GOLDSTRIKE—GOLD

Ore body names: Long Lac deposit, Bazza (past open pit); Goldstrike No. 6, Goldstrike No. 9, Pan Cana No. 1, E. P. No. 1, E. P. No. 2

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

County ............... Eureka.
Mining district ....... Lynn.
Elevation ............ 1,700 m.
Topography .......... Hill.
Domain ................ BLM administered.

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body ...... Disseminated.
Origin ............... Hydrothermal.
Shape of ore body ... Tubular to elongated lensoid.
Ore controls ......... Faulting, fracturing-brecciation, lithification.
Strike of mineralised zone ............... N 55° W.
Age of mineralisation ... Cretaceous (78 million yr).
Mineralised area average dimensions (estimated), m: Length ............... 2,100.
Width .................. 1,400.
Thickness ............... 75 to 170.
Depth .................. 10.
Principal minerals ... Pyrite (sulfidic), marcasite (sulfidic), quartz, sericite, kaolinite, montmorillonite, goethite.
Other .......... Chalcopyrite, scheelite, hematite, garnet, diopside, tremolite, calcite, barite, jarosite, variscite, chalcedony, alunite, stilbite, aragonite, realgar, orpiment, arsenopyrite, sphalerite.

Host formation .......... Vinini Formation (most favorable); skarn, latite, dike, granodiorite.
Geologic age .......... Rock relationships.
Argillites (carbonaceous), fractures contain ore.
Shales (sometimes carbonaceous), fractures contain ore.
Siltstone, fractures contain ore.
Quartzites (minor), near ore, gangue.
Chert (minor), near ore, gangue.
Limestone (rare), gangue.
Granodiorite-to-diorite stock, contains ore (Early Cretaceous).
Quartz latite and latite dikes, contains ore.
Skaara (sensitith in diorite stock) contains ore.
Jasperoid, above ore, near ore.
Silification, argillite, sericite.

Alteration .......... Small.
Size .................. Small.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status .......... Active-producer.
Type of operation ...... Surface.
Mining method .......... Open pit.
Initial production ...... 1976-77 (by Pan Cana Industries).
Past production ....... About 230 kg Au (1979) (132).
Road requirement ...... None, existing to the site.
Mill location .......... On-site.
Mill status ............ Active.
Milling method .......... Cyanide heap leach.
Process rate ............ Unknown.

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

No published reserve-resource information.

REFERENCES

122, 182, 183, 460, 593, 890.

USGS quad maps .......... Elko, 1:250,000.
USGS sequence number ... 0220110165.
Mid number ............... 2601089.

Comments: Best mineralization occurs at intersection of high-angle structures and following low-angle structures. About 4 to 5 areas or zones of gold mineralisation occur in the mine area. Northwest-trending high-angle faults (pre-mineral) have dominant control over mineralisation. Individual mineral zones are 60 to 300 m in length with northwest elongation and 15 to 80 m in width. Both oxide and unoxidised ore exists. Oxide ore is known to exist up to 90 m in depth. Unoxidized sulfide ore has been as shallow as 20 m.
Principal Deposits of Strategic and Critical Minerals in Nevada

By N. T. Lowe, Russell G. Raney, and John R. Norberg