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(48)
Item# 63

a. Contact (Salmon River) district, Elko County, Nevada.

b. Geographic coordinates: 41°47' N., 114°45' W.

c. Status of exploitation: Discovered about 1870, worked intermittently since 1880. Early production not known, but modest. Silver production was 16,307 oz. in period 1914-1918 and 15,485 oz. in period 1950-1957. Few records. Considerable mining has been done however. From 1913-1949, production totaled $702,760.

Cu-0
Pb-0
Zn-0
Ag-1
Au-0

d. References: Schrader, F. C., 1912, A reconnaissance of the Jarbidge, Contact, and Elk Mountain mining districts, Elko County, Nev.: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 497, p. 99-150; Lincoln, F. C., 1923, Mining districts and mineral resources of Nevada: Nev. Newsletter Pub. Co., Reno, p. 40-41; Schrader, F. C., 1935, The Contact mining district, Nev.: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 847-A; Nev. Bur. Mines Bull. 54, p. 33-41.

e. Adequacy of our present knowledge: Inadequate.

f. Topographic coverage: Inadequate, none.

g. Major mineralogic and geologic features: Contact district is in an area of folded and tilted Paleozoic sedimentary rocks cut by Cretaceous(?) granitic intrusives and flooded by Tertiary lavas. Principal intrusive rock is granodiorite. Both the granodiorite and the Paleozoic sediments have been intruded by syenitic and lamprophyric dikes. The ore deposits are in the granodiorite near the dikes, and in the contact zone. There are contact-metamorphic deposits, fissure veins, and replacement deposits. Contact metamorphic deposits in the limestone are mixtures of carbonates, garnet, axinite, epidote, calcite, quartz, actinolite, diopside, malachite, azurite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, copper oxides, specularite, hematite, limonite, chloropal, molybdenite, muscovite, etc. Fissure veins parallel the main contact or cut across it, or are in granodiorite in association with the dikes. Vein fillings are quartz with chalcedony, bornite, malachite, azurite, chalcocite, cuprite, and chrysocolla and molybdenite.

Silver in the United States

(Data sheets for individual mining districts, prepared in conjunction with metallogenic map for 1960 International Geological Congress.)

Authorship:

E. T. McKnight - All districts west of the Mississippi River, except most of those silver-producing districts containing less than 1,000 tons of lead or zinc in the following states: Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. Also the following silver districts in 4 of the states mentioned: Vulture, and Helvetia, Ariz.; Ash Peak, Miami, Globe, Apache, Black Range, Chloride Flat, Georgetown and Lake Valley, New Mexico: Ashwood and Granite, oregon; Deertrail, Nespelem and Ruby-Conconully, Washington.

A. V. Heyl, Jr. - All districts east of the Mississippi River (except White Pine district, Michigan. White Pine, mich.)

Harry Klemic and W. L. Newman - Silver districts not associated with lead or zinc, in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington (except as listed above).

Size categories of deposits
(as penciled in left margins)

	0	1	2	3
Cu	Less than 1,000 tons	1,000 to 50,000 tons	50,000 to 1,000,000 tons	More than 1,000,000 tons
Pb	"	"	"	"
Zn	"	"	"	"
Ag	Less than 100,000 oz.	100,000 to 5,000,000 oz.	5,000,000 to 50,000,000 oz.	More than 1,000,000 oz. 50
Au	Less than 10,000 oz.	10,000 to 100.000 oz.	100,000 to 1,000,000 oz.	More than 1,000,000 oz.

(NOTE: Categories for Au are less certain than for others.)

District No. on metallogenic map penciled at lower right.