LOCATION: Lander County, Nevada

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.

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.


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.
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.