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Michell, W.D., 1945: Oxidation in a molybdenite deposit, Nye Co., Nev. Ec. Geol. v. 40, no. 2, pp. 99-114.

The Hall Molybdenum deposit near Tonopah, Nevada, has been developed for 1,200 feet in length, and has an average width of 53 ft. It lies in schist along the southern margin of an alaskite stock. Molybdenite, its oxidation product ferrimolybdite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and limonitis ocher are associated with abundant quartz veins in the contact zone.

The region is arid, and the topography of moderate relief.

The oxidized zone is 95 to 150 ft. deep, and the bottom of oxidation parallels the surface drainage gradient. The water table lies below the lowest workings, which are 200 ft. beneath the botoom of oxidation.

In the oxidized zone 30-40% of the total molybdenum is in the form of sulphide, whereas in the sulphide zone 87% or more of the metal is present in that form. Total assay values, however, show no significant change in passing from one zone to ###the other.