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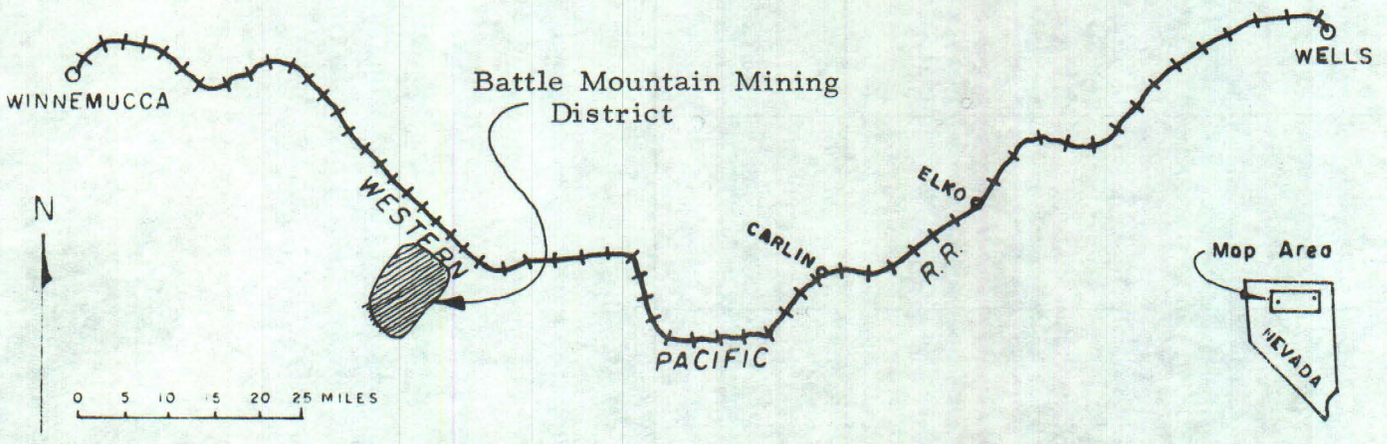
(147) ITEM 148 Lead, Silver Zinc - 17

Carroll CDA Bradberry & Associates
ENGINEERS · CONSULTANTS
LOS ALTOS · CALIFORNIA
INCORPORATED

BY: CCM	W.O. 885.1	MINERAL Silver, Gold, Lead
DATE: 12/20/64		

MINERAL DEPOSIT ALONG WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
WINNEMUCCA TO WELLS

PROPERTY NAME: Battle Mountain Mining District



LOCATION: Lander County, Nevada
____ 1/4 OF ____ 1/4 OF SEC ____ TWP 31-33N RGE 42-44E
DISTRICT: Battle Mountain
MILEPOST:

POTENTIAL
- ☐ IMMEDIATE
- ☐ NEAR FUTURE
- ☐ DISTANT FUTURE
- ☐ LARGE
- ☐ MEDIUM
- ☐ SMALL
- ☒ UNKNOWN

DESCRIPTION Paleozoic shales, quartzites, conglomerates, and limestones intruded by small dikes and sheets of granite porphyry, monzonite, and quartz-diorite porphyry, capped to the east and west by rhyolite and to the south at Bannock, by augite- (over)

OWNERSHIP Varied; Duval Corporation active in Copper Canyon mine area.

ACCESS 7 to 20 miles northeast to the Western Pacific Railroad; 3 to 16 miles northeast to Southern Pacific Railroad and Highway 40.

SOURCES OF DATA Mining Districts and Mineral Resources of Nevada by F. C. Lincoln, published by Nevada Newsletter Publishing Company, Reno (1923).

PRODUCTION 207,218 tons valued at $4,825,080.00 (1871-1940) including silver, gold, lead, placer gold, antimony, and arsenic.

RESERVES Probably large as Duval Corporation has carried on very extensive drilling near the Copper Canyon mine; probably a large disseminated copper ore body is the target.

ECONOMICS Price on silver, lead, and copper is presently good, having increased recently.

CONCLUSIONS Geochemical and geophysical exploration recommended on any pediments around Battle Mountain, especially to the northeast and to the southeast.

THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

DESCRIPTION (continued) andesite. The ore deposits occur for the most part along fissures or wide zones of fracturing, and as a rule are simple veins or replacement lodes, though there is one lodelike contact-metamorphic deposit at Copper Canyon. There are four well-marked types of mineralization: (1) silver-lead lodes, (2) copper deposits in the vicinity of intrusives, (3) pyritic gold-quartz veins, and (4) veins and replacement lodes carrying stibnite. The silver-lead lodes are fissure veins in the sandstone and quartzite and replacement lodes in the shales. The minerals present are galena, sphalerite, pyrite, and tetrahedrite. The oxide ore contains cerussite, anglesite, and hornsilver, and the secondarily enriched ore, polybasite, pyrargyrite, argentite, and tetrahedrite. At Copper Canyon the ore occurs in 3 fracture zones in altered quartzite intruded by a monzonite laccolith and dikes. The lodes are from 10 to 30 feet in width, with magnetite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite in the primary ore, chalcosite in the secondary, cuprite and native copper in the oxide ore. At Copper Basin, limestones, shales, and quartzites are cut by numerous monzonite dikes; and disseminated primary mineralization with 0.3 per cent copper has been enriched in the shale beds to ore. Gold ore reportedly occurs replacing limestone at one property in the northwest part of the district.