The Bruner mining district is located in the northern end of the Paradise Range, a short distance south of Burnt Cabin Summit. The workings consist of numerous adits and shafts, most of which are probably the result of mining activity in the 1920's and 1930's. The history and geology of the district are described in detail in Kral (1951, p. 26-28) and Kleinhampl and Ziony (in press). The only recent activity noted in the district was a small open cut and nearby small mill in operation at the Paymaster Mine (see Schilling and Hall, 1980). Some ore may also have been hauled to this mill from the nearby Derelict Mine.

The ore deposits in the Bruner district are free-gold bearing quartz veins along fractures, faults, and breccia zones in rhyolitic volcanic rocks, which are probably mainly intrusive plugs and domes. The mineralized breccia zones are probably, in part, hydrothermal breccias which were later silicified and filled with drusy to chalcedonic quartz vein material with pyrite and free gold. The wallrocks are silicified and locally argillized; biotite in the rhyolites is converted to sericite near the veins. Some quartz-vein matter exhibits a platy or lamellar texture, which is believed to represent a pseudomorphic replacement of calcite. Iron-oxide minerals and jarosite are present in the oxidized vein material present on most of the dumps. Most of the workings are in the oxidized zone. Many of the mineralized structures are high angle and generally northerly trending, based on the properties visited. Rhyolitic porphyry that is probably equivalent to the mineralized rhyolites in the mines has been age dated by K-Ar methods at 19.3 m.y. (Kleinhampl and Ziony, in press). The mineral deposits are probably younger than that age date.

Selected References:
Kral, V. E. (1951) Mineral resources of Nye County, Nevada. NBMG Bull. 50.
NBMG Special Publication MI-1980.