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ITEM 9

GETCHELL—GOLD

Alternate names: None

Commodities: Au, Ag, W, As

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP

County	Humboldt.	General location	About 70 km northeast of Winnemucca.
Mining district	Potosi.	Meridian	Mount Diablo.
Elevation	1,707 m.	Tract	Sec. 33, T 39 N, R 42 E.
Topography	Hilly.	Latitude	41°12′59″ N.
Domain	Mixed; private and BLM adminstered.	Longitude	117°15′23″ W.

Owner: FRM Minerals, Inc., Denver, CO (subsidiary of First Mississippi Corp., Jackson, MS) (1984).

GEOLOGY

Type of ore body: Disseminated, replacement.
Origin: Hydrothermal.
Shape of ore body: Sheetlike, irregular.
Ore controls: Faulting, fracturing, folding, lithology.
Strike and dip of mineralized zone: N 25° W: 45° to 90° E.
Age of mineralization: Cretaceous to Miocene (90 million yr).
Mineralized zone average dimensions, m:
- Length: >2,100.
- Width: 1,000 (downdip).
- Thickness: 12 (assay walls).

Mineral names: Native gold, quartz (Au), carbon (Au), pyrite (Au), arsenopyrite (Au), calcite, kaolinite, chlorite, realgar, orpiment, cinnabar, stibnite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, marcasite, magnetite, barite, fluorite, chabasite, getchellite, galkhaite, scheelite.

Host formation: Preble.
Geologic age: Cambrian.
Rock relationships: Gouge (quartz, carbon, clay), is ore, encloses ore, gangue.
Argillite, sheared and replaced by gouge, ore in fractures, gangue.
Arenaceous limestone, sheared and replaced by gouge, ore in fractures, gangue.
Shale, lies over ore, lies under ore.
Granodiorite and dacite porphyry dikes, near ore.
Alteration: Silicification, decarbonatization, sericitic, argillic, chlorite.
Size: Small.

DEVELOPMENT

Current status: Active-past producer, exploration.
Type of operation: Surface.
Mining method: Open pit; tailings and dump recovery was being planned by Conoco (see comments).

Year of discovery: 1934.
Discovery method: Ore mineral in place.

Initial production: 1938.
Last production: 1967.
Past production: 12,069 kg (388,033 tr oz) Au (1938-50); no production in 1946-47 (*44*).
1,916,910 t (2,113,030 tons), 9.29 g/t (0.271 tr oz/ton) Au (1962-67) (*44*).

Distance to water supply: On-site.
Road requirement: Existing.
Distance to power supply: Existing.
Mill location: On-site.
Mill status: Active (1983).
Milling method: Tailings test-cyanide leach tank, carbon columns.
Process rate: 91 t/d.

PUBLISHED RESERVES-RESOURCES

Class	*Quantity*	*Grade*	*Year*	*Reference*
1..Not reported in reference	3,200,000 tons	0.3 tr oz/ton Au; 0.1 tr oz/ton Ag	1982	690
2.. Do	3,250,000 tons	0.18 tr oz/ton Au	1982	61
Possible	10,000,000 tons	0.16 tr oz/ton Au	1982	61
3..Proven	1,400,000 tons	0.22 tr oz/t Au	1983	84
4..Not reported in reference	>750,000 tr oz[1]	Not applicable	1983	201

REFERENCES

43, 44, 45, 47, 61, 67, 79, 81, 84, 174, 201, 232, 242, 243, 269, 270, 285, 292, 308, 334, 335, 336, 364, 425, 616, 628, 656, 690, 702, 773, 801, 807, 808.

USGS quad maps: McDermitt, 1:250,000.
Osgood Mountains, 15′.
USBM sequence number: 0320130063.
USGS MRDS number: M030027.
Mid number: 2601801.

Comments: Gold mineralization has also been observed on the Village Fault, located 300 m east of the Getchell Fault described above. Conoco, Inc. sold the property in 1983. Plans were to dewater and explore the 3 existing pits beginning in mid-1983. Two phases of development were planned: Phase I—heap leaching existing tailings and old mine waste material from 1983 to 1994; Phase II—open pit mining with associated milling operations. Construction was to start in late 1985, with production commencing 1 yr later.

[1]Company reports "reserves appear to exceed" troy ounce total.

Information Circular 9035

Principal Deposits of Strategic and Critical Minerals in Nevada

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Donald Paul Hodel, Secretary

BUREAU OF MINES
Robert C. Horton, Director