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Item 53

trending "Gen" fault and the N 40 E trending "K" fault zones. The GOLDSTRIKE/POST ore body is hosted within decarbonatized and argillized, silty and arenaceous limestones of the upper-plate Ordovician Vinini Formation, which provide lithologic control. Structural preparation is provided by complex faulting developed at the intersections of the north-northwest trending main feeder zone with northwest and northeast-striking faults (Knutsen et al, 1987). American Barrick has intersected thick sections of high-grade ore at depths of 800-1700 ft and is considering an underground mine to produce 300,000 oz gold per year. The Post open-pit will be operated as a joint venture between American Barrick and Newmont and will produce 120,000 oz gold in 1988 (Reno Gazette-Journal 9-15-87).

The Bootstrap subdistrict lies north of the Bluestar-Goldstrike subdistrict along the Bootstrap window. At the BOOTSTRAP mine a relatively narrow steeply dipping ore body was mined between 1974 and 1982. Gold mineralization occurred as disseminations within silicified Devonian Bootstrap limestone, a debris-flow unit of the Ordovician Vinini Fm and, to a minor extent, in dikes of argillized dacite porphyry. Ore was strongly structurally controlled along a north-northwest trending fault zone. Newmont recently announced high-grade drill intercepts on the CAPSTONE prospect, where bold jasperoid crops out a short distance north of the Bootstrap pit along the same structure. The DEE mine is the northern most producing ore body in the Carlin trend. The deposit is grossly similar to Bootstrap. Ore occurs mainly in the Bootstrap limestone as structurally controlled steeply dipping irregular tabular bodies. Silicification and argillization of originally calcareous siltstones and limestones are the dominant alteration affects. (Ellis, 1986).

279.6 Looking back to the left at about 8:00 the Carlin No. 2 mill at Gold Quarry can be seen briefly as we ascend the hill past the West Carlin Exit. The mill was commissioned in September 1985 to treat higher grade (greater than .06 opt gold) ore from Gold Quarry and Maggie Creek. The mill was designed to handle 7,000 tpd ore but has been operating at the rate of 9,000 tpd and further expansion is planned.

280.0 Between milepost 280 and exit 280 the newly constructed access road to Newmont's RAIN mine is visible on the right (south) in front of the pyramidal peak on the skyline (Pine Mountain). The Rain deposit contains reserves totalling one million ounces of gold in 14.2 million tons of ore averaging .071 opt gold (Reno Gazette-Journal, 11-17-86). Mining is scheduled to commence early in 1989.

The Rain orebody (fig. 24, 25) is an epithermal disseminated gold deposit located near the base of the Mississippian Webb Fm where it unconformably overlies the Devonian Devils Gate Limestone. The Webb Fm is part of the overlap assemblage consisting of siliceous clastic material shed off the Antler Highland into the Foreland basin. Dominant lithologies are siliceous mudstones, claystones and siltstones. Gold mineralization occurs in the hanging wall of a west-northwest trending high-angle reverse fault which is the dominant ore controlling structure (fig. 25). Ore occurs within the fault and penetrates outward into the Webb Fm for up to 500 ft away from the fault. Alteration consists of oxidation, silicification, argillization and baritization. (Thoreson, 1987).

A bold northwest-trending jasperoid containing up to .48 opt gold crops out along the trace of the reverse fault for a distance of over 2,000 ft. The jasperoid is highly baritic and was originally staked as a barite prospect. Mercury and arsenic are highly anomalous within the jasperoid. The surface expression above the disseminated ore body consists of bleaching and hematite staining of the Webb Fm.

Geologic
mining
view at
Report

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEVADA

1988 FALL FIELD TRIP GUIDE BOOK

GOLD DEPOSITS OF NORTH CENTRAL NEVADA

Marigold

Cove

McCoy

Rain

Suprise

Suprise

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