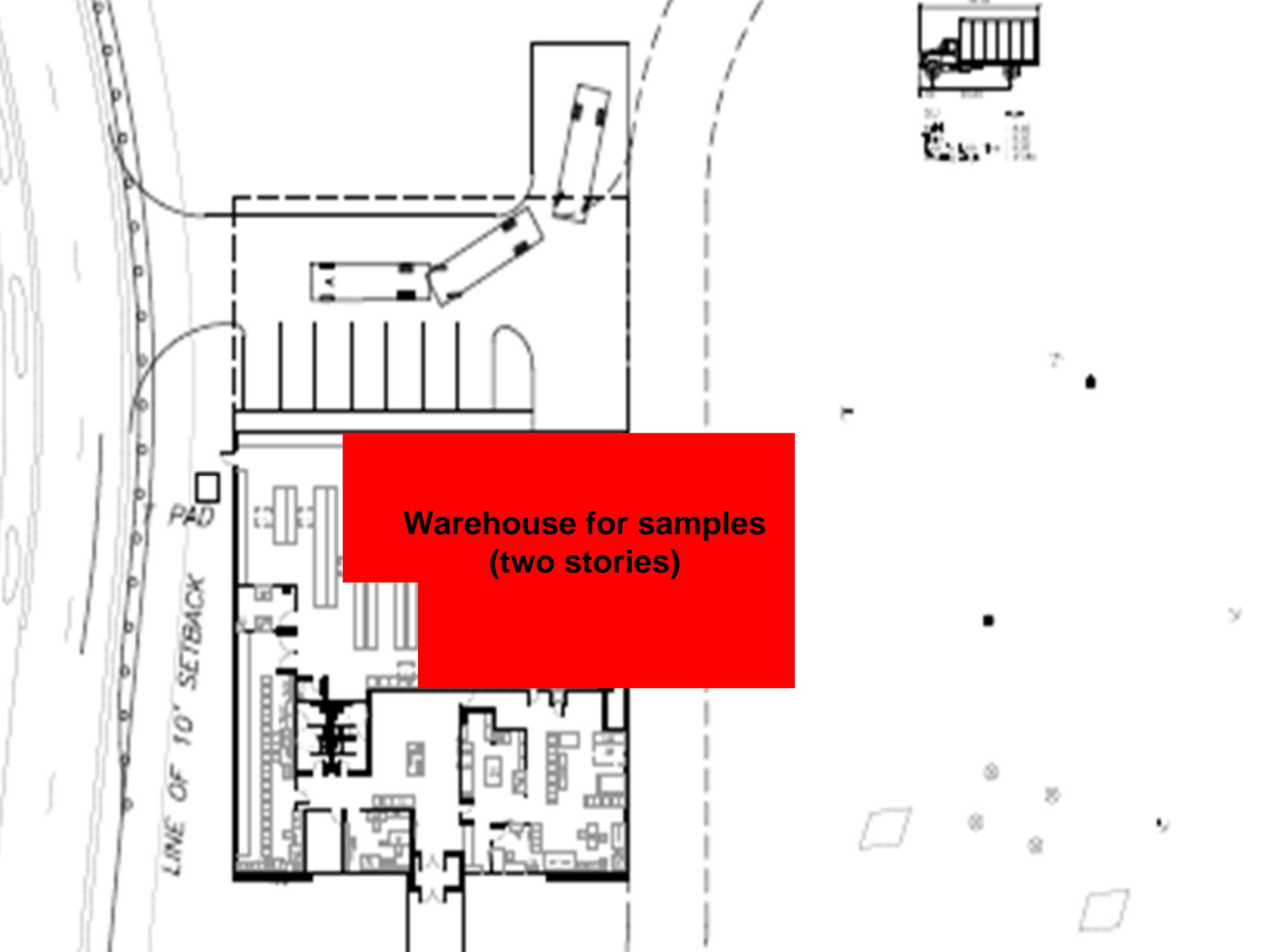


Desert Research  
Institute (DRI)  
Maxey Building

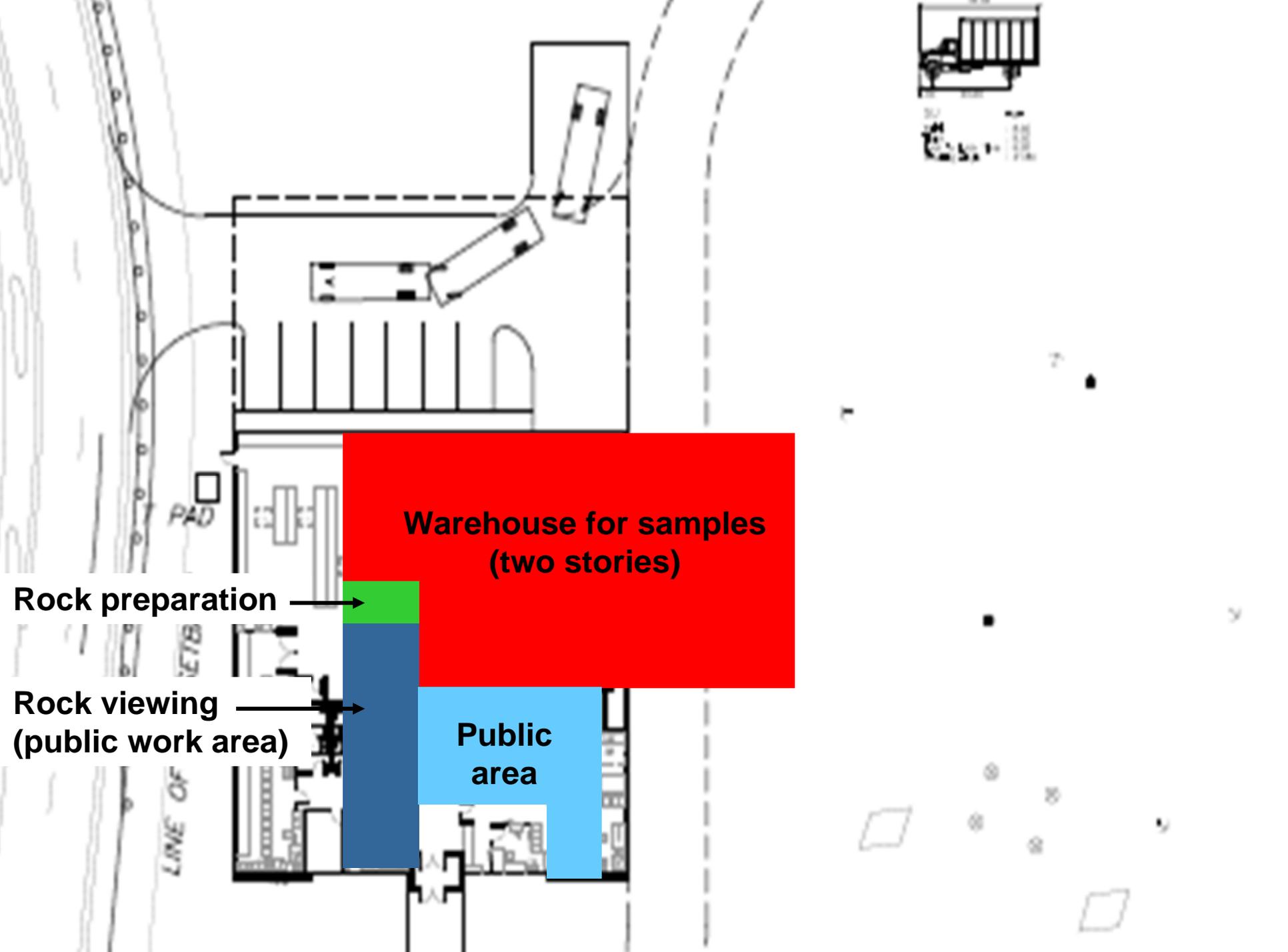


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**Warehouse for samples  
(two stories)**

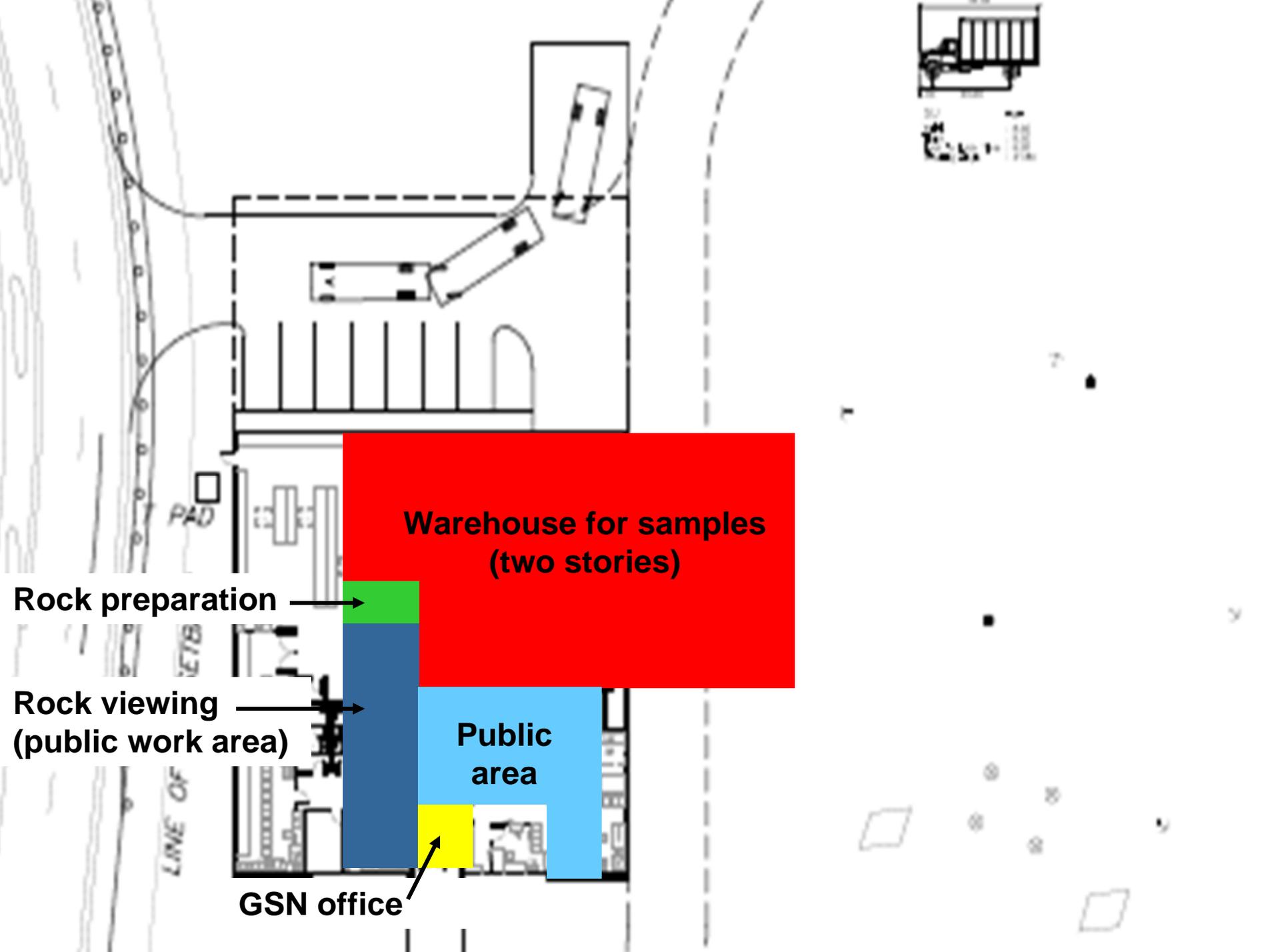


**Warehouse for samples  
(two stories)**

**Rock preparation** →

**Rock viewing  
(public work area)** →

**Public  
area**



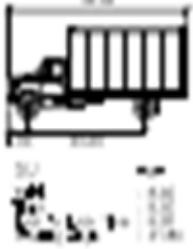
**Warehouse for samples  
(two stories)**

**Rock preparation**

**Rock viewing  
(public work area)**

**Public  
area**

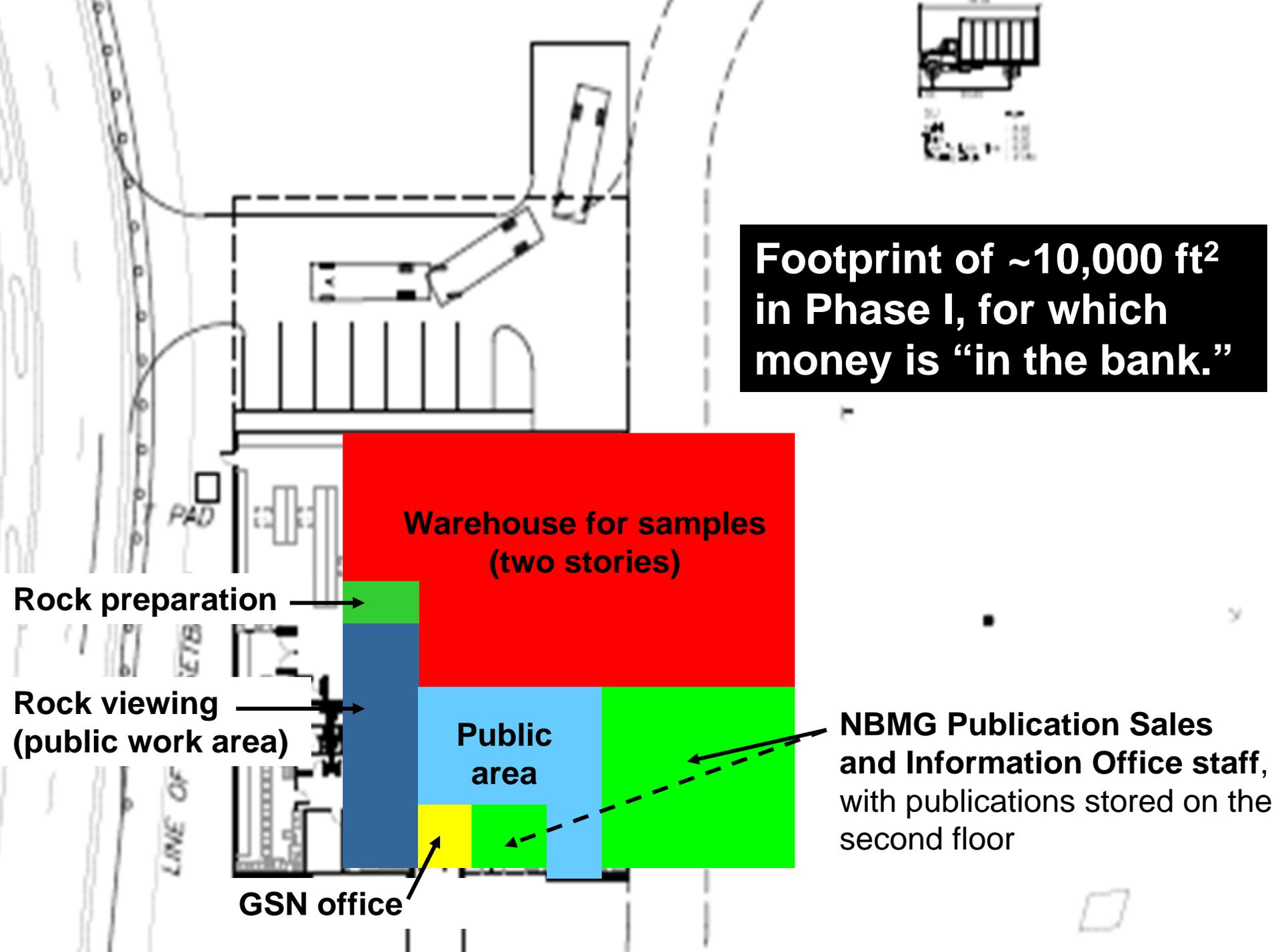
**GSN office**



PAD

LINE OF

**Footprint of ~10,000 ft<sup>2</sup>  
in Phase I, for which  
money is “in the bank.”**



**Rock preparation** →

**Rock viewing  
(public work area)** →

**GSN office** →

**NBMG Publication Sales  
and Information Office staff,  
with publications stored on the  
second floor** →

**Warehouse for samples  
(two stories)**

**Public  
area**

Phase II – another 5,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of two-story warehouse space for samples

Warehouse for samples (two stories)

Rock preparation

Rock viewing (public work area)

Public area

NBMG Publication Sales and Information Office staff, with publications stored on the second floor

GSN office



## **Our vision for geoscience data preservation in Nevada:**

- 1. GREAT BASIN SCIENCE SAMPLE AND RECORDS LIBRARY in Reno, (staffed by State- and contract/grant-supported NBMG employees)**
- 2. A facility in or near Elko (Great Basin College – Mike McFarlane)**
- 3. A facility in southern Nevada (Nye County – DOE-supported?)**

Our estimates of the initial costs for completion of the project are as follows:

Completion of facility in Reno (to expand it to 15,000 square feet – Phase II)

**\$ 2.2 million**

Cost of digital data capture and selective acquisition of samples  
from key localities throughout the State, \$2.8 million for first 3 years ;

**\$ 2.8 million**

plus \$2 million per year for each of the following two years

**\$ 4.0 million**

Facility on Nevada System of Higher Education land in or near Elko

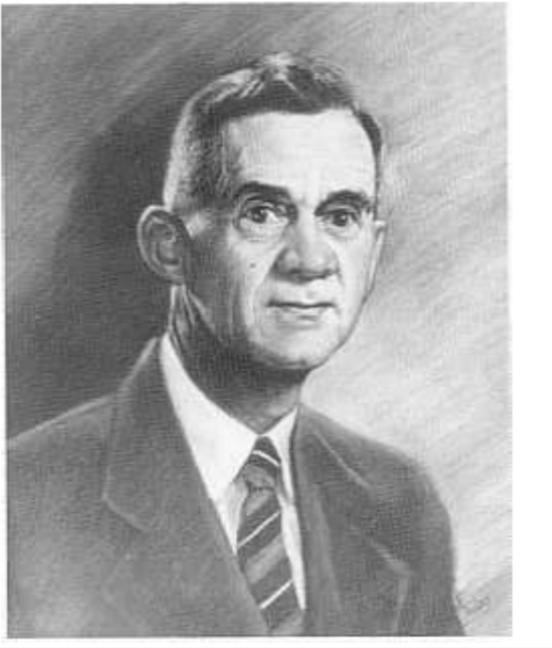
**\$ 5.7 million**

Facility on Nye County or federal land in southern Nevada

**\$ 4.0 million**

TOTAL needs for Geoscience Collections and Data Preservation in Nevada

**\$18.7 million.**



## Jay A. Carpenter Fund

Thanks to the Jay A. Carpenter Fund, which was used to purchase our first wide-map scanner, and donations from the Nevada Division of Minerals, the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology has completed scanning of over 20,000 files in its Mining District holdings, including many large maps.

These are available on line through

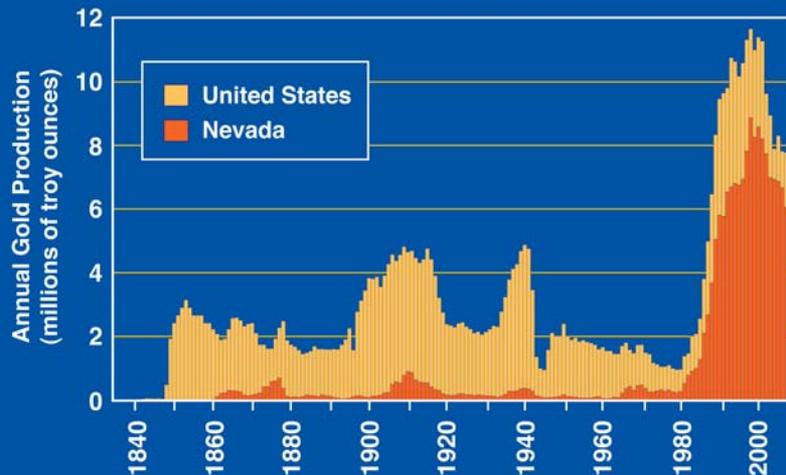
<http://www.nbmg.unr.edu/> .

We have many more files and maps to scan, and we plan to eventually run optical character recognition, making the files more easily searchable. We are also georeferencing the maps for use in GIS and on-line searches by location.

**We need your help – with appropriations from the federal government (the land manager of 87% of the land in Nevada), state funds, and private donations AND with obtaining representative samples and data.**



## Gold Production, 1835—2007



**We are in the midst of the biggest mining boom in history, and there will be more booms in the future.**

**We must preserve the data and samples.**

# Thank you!



University of Nevada, Reno  
Statewide • Worldwide



**Mark Benzing, TSK, and Mike Bennett, UNR-Facilities**



University of Nevada, Reno  
Statewide • Worldwide



## **GREAT BASIN SCIENCE SAMPLE AND RECORDS LIBRARY**

**Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology  
University of Nevada, Reno**

**on the Campus of the Desert Research Institute**



**The Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology staff operates the Great Basin Science Sample and Records Library for the public from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.**