from NBMG OFR 83-9
See also 83-10 for geochemical results.

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Item 7

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CORRAL CREEK DISTRICT

The Corral Creek district is on the west slope of the Ruby Mountains, in the drainage of Corral Creek, in the south half of T28N, R57E. It has also been called the Ruby Range district (Smith, 1976). The workings are generally short adits or shallow shafts; the Summit King and Summit View are the main mines in the district. The only recorded production from the district was in 1948-52, from the Summit View mine. The only recent activity noted in 1982 was some minor bulldozer work near one portal.

The mineral deposits in the Corral Creek district are base-metal replacements in limestone and minor interbedded siltstone. Granitic rocks of the Harrison Pass pluton intrude the Cambrian rocks a short distance from the Summit King mine. The majority of the ore minerals recognized are oxide copper, lead, and zinc minerals, although galena was noted locally. The deposits were probably worked mainly for their silver content. The only recorded production (108 tons of lead-zinc ore) was from the Summit King mine in 1948-52 (Smith, 1976). The ore averaged 2.5% Pb, 1.1% Zn, 0.15% Cu and 3.0 oz/ton Ag. The base-metal mineralization is probably related to the Harrison Pass pluton, which is early Oligocene in age (Willden and Kistler, 1969).

A pegmatite dike in the granitic stock near the head of Corral Creek contains lepidolite. Other dikes were examined for beryl, but none was found (Olson and Hinrichs, 1960, p. 171).

Selected References:

Olson, J. C. and Hinrichs, E. N. (1960) Beryl-bearing pegmatites in the Ruby Mountains and other areas in Nevada and northwestern Arizona: In contributions to Econ. Geology, USGS Bul 1082-D, p. 171.

Selected References (continued)

Smith, R. M. (1976) Mineral resources of Elko County, Nevada: USGS open-file rpt 1976-56, p. 48.

Willden, R. and Kistler, R. W. (1969) Geologic map of the Jiggs quadrangle, Elko County, Nevada: USGS GQ-859.